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THE
Gentleman's Magazine:

AND

Historical Chronicle.

For the YEAR MDCCCVII.

VOLUME LXXVII.

PART THE FIRST.

PRODESSE ET DELECTARE.



E PLURIBUS UNUM.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, *Gent.*

LONDON: Printed by and for J. NICHOLS and SON,
at *Cicero's Head, Red Lion Passage, Fleet Street;*

where LETTERS are particularly requested to be sent, POST PAID.

And sold by J. HARRIS (Successor to Mrs. NEWBERY),

at the Corner of *St. Paul's Church Yard, Ludgate Street.* 1807.

TO SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

ON THE COMPLETION OF HIS LXXXVIIth VOLUME,
FOR THE YEAR 1807.

BY THE REV. WEEDEN BUTLER, M. A.

ONCE more*, thou Patron of her earliest years,
To thee my Muse congratulation pays;
URBAN! once more, in tributary lays,
The kind, the venerable Friend she cheers:
Yes! long ago, when all her notes were rude,
Thy gen'rous eye her fears, her hopes perceiv'd,
Whilst these thy tongue encourag'd, those reliev'd:
Accept her gage of endless gratitude!
Thou didst not, even then, her theme disdain;
Amidst her accents harsh and unrefin'd,
Marking the promise of an ardent mind,
Thou bad'st thy page immortalize the strain:
For this she thanks thee; and will ne'er forget,
Or cease to own her pleasing sense of debt.

Cheyne Walk, Chelsea.

WEEDEN BUTLER, JUN.

AD VIRUM DIGNISSIMUM SYLVANUM URBAN, GENT
EXACTO JAM VOLUMINE SEPTUAGINTA-VII^{mo}.

HEU iterum volucrem Phœbus pervolvitur annum,
Bruma nivique agros capiti vestire rigentes;
Infernus belli perstat se pandere Dæmon,
Concutit et mundum fastis scelerata cupido,
Incedit sævum accendens Discordia Martem,
Millibus exundans Europam sanguine tristem:
Tu quoque permenfes solvas, Urbane, labores,
Delicias populi; nec curâ cede molestâ:
O utinam mentem clarius compleret Apollo
Tollere concentum, lætasque expromere voces;
Non opis est nostræ præconia reddere digna,
Carmine nec varios humili celebrare labores;
Hinc cum veloci volventur tempora lapsu,
Ævaque transierint horis agitata citatis;
Tum gens exultans gaudebit dicere facta,
Sacraque decernet solennia Fama quotannis.

19 *Kal. Decembris*, 1807.

J.

* See Mr. Butler's lines in front of our Volume for the year 1805.

P R E F A C E.

OUR Readers naturally expect from us something by way of Prefatory Address at the commencement of every Volume; nor do we decline or shrink from the office. True, however, it is, and such is the will of Providence, that this office has, of late years, become progressively more painful and more difficult. We lamented long since, in language of unfeigned sorrow, the changes which Europe had undergone, and the perils which menaced the few Sovereign Princes who yet retained their hereditary Kingdoms, and saw with complacency a beloved and happy People prospering beneath their protection. What must be our emotions at the present period? how can we look backward without horror, or forward without despondency? Yet despondency never was, nor ever can be, the characteristick of Englishmen. Let us, therefore, fix our eyes, our thoughts, our hopes, on the only bright and cheering Spot which illuminates Europe—Britain stands alone, independent, intrepid, immoveable! Firm as our native rocks, let us dash on their own shores the surges with which our Enemies threaten to overwhelm us. The encouragement of these feelings, and of this ardour, are the best, and, under Heaven, the only means of safety. These are the sentiments which have invariably distinguished the
conduct

conduct of that **VETERAN** who, endeavouring to unite patriotism with independence, zeal with prudence, courage with discretion, again solicits from that Publick, for which he has long and faithfully exercised his talents, the generous continuance of their kindness and protection. He solicits and he claims it with the greater confidence, because, through the long series of many succeeding years, years of trial, peril, and dismay, he has acted a consistent, and, he trusts, an honourable part. He has endeavoured to demonstrate his Patriotism, his Loyalty, and his love of Learning. In hours of danger to his Sovereign, and there have been such, no factious murmurs, no querulous plans of pretended Reformation have been suffered to defile his Pages. With respect to his love of Learning, he may speak with yet greater boldness. He may proudly number among his Friends, Allies, and Correspondents, some of the most exalted Characters in the Annals of Literature. It must be his care and his duty to retain their welcome aid; and, whilst Political Events, which agitate Nations, must be left to that superintending Wisdom which directs and disposes all things, **SYLVANUS URBAN** concludes his customary Address with congratulations to his Countrymen, that Science still reigns in our happy Island with unparalleled and undiminished lustre; and with the honest and heartfelt prayer, that such her reign and the glory of England may endure for ages!!

Dec. 31, 1807.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

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UPON-AVON in which SHAKSPEARE was born; and the Church
of HENHAM-SUPER-MONTEM, in ESSEX.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

By NICHOLS and SON, at Cicero's Head, Red-Lion Passage, Fleet-Street, London;
where all Letters to the Editor are desired to be addressed, POST-PAID. 1807.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY for December 1866. By Dr. POLE, Bristol.

Days Mo.	M. 8th.	Gr. heat	Inches of rain.	WEATHER.
1	47 40	29- 8		cloudy, even. rain, very high wind
2	40 41	29- 0		tempest. night and day, cloudy at times, some rain
3	43 43	29-16		cloudy at times, some rain
4	40 43	29-18		cloudy, some rain
5	48 32	29-13		cloudy, some rain
6	43 36	29- 9		cloudy, rainy
7	35 42	29- 8		cloudy, rainy
8	39 43	29- 5		cloudy
9	40 44	29-12		cloudy, some rain
10	40 44	29-12		cloudy, rainy
11	38 46	29-11		mostly cloudy, showery
12	40 40	29- 9		mostly cloudy, showery, high wind
13	33 53	29- 3		cloudy, rain, even. lightning
14	44 45	29-10		cloudy, rainy
15	40 44	29-14		mostly cloudy, rainy, some hail
16	50 53	29-16		cloudy, rainy, windy
17	52 53	29-13		cloudy, some rain, very high wind
18	40 49	29-16		cloudy, some rain
19	43 46	29-12		clear
20	48 32	29-10		cloudy, some rain, very high wind
21	35 39	29- 7		morn. cloudy, rain and windy, aft. clear
22	50 53	29-11		cloudy, rainy, windy
23	50 54	30- 0		cloudy, rainy
24	58 40	30- 4		morn. cloudy, rainy, aft. mostly clear
25	51 54	30- 5		mostly cloudy, and rainy
26	41 40	30- 7		morn. mostly clear, aft. cloudy
27	40 50	30- 5		cloudy, some rain
28	40 51	30- 0		cloudy
29	48 48	29-12		cloudy, considerable rain
30	47 50	29-18		morn. cloudy, some rain, aft. mostly clear
31	39 59	30- 3		cloudy and rainy.

The average degrees of temperature, as noted at eight o'clock in the morning, are 44°; those of the corresponding month, in 1865, were 37°; and those of 1864, 33½°.

The quantity of rain fallen this month is 6 inches 59-100ths; that of the corresponding month in the year 1865, was 5 inches 75-100ths; that of 1864, 1 inch 45-100ths; and that of 1863, 6 inches 19-100ths.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for January, 1867. By W. CARY, Strand.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.						Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.					
Day of Month.	Barom.	W. 8th.	Gr. heat	W. 8th.	Gr. heat	Barom.	W. 8th.	Gr. heat	W. 8th.	Gr. heat	Weather
in pts. on Jan. 1866.						in pts. on Jan. 1866.					
Dec.	30	44	31	47	30, 11	cloudy	30	44	31	47	cloudy
1	30	44	31	47	30, 11	cloudy	30	44	31	47	cloudy
2	30	44	31	47	30, 11	cloudy	30	44	31	47	cloudy
3	30	44	31	47	30, 11	cloudy	30	44	31	47	cloudy
4	30	44	31	47	30, 11	cloudy	30	44	31	47	cloudy
5	30	44	31	47	30, 11	cloudy	30	44	31	47	cloudy
6	30	44	31	47	30, 11	cloudy	30	44	31	47	cloudy
7	30	44	31	47	30, 11	cloudy	30	44	31	47	cloudy
8	30	44	31	47	30, 11	cloudy	30	44	31	47	cloudy
9	30	44	31	47	30, 11	cloudy	30	44	31	47	cloudy
10	30	44	31	47	30, 11	cloudy	30	44	31	47	cloudy
11	30	44	31	47	30, 11	cloudy	30	44	31	47	cloudy



THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For JANUARY, 1807.

Mr. URBAN, *Shrewsbury, Jan. 1.*

THINKING a representation of the House at Stratford-upon-Avon, co. Warwick, in which the immortal Shakspeare first drew breath, might be acceptable to his admirers, I have enclosed a drawing taken in July last.

This house is situated in Henley-street, near the White Lion inn, and is now divided into two dwellings, one of which is occupied by a descendant of Joan Harte, sister to the Poet, who pursues the humble occupation of a butcher; the adjoining dwelling has been many years used as a public house, known by the sign of the Swan and Maidenhead. It appears that our great dramatic Poet was born on the 23d of April 1564, in the chamber marked S. in the view.

"Here Nature nurs'd her darling boy,
From whom all care and sorrow fly,
Whose harp the Muses strung:
From heart to heart let joy rebound,
Now, now, we tread enchanted ground,
Here Shakspeare walk'd and sung."

GARRICK.

In the chimney corner of the kitchen is an old chair, said to have belonged to the Poet, but so mangled by the knives of virtuoso's that little of the original form remains.

Yours, &c. D. PARKES.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan. 2.*

THE following is copied from the original letter of Dr. Young to me, which is deposited among the papers belonging to the Society for promoting Natural History, of which I was then one of the four Presidents. Dr. Young, when he gave me this written account, referred me by word of mouth to Lieutenant-General Robert Melville for farther information with respect to the person who was frozen stiff, and recovered after life was seemingly extinct; and I took the earliest opportunity to talk with the General on the

subject. He remembered, he said, to have heard of the thing; but it did not consist with his own personal knowledge, though he always believed that the relation was true.

Yours, &c.

J. C.

"SIR, *April 10, 1786.*

"WHILE in North America, I think it was about the year 1757 or 58, I came to the knowledge of a very odd phenomenon, which I am not sure is generally known to naturalists. The fact is as follows, viz: If fishes are taken alive out from below the ice, in lakes or rivers, during an intense frost, and thrown upon the ice, or among the snow, so as to freeze immediately, although they are seemingly dead, and so stiff as to break short over upon trying to bend them, yet you may bring them alive again, or rather into a state in which they will perform all their animal motions, &c. as perfectly as before they were frozen. The supposition is that they are not dead, but the functions of life are only suspended. And this is done by putting them into cold water. When I was told the fact at Albany, originally a Dutch settlement, I was rather incredulous, and inquired among the Dutch people separately, and found they all agreed in the same story; after which I could no longer doubt of its truth. However it was not long before I had ocular demonstration of it. Some of the Mohawk Indians brought some fish to Albany to sell, that were caught in the Oneida lake (I think they were trout); the woman of the house where I was quartered, bought a bunch of them, and hung them up in the inside of the chimney, the chimneys being very wide in that country as they burn wood. Bye and bye I observed those fishes that were next the fire began to move first, then those in the middle of the bunch, and those on the outside last of all. The Indians were three or four days on their journey before they arrived at Albany. The Dutch people say, you may keep fish frozen and seemingly dead, not only days but even

even weeks; nay, some have gone so far as to say months; and when you want to bring them alive put them into cold water, or into an air where it barely thaws; for if they are put into warm water, or brought into too hot an air, they will perish. In North America, where I was during the war before last, the soldiers very often go what they call frok-bit: our method was, to prevent the bad consequences of it, to rub them over with snow, or to put the part into cold water, and bring the patient into a warm air by slow degrees. This is likewise practiced in Russia and other Northern European countries. I have heard of a person who was frozen stiff, that by the above treatment was recovered after life was seemingly extinct. This I do not relate as having seen, but I have been long of opinion, that some of the people who perish annually in the snow in this country might be recovered again, if proper methods were taken for that purpose. The experiment with respect to the fish, might be tried in this country during severe frost. Let it be observed, that if any person has a mind to try it, the fish ought to be immediately frozen, either by laying it on the ice in the shade, or putting it into snow; for if the air be temperate, and the fish absolutely dies before it freezes, the experiment will not succeed. I have been told by a gentleman from Switzerland, that it is a custom in that country, in carrying fish from one pond or lake to another, to put them into a tub of water, and when the water is all frozen then they transport them in the greatest safety, without being beaten or bruised against one another, or against the sides of the vessel. Sir, I am your most obedient,

humble servant,

(Signed) GEORGE YOUNG."

Read April 11, 1786.

Addressed to the Rev. Doctor Calder.

The following article from the Postman, Dec. 22—24, 1715, is a proper addition to the subject:

"Whereas many people have been hurt in their limbs by excessive cold weather, especially in the country; some having lost their feet, &c. and that by ill management; for it is customary to get near the fire, and bathe in warm water, either of which may occasion a mortification of the parts: Therefore this advertisement is given

in charity to any who may be in danger of the like misfortune, which may be prevented by the following method: viz. when the feet, &c. are exposed and numbed with cold, not to come near the fire, or bathe in warm water, bathe in cold water, rubbing the part well with snow, either of which will preserve them. This is spoken from experience, and may be depended upon; and, because poor people seldom converse with newspapers, it is desired that those who read this will make known."

Mr. URBAN,

Jan.

It will, I doubt not, be a gratification to many of your readers, if you present them with the following particulars of the great Dr. BENTLEY and his family, which are faithfully copied from Mr. Cumberland's very entertaining and well-written "Memoirs of his own Life."

M. GRE

"Of Dr. Richard Bentley, my paternal grandfather, I have perfect collection. His person, his dignified language, and his love, fixed early attention, and stamped both image and his words upon my memory. His literary works are known to all, his private character is still understood by many; to that I confine myself; and, putting aside the enthusiasm of a descendant, I can do with the veracity of a biographer, he was neither cynical, as some have represented him, nor overbearing, fastidious in the degree, as he has been described by many. Swift, when he foisted him into his vulgar *Battle of Books*, neither lowers Bentley's fame nor elevates his own; and the petulant Poet, who thought he had hit his manner, when he made him haughtily call to *Walker* for his *hat*, gave a character as little like the character of Bentley as his translation is like the original Homer. That Dr. Walker, vice-maister of Trinity-college, was the friend of grandfather, and a frequent guest at table, is true; but it was not in Bentley's nature to treat him with contempt, nor did his harmless character inspire it. As for the *hat*, I must acknowledge it was of formidable dimensions; yet I was accustomed to treat it with great familiarity; and if it had ever been farther from the hand of its owner than the peg upon the back of his great chair, I might have been dispatched to fetch it, for he was disabled by

palsy in his latter days; but the hat never strayed from its place; and Pope found an office for Walker that I can well believe he was never commissioned to in his life.

"I had a sister somewhat elder than myself. Had there been any of that sternness in my grandfather which is so falsely imputed to him, it may well be supposed we should have been awed into silence in his presence, to which we were admitted every day. Nothing can be farther from the truth; he was the unwearied patron and promoter of all our childish sports and follies; at all times ready to detach himself from any topic of conversation to take an interest and bear his part in our amusements. The eager curiosity natural to our age, and the questions it gave birth to, so teasing to many parents, he, on the contrary, attended to and encouraged, as the claims of infant reason never to be evaded or abused; strongly recommending, that to all such enquiries answer should be given according to the strictest truth, and information dealt to us in the clearest terms, as a sacred duty never to be departed from. I have broken in upon him many a time in his hours of study, when he would put his book aside, ring his hand-bell for his servant, and be led to his shelves to take down a picture-book for my amusement. I do not say that his good-nature always attained its object, as the pictures which his books generally supplied me with were anatomical drawings of dissected bodies, very little calculated to communicate delight; but he had nothing better to produce; and surely such an effort on his part, however unsuccessful, was no feature of a cynic: a cynic *should be made of sterner stuff*. I have had from him, at times, whilst standing at his elbow, a complete and entertaining narrative of his school-boy days, with the characters of his different masters very humourously displayed, and the punishments described which they at times would wrongfully inflict upon him for seeming to be idle and regardless of his task, "When the dunces," he would say, "could not discover that I was pondering it in my mind, and fixing it more firmly in my memory, than if I had been bawling it out amongst the rest of my school-fellows."

"Once, and only once, I recollect his giving me a gentle rebuke for mak-

ing a most outrageous noise in the room over his library, and disturbing him in his studies; I had no apprehension of anger from him, and confidently answered that I could not help it, as I had been at battledore and shuttlecock with Master Gooch, the Bishop of Ely's son. "And I have been at this sport with his father," he replied; "but thine has been the more amusing game; so there's no harm done." These are puerile anecdotes, but my history itself is only in its non-age; and even these will serve in some degree to establish what I affirmed, and present his character in those mild and unimposing lights, which may prevail with those who know him only as a critic and controversialist—

As flashing Bentley with his desperate hook,
to reform and soften their opinions of him.

"He recommended it as a very essential duty in parents to be particularly attentive to the first dawns of reason in their children; and his own practice was the best illustration of his doctrine; for he was the most patient hearer, and most favourable interpreter, of first attempts at argument and meaning that I ever knew. When I was rallied by my mother for roundly asserting that I *never slept*, I remember full well his calling on me to account for it; and when I explained it by saying I never knew myself to be asleep, and therefore supposed I never slept at all, he gave me credit for my defence, and said to my mother, "Leave your boy in possession of his opinion; he has as clear a conception of sleep, and at least as comfortable an one, as the philosophers who puzzle their brains about it, and do not rest so well."

"Though Bishop Lowth, in the slippancy of controversy, called the author of *The Philoleutherus Lippensis*, and detector of Phalaris, *aut Cuprimulgus aut fossor*, his genius has produced those living witnesses that must for ever put that charge to shame and silence. Against such idle ill-considered words, now dead as the language they were conveyed in, the appeal is near at hand; it lies no farther off than to his works, and they are upon every reading-man's shelves; but those who would have looked into his heart should have stepped into his house, and seen him in his private and domestic hours; therefore it is that I adduce these little anecdotes and trifling incidents, which de-

scribe

scribe the man, but leave the author to defend himself.

"His ordinary style of conversation was naturally lofty, and his frequent use of *thou* and *thee* with his familiars carried with it a kind of dictatorial tone, that favoured more of the closet than the court; this is readily admitted, and this on first approaches might mislead a stranger; but the native candour and inherent tenderness of his heart could not long be veiled from observation, for his feelings and affections were at once too impulsive to be long repressed, and he too careless of concealment to attempt at qualifying them. Such was his sensibility towards human sufferings, that it became a duty with his family to divert the conversation from all topics of that sort; and if he touched upon them himself, he was betrayed into agitations, which if the reader ascribes to paralytic weakness, he will very greatly mistake a man, who to the last hour of his life possessed his faculties firm and in their fullest vigour. I therefore bar all such misinterpretations as may attempt to set the mark of infirmity upon those emotions, which had no other source and origin but in the natural and pure benevolence of his heart.

"He was communicative to all without distinction that sought information, or resorted to him for assistance, fond of his college almost to enthusiasm, and ever zealous for the honour of the purple gown of Trinity. When he held examinations for fellowships, and the modest candidate exhibited marks of agitation and alarm, he never failed to interpret candidly of such symptoms; and on those occasions he was never known to press the hesitating and embarrassed examinant, but oftentimes on the contrary would take all the pains of expounding on himself, and credit the exonerated candidate for answers and interpretations of his own suggesting. If this was not rigid justice, it was, at least in my conception of it, something better, and more amiable. And how liable he was to deviate from the strict line of justice, by his partiality to the side of mercy, appears from the anecdote of the thief, who robbed him of his plate, and was seized and brought before him with the very articles upon him: the natural process in this man's case pointed out the road to pri-
 ry, but not quite so legal.

While Commissary Greaves, who was then present, and of counsel for the college *ex officio*, was expatiating on the crime, and prescribing the measures obviously to be taken with the offender, Dr. Bentley interposed, saying, "Why tell the man he is a thief? he knows that well enough, without thy information, Greaves.—Harkye, fellow, thou see'st the trade which thou hast taken up is an unprofitable trade, therefore get thee gone, lay aside an occupation by which thou can'st gain nothing but a halter, and follow that by which thou may'st earn an honest livelihood." Having said this, he ordered him to be set at liberty, against the remonstrances of the bye-standers; and, insisting upon it that the fellow was duly penitent for his offence, bade him go his way, and never steal again.

"I leave it with those, who consider mercy as one of man's best attributes, to suggest a plea for the informality of this proceeding; and to such I will communicate one other anecdote, which I do not deliver upon my own knowledge, though from unexceptionable authority; and this is, that, when Collins had fallen into decay of circumstances, Dr. Bentley, suspecting he had written him out of credit by his *Philoleutherus Lipsiensis*, secretly contrived to administer to the necessities of his baffled opponent, in a manner that did no less credit to his delicacy than to his liberality.

"A morose and overbearing man will find himself a solitary being in creation; Dr. Bentley, on the contrary, had many intimates. Judicious in forming his friendships, he was faithful in adhering to them. With Sir Isaac Newton, Dr. Mead, Dr. Wallis of Samford, Baron Spanheim, the lamented Roger Cotes, and several other distinguished and illustrious contemporaries, he lived on terms of uninterrupted harmony; and I have good authority for saying, that it is to his interest and importunity with Sir Isaac Newton, that the inestimable publication of the *Principia* was ever resolved upon by that truly great and luminous philosopher. Newton's portrait by Sir James Thornhill, and those of Baron Spanheim and my grandfather by the same hand, now hanging in the Master's lodge of Trinity, were the bequest of Dr. Bentley. I was possessed of letters in Sir Isaac's own hand to my grandfather, which, together with the corrected

rected volume of Bp. Cumberland's *Laws of Nature*, I lately gave to the library of that flourishing and illustrious college."

"His domestic habits, when I knew him, were still those of unabated study. He slept in the room adjoining to his library, and was never with his family till the hour of dinner; at these times he seemed to have detached himself most completely from his studies; never appearing thoughtful and abstracted, but social, gay, and possessing perfect serenity of mind and equability of temper. He never dictated topics of conversation to the company he was with, but took them up as they came in his way, and was a patient listener to other people's discourse, however trivial or uninteresting it might be. When *The Spectators* were in publication, I have heard my mother say he took great delight in hearing them read to him, and was so particularly amused by the character of Sir Roger de Coverley, that he took his literary decesses most seriously to heart. She also told me that, when in conversation with him on the subject of his works, she found occasion to lament that he had bestowed so great a portion of his time and talents upon criticism, instead of employing them upon original composition, he acknowledged the justice of her regret with extreme sensibility, and remained for a considerable time thoughtful, and seemingly embarrassed by the nature of her remark; at last, recollecting himself, he said, "Child, I am sensible I have not always turned my talents to the proper use for which I should presume they were given to me; yet I have done something for the honour of my God, and the edification of my fellow-creatures; but the wit and genius of those old heathens beguiled me; and, as I despaired of raising myself up to their standard upon fair ground, I thought the only chance I had of looking over their heads was to get upon their shoulders."

"Of his pecuniary affairs he took no account; he had no use for money, and dismissed it entirely from his thoughts: his establishment in the mean time was respectable, and his table affluently and hospitably served. All these matters were conducted and arranged in the best manner possible by one of the best women living; for such, by the testimony of all who knew her, was Mrs. Bentley, daughter of Sir John Bernard, of Brampton, in Huntingdon-

shire, a family of great opulence and respectability, allied to the Cromwells and Saint Johns, and, by intermarriages, connected with other great and noble houses. I have perfect recollection of the person of my grandmother, and a full impression of her manners and habits, which, though in some degree tinctured with hereditary reserve, and the primitive cast of character, were entirely free from the hypocritical cant and affected sanctity of the Oliverians. Her whole life was modelled on the purest principles of piety, benevolence, and Christian charity; and, in her dying moments, my mother being present, and voucher of the fact, she breathed out her soul in a kind of beatific vision, exclaiming in rapture, as she expired, *It is all bright, it is all glorious!*

"I was frequently called upon by her to repeat certain scriptural texts and passages, which she had taught me, and for which I seldom failed to be rewarded, but by which I was also frequently most completely puzzled and bewildered: so that I much doubt if the good effects of this practice upon immature and infantine understandings will be found to keep pace with the good intentions of those who adopt it. One of these holy apophthegms, viz. *The eyes of the Lord are in every place, beholding the evil and the good*, I remember to have cost me many a struggle to interpret; and the result of my construction was directly opposite to the spirit and meaning of the text. I was also occasionally summoned to attend upon the readings of long sermons and homilies of Baxter, as I believe, and others of his period; neither by these was I edified, but, on the contrary, so effectually wearied, that, by noises and interruptions, I seldom failed to render myself obnoxious, and obtain my dismissal before the reading was over. The death of this exemplary lady preceded that of my grandfather by a few years only; and by her he had one son, Richard, and two daughters, Elizabeth and Joanna."

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 19.
H A V I N G seen in the Encyclopædia an account of a Fossil Crocodile, (of which the following is a copy), I beg likewise to add an account of a much more curious one, found near Bath by the Rev Peter Hawker, jun. If you think it worth inserting in your Magazine,

Magazine, I shall be happy in having communicated it.

J. HAWKER, *Richmond Herald*.

"*Fossil Crocodile*, one of the greatest curiosities in the Fossil world, which the late years have produced. It is the skeleton of a large crocodile almost entire, found at a great depth under ground, bedded in stone. This was in the possession of Lincoln, who wrote an accurate description of this curious Fossil. It was found in the side of a large mountain in the middle part of Germany, and in a stratum of black Fossil-Stone, somewhat like our common slate, but of a coarser texture; the same with that in which the Fossil-fish in many parts of the world are found. The skeleton had the back and ribs very plain, and was of a much deeper black than the rest of the stone. The part of the stone where the head lay, was not found; this being broken off just at the shoulders, but that irregularly, so that in one place a part of the back of the head was visible in its natural form; the two shoulder-bones were very fat, and three of the feet were well preserved; the legs were of their natural shape and size, and the feet preserved even to the extremities of the five toes each." *Encyclopædia*.

The greatest part of a Fossil Crocodile was discovered in the year 1805, by the Rev. Peter Hawker, jun. of Woodchester in the county of Gloucester, at Walton near Bath, bedded in lime and iron-stone 20 feet beneath the surface; the upper soil is a stratum about two feet in depth, of a red soil. The following is a detail of the dimensions: length from the extreme part of the head to the end of the tail, 105 feet. Number of vertebrae 70; those which have their spinal process perfect, 17. Os lacrum, two in number, 9 inches each in circumference. Head, 1 foot 2 inches in length; depth two 8 inches. Os frontis, from right to left, 14 inches over. Orbit of the eye, 2 inches long, and 0 wide. Number of teeth 120, those perfect measure 2½ inches in length. Ribs many, very perfect. Two clavicles, one quite perfect, 5 inches long and 4 wide. Scapulum, 9 inches in length. Os humeri, both perfect, 7 inches long, five wide. Vertebrae of the back, 9 inches in circumference; at the upper part of the tail 2½ inches; the centre 9 inches; and the terminal vertebrae 11 inches.

Some *Amphisbæna*, *Chelon*, *Testudo*, *Troch*, *Mollusca*, *Pecten*, *Urosaurus*, were also found in the same mine, but usually excited with cracking of Peppercorn.

The quarry is about half a

the river Avon, and 15 from the Bristol channel, it lies between two hills (Clifton and Lincolns), nearly two miles apart, and is the most important part of the mine, from the materials to their surface are Oolite, Free stone, blue and white Lias, Marl, a small portion of Iron-stone, and the lower bed of red ground.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 2.

I HAVE derived great pleasure from reading the judicious vindication of the Delegates of the Clarendon Press in your Magazine for October last, p. 91th—922, by Oxoniensis. In p. 91th he quotes a passage, which is thus printed in Isaac Walton's own edition of his Lives in 1664, 1679, and 1675: "*Should be girt, a staff in their hand, to eat a lamb.*"

In Dr. Zouch's edition of Walton's Lives, p. 304, the reading is "*shod, begirt, a staff in their hands, to eat a lamb.*"

Let it be remarked that the passage is not in Walton's Life of Hooker. It is found in "an excellent letter from Mr. George Cranmer, to R. H. concerning the new Church discipline;" which letter was reprinted by Walton, and placed at the end of the life of Hooker. It appears from the first edition of this letter, printed by itself in 1642, previous to any of Walton's publication, that Dr. Zouch's reading is in perfect agreement with it, and therefore to be preferred. Indeed if the context be considered, it is the only one that gives sense to the passage. A. U.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan 7.

I BEG leave to say one word more on the emigration of Swallows. Though very improbable, yet some species may sleep the Winter in England; but that the common House Swallows go to Africa, I have not the least doubt. I have seen multitudes in their passage across the Mediterranean; several of which, fatigued and driven by the wind, I had in my hands. When recovered, they all flew the same direction, to the Coast of Africa.

Yours, &c.

B. I. B.

♦♦ The Letter to a young Person of Fortune, from a Man who paid his address to her, and has since married her, would afford little entertainment to our readers, and might give uneasiness to the young. If the Lover could not *spell*, it is evident he could not *put together*.

Mr.

Mr URBAN, Jan. 8.
I HAVE in my possession a large collection of Letters written from Holland and Germany in 1794, from which I purpose occasionally to make such selections as, I think, may contribute to the information or amusement of your readers. I am encouraged to make choice of your Miscellany from the favourable reception given to the "Tour through the Netherlands in the Autumn of 1793."

CLERICUS LEICESTRIENSIS.

Letters from HOLLAND and GERMANY in 1794.

LETTER I.

My dear Friend, Rotterdam,
 April 11, 1794.

I little thought, when I took up my pen to write to you from this place last Autumn, that in little more than half a year I should be writing to you again from Rotterdam. However, so it is; and where I may be six months hence is more than I can pretend to conjecture. The wish nearest my heart is, that I may be steering my course for England, and with the prospect of spending the Winter in L—c—t—n—e, where, if it should so please the All-wise Disposer of Events, I should be happy to remain for life; but Providence often thwarts our fondest wishes, and never without some wise and good ends in view; at least I am sure I have reason to say so when I take a retrospective view of my own life. I spent many happy days *inter Silvas Academicas*, and felt many a pang on being obliged to quit the shades of *Alma Mater*; but, ere long, I became quite reconciled to the change. Sweet is the memory of those days that were spent at H—d in literary leisure; and though I removed from thence with great reluctance to the retirement of a country curacy, *inter Rusticanos versans versatufque*, I had, afterwards, sufficient reason to conclude that the change was wisely ordered. You know with what grief and heaviness of heart I took my leave of that beloved spot. What may be the consequence of this last step is known only to that good and gracious Being who fixes the bounds of our habitation; and if I am never more to resume my station at — I comfort myself with the hope that a field of greater usefulness may

Gazet. Mac. January, 1807.

await me in some other quarter. We know who it is that hath promised "never to leave nor forsake us," and "to guide us with his counsel." He knows how to over-rule our short-sighted views to those ends which may be most conducive to his glory, the advantage of others, and our own happiness.

Before I left London I had the satisfaction of engaging an assistant who had been strongly recommended to me as a man of unaffected piety. I was pleased with his conversation; he seemed to have a good tincture of learning, a liberal turn of mind, with soft and gentle manners. I shall be very happy to hear that he acquits himself to the satisfaction of a flock whose spiritual interests I am bound by every motive of gratitude to consult. He promises to instruct the children, and to be assiduous in visiting the people, after the example of St. Paul, from house to house. All this looks very well; and, I flatter myself, this new connection will be attended with mutual satisfaction.

This important business being settled, the next point to be adjusted was our route on the Continent. The question was, which was the best *Ecole Militaire* for the young soldier. Mr. —, after having fluctuated for some time between Brunswick and Dresden, at length decided in favour of the latter place. I am glad of it, as Upper Saxony is the very country I myself should have chosen, had I gone *solus cum solo*. At Dresden I shall have free access to the Elector's noble library, through our Minister at that Court, and be within reach of the celebrated University of Leipzig. I have letters of recommendation to some very eminent Lutheran Divines from the Rev. Dr. Burckhardt, of the Savoy. I am told, moreover, that the German language is spoken in greater purity at Dresden than in any other part of the Empire; and that the inhabitants are distinguished by urbanity and politeness.

On Tuesday the First of April we set out from London in a neat and commodious carriage of our own, which we have brought with us hither. This vehicle will enable us not only to travel in style, *comme Milords Anglois*, but, what is of much more consequence, in the most comfortable manner we could wish, as we shall have no

no trouble on the road but that of changing horses. We slept at Baddow, in Essex, and arrived next morning at Harwich, to breakfast. There are few parts of the kingdom that I admire more than the country between Colchester and Harwich, particularly about Manningtree * and Mistley; and the situation of Harwich, to speak like a Frenchman, is *superbe*; but the town itself is a poor place, and owes whatever consequence it has to the packet-boats, and its privilege of sending two Members to Parliament.

After breakfast we had an audience of the captain of the packet-boat, whose demand was a guinea each for our own passage, and five guineas for the passage of our carriage, besides a guinea for conveying it on-board. We then laid in some sea stores, for which our host at the White Hart made a very handsome charge; then followed the demands of the Post Office Agent and the Custom House Officer for what they were pleased to term a *passport* and *sufferance*. We were next assailed by the clamours of porters and boatmen: and thus, after having had our pockets picked with our eyes open, we got safe on-board the *Princess Royal*, Captain Deane, on Wednesday afternoon. We had a pleasant and expeditious passage; for at an early hour next morning we desiered the Dutch coast, and breakfasted at Helvoetsluis †, a small town on the South side of the Isle of Voorn. At this place we hired a vessel for the purpose of conveying our carriage to Rotterdam; while we ourselves, in an open cart, the only vehicle we could procure, crossed the Isle of Voorn to a village upon the river Maëse, whence we sailed in a yacht to Rotterdam. The voyage was delightful; we scudded along with a fair brisk wind, and passed by the towns of Vlardinghen, Schiedam, and Delfshaven, which, if you look at your map, you will find on the left side of the Maëse. We arrived at Rotterdam to dinner. Next morning we made an excursion through Delft and Leyden to a beautiful village called Noordwyk, where we slept. It stands between Leyden and Haarlem. On the day following we returned to

Leyden, where we spent some hours with an English student at that University, who gave us an interesting account of the plan of education at Leyden, as well as of the political state of this country. He told us that the Anti-Stadtholderian spirit still raged, and no where with more violence than at Leyden, where, to use the language of Mr. Burke, there are many who wish "to pledge the Societies of Paris in the cup of their abominations." I earnestly hope they may be as completely disappointed as the Jacobins on your side of the water have been, and I trust ever will be. I was sorry to learn that the spirit of Jacobinism is too prevalent in the University; and an incident occurred there the other day which is by no means likely to allay that spirit. One of the students sung *Ca ira* and the Marseillois hymn upon the parade. An officer drew his sword and wounded the student in the cheek, in consequence of which the young man died in a few days. We found the students all in mourning. The officer has absconded, and is said to have taken refuge in the Prussian army. If he is wise, he will keep out of Holland. On Saturday evening we returned in a *treckschuyt* from Leyden to Rotterdam, where we rested on the Sabbath day, according to the commandment, and had the comfort of attending public worship in the English Episcopal Church. On Monday last we made an excursion to that charming place the Hague, where we spent a couple of days, and where I had the happiness of renewing my acquaintance with the reverend, pious, and learned Dr. Maclaine, whose praise is in all the Protestant Churches of Europe. I heartily wish the leading Ecclesiastics in all those Churches were imbued with his excellent spirit, in which case "they who wish well to the prosperity of our *Isle*" might flatter themselves with the hope of better days than we have yet seen.

On our return from the Hague we made an excursion to Williamstadt, in the course of which we crossed three ferries. The roads were very bad, and we met with very indifferent fare; but the country through which we passed was in general fertile. I had no small gratification in forveying a fortress so famous in the annals of this war as Williamstadt. Our guide was a very intelligent person, who had been there during

* For a short sketch of the road from London to Harwich see the *Cent. Mag.* for November, 1793, p. 971.

† See this place described in *Cent. Mag.* for Dec. 1793, p. 1070.

during the whole time of the siege, and seemed to take a patriotic pride in gratifying our curiosity. While I was surveying the fortifications and the various scenes of action between the French and the brave garrison, I repeated to myself those lines of Virgil,

—Juvat ire et Dórica castra
Desertosque videre locos, litusque relictum.
Hic Dolopum manus, hic sævus condebat Achilles;
Classibus hic locus; hic acies certare solebant.

On our return from Williamstadt we crossed the Maese to Rotterdam by moon-light, and the effect produced by the night scenery there was highly striking and pleasing. We spent the evening with an amiable English family residing here, by whose hospitality we were amply recompensed for the fatigues and privations of the day.

We talk of leaving this place tomorrow. You may expect to hear from me when we get to Utrecht. I am happy to inform you that my young friend and I agree very well together; his temper and disposition appear to be open and ingenuous, and I entertain great hopes of his improvement. He had laid a good foundation in the Latin language at W—, and he has a relish for the beauties of fine writing. Early in the morning we devote some time to the History of the Seven United Provinces, and when gliding in the treckschuyt we have hitherto amused ourselves with Pope's Imitations of Horace, concerning which, if I am not mistaken, it was observed by Lord Chesterfield, that he thought Horace was more obliged to Pope than Pope to Horace. Adieu; let me hear from you frequently, and believe me

Yours ever.

(To be continued.)

THE PROJECTOR, N^o LXVI.

—“If Beauty fail,

Where are those ornaments, those nice attires

Which can reflect a lustre on that face,
Where the with light innate disdains to shine?”

FERGUSON.

AMONG the many short notes and epistles which I have the honour to receive from my correspondents, is a very considerable proportion which consists of hints which I am expected to improve and expand, concerning articles of Dress. I observe too, that by far the

greater part of this class of correspondents choose to treat of the *female* dress, by which I have been enabled, perhaps with tolerable certainty, to guess at the sex of the writers. By a few, I am very sharply rebuked for almost totally neglecting this department of periodical lucubration, while others are humble enough to hope that I may yet retrieve my character by a complete treatise, or series of papers on the subject.

Without divulging what my original intentions might be on this important affair, I must say, that since my correspondence respecting Dress began to increase, I was willing to try how far my correspondents would go of themselves; and whether it was likely that their letters, when they amounted to a heap, might not furnish me with a complete series of arguments *pro* and *con*, from which a body of laws could be extracted applicable to every variety of fashion. But I have waited to no purpose; for my correspondents, having little concert among themselves, are accustomed to send me the same hints, and the same advices, over and over again, from all which I can only learn that some things want reformation, but nobody knows how to set about it.

I will allow that if I am to be guided by precedent only, no apology can be sufficient for the apparent neglect with which I have treated the important subject of Dress; for which of my predecessors would have reached his sixty-sixth paper without having endeavoured to shorten a train, or to improve a trimming, to curl a ringlet, or to twist a sleeve? But it is this excess of precedents which has frightened me from the undertaking. Where so much has been said, what remains for me? Where no article has escaped without an ample discussion, how can I hope for novelty; and what reason have I to expect that my readers will be pleased with repetitions? And, as this subject has employed the pens of my predecessors for nearly a century, I certainly did hope that in that time some points might have been settled, and some questions of propriety for ever set at rest. It appears, however, that in this I have been disappointed, and that dress is one of those concerns which derive no benefit from experience.

Perhaps, however, my predecessors may

may have been to blame, in not entering so deeply into this subject as it deserves, and in confining themselves to the muslin, hoops, ribbons, or caps of their own times, without considering these in connexion with the cause of all dress, and of all varieties of dress. They look upon dress only in its connexion with the body; whereas it is well known that the connexion is much more intimate with the mind, and that the body is a mere passive agent appointed to exhibit the symptoms and signals of what is passing within. I am not surprized, therefore, that men should have failed in reforming matters of this kind, who have viewed dress with the eyes of a milliner rather than those of a philosopher, and have shown that they are better qualified to trim a gown, than to mend the wearer.

I do not profess, in this paper, to enter upon the subject at full length; because it would require, perhaps, the labour of a man's life to reduce it to a system, with the comfortable conclusion that much of that labour might be thrown away. I shall only, therefore, in compliance with the wishes of my correspondents, throw out a few hints in my desultory way, which may be hereafter improved by those who have time and leisure.

Every science must be studied by recurring to certain first principles, or general and acknowledged truths, from which we may proceed to particular and practical applications. It is, therefore, with some satisfaction, that I lately perceived an inclination to trace backward what may be termed the first principles of dress. Indeed, we cannot be supposed to argue well upon any subject without correct definitions, and without tracing the subject as far back as possible, and endeavouring to profit by those who have gone before us. In like manner, we shall certainly understand one another better upon the subject of dress, if we are able to agree as to what dress is, and what it was intended for.

Now, on these two questions, or, at least, on the second, a very considerable light was lately attempted to be thrown. Dr. Johnson gives no other definition of dress, than by these words, *cloaths, garment, habit*; are by no means satisfactory, as they tell us merely that dress is dress. But

perhaps we shall acquire more correct notions on the subject if we inquire what dress was intended for? And it is upon this important question, as just now hinted, that considerable light has lately been thrown.

There used to be two opinions on this subject; the one, that dress was intended for ornament, the other for warmth and decency. The first opinion, I think, must be given up, unless they who hold it will consent that it should be blended with the other. The second opinion is what we are most concerned in, and what must now, I think, appear to be one of those antiquated opinions which we derive from our ancestors, but are not consistent with that liberality of mind and freedom of thinking which distinguish their posterity. Indeed, if we appeal to facts only (and to what can we appeal with more certainty?) this opinion will appear to have very little foundation. If dress were intended for warmth, would so many persons have thrown it almost entirely off on the approach of a severe winter? Would they have been content to perish in the extremes of frost and fashion, if warmth had been any part of the use of cloaths? As to decency, the opinion of our ancestors may perhaps have a better foundation; but even with respect to that, the fashionable world are by no means agreed, and the experiments of our milliners and mantuamakers on the subject, have alarmed some very well-meaning people of the old school. They have, I must confess, carried the stripping system much farther than it ought to be carried in this country, and must ere now have been the destruction of their own trade, if they had not made a small reserve of dress which they claim the privilege of new-modelling at pleasure.

It has been a question with some reflecting persons, to what all this tended? and numerous invectives, in all shapes, essays, pamphlets, and caricature-prints, have been employed to ridicule the fashion. For my part, I chose to contemplate the whole as the result of an experiment tried in conjunction with our Parisian neighbours, in order to solve the question on the utility of dress, in the first instance, and then to determine the smallest quantity of dress necessary for a *belle* of the first fashion. That economy entered at all into consideration, must, I think,

think, have been a vulgar error, for I have been assured that some of those ladies who put themselves on the shortest allowances as to cloathing, have perceived no deductions from the accustomed charges of Bond-street, and that they paid as much for cold and nakedness, as others did for warmth and cloathing. And a Parisian lady, it is said, pays as much for a *lust*, as she would have done for the close covering and ruff of Queen Elizabeth's days.

The experiment, then, has been tried. Three or four years have witnessed some of the boldest attempts that ever were made to defend the usefulness, or necessity of dress; and it is surely now high time to know what has been the result; what particular advantages have been derived; whether courtships have been more ardent or successful; whether hearts have been more easily assailed; whether the list of killed and wounded has been longer; whether marriages have been more frequent, and more remarkable for the constancy of the parties; whether delicacy, upon the whole, has increased, when left entirely without any support; whether the character of the sex has gained or lost by the imposition of dress from a people who pretend to no character; and whether the almost unlimited exposure of the body has made it easier to captivate lovers, or to catch cold, to bring on a courtship, or a consumption?

But whatever improprieties may be observed in respect either to the quantity or quality of dress, I am unwilling to throw all the blame on the wearers. The origin of the evil does not altogether lie with them. They may be, indeed, blamed for their submission to the dictates of a certain class of persons who take upon them to dress or undress the ladies of Great Britain as they please, who are tied down by no laws, but whose precepts are to be implicitly obeyed, although they are not of consequence enough to propagate even a sleeve by example. The mischief is, that dress is a matter of *trade*, and not of *taste*; and that the shops are allowed to dictate what shall be worn in the drawing-rooms.

To remedy this, may in some degree be the business of a PROJECTOR; and after much serious consideration bestowed upon the subject, I can think of no better scheme than the

calling together of a sort of Female Convocation, or Parliament, whose employment should be to regulate dress in all its changes and varieties. This assembly I would have composed, in imitation of our Parliament, of a House of Ladies and a House of Commons; and as all distinctions between ladies and women have been long ago abolished, no cap should be allowed to pass, nor a single ribbon be enacted, without the joint consent of both houses. As to the House of Ladies, the name sufficiently expresses the quality of the persons to sit in it, who are of course members for life. The Commons, however, should be under certain restrictions as to qualifications, none being eligible who have not . . . l. *per annum* of pin-money, or separate maintenance; the Ladies of Members of Parliament to represent the counties, cities, or boroughs, for which their husbands are chosen; but no milliner, mantua-maker, or other dealers in fashions, to be eligible upon any account, although it may be in the power of any member to summon persons of that description to the bar, to give information respecting the state of lace, bugles, or heads for the current year, or to furnish any patterns that may be ordered by the Committees.

In such an assembly as this, it seems almost, indeed quite impossible, that any of the late enormities in dress could have been tolerated. As is the case in all mixed assemblies, there may be some careless and indifferent to the interests of their constituents, but few, I think, would propose any thing so contrary to feminine delicacy and character, as have lately issued from behind the counter, or been hatched in the back-parlour. The eloquent speakers and distinguished members of this assembly would consider, that, whatever may be the primary use of cloathing, the *art of dress* is the *art of pleasing*, and that nothing can long please which creates a blush in the wearer, and disgust in the beholder. And as it is undeniable that the party to be pleased is of great consequence in the community, it would rest with the wisdom of this Parliament to determine whether upon special occasions, such as a motion for stripping, certain gentlemen might not be examined at the bar, as to the probable effects of such a measure upon their hearts. Had this precaution been taken a few years

ago, there can be little doubt that many females who have lost all attraction, would have been enabled to face their enemies as they did in former days, and would not have exchanged the artillery of the eyes, for the more pugilistic weapons of bare elbows and shoulders.

In such an assembly as this, too, I am hopeful that harmony would seldom be disturbed, as in another great Senate, by party-work, or party principles. There might, indeed, be now and then sharp debates, and it might often be necessary for the Speaker to determine how many were to harangue at one time; but we can scarcely suppose that it would be divided into a minority and an opposition, for it is of the very essence of dress to follow the majority. Men may act very perversely in questions of peace or war, but there would be little room for animosity in discussing the height of a turban or the colour of a shawl; men may be warm on extending the militia, or increasing the army, but there would be more liberality in puckering a handkerchief, or gathering up a petticoat; in enacting a poke-bonnet, or proposing an amendment in the straw-hat bill; I have no doubt, indeed, that all the members would be so duly impressed with a sense of the importance of their office, as to discuss with most becoming temper, the dimensions of the square bust, the curvature of ringleis, the necessity of indispensable, the side over which the veil is to fall, and the manner in which the dress should be broached on the shoulder, with every other circumstance of equal importance to captivate and conquer.

In proposing this scheme, I hope my readers will allow that I can have no other object in view than the interest of the fair parties principally concerned, who lie at present at the mercy of a limited number of persons who have taken upon them to regulate the exterior of English beauty. Of late I perceive that monthly edicts of dress are regularly published, which I can consider in no other light than so many usurpations on the good taste of my fair countrywomen, and as tending to give uniformity and sameness, where taste and nature would prescribe an interesting and captivating variety. This would be scarcely tolerable even if the sex had been made in one mould, when we consider that in spite

all efforts and wishes to the contrary, some are tall and some short, some round and some thin, it is an absurd aim to establish an uniformity which must give some a preposterous appearance, and make others place a dependence on dress who have little occasion for any adscititious ornaments. And I hope that whether the scheme I have proposed shall be adopted or not, the time is not far distant when my female readers will discard their *Magazines of Fashion*, and consult their looking-glasses, and recollect that the only ornaments which will always captivate are not those which can be bought in the shops, or repaired by the month.

ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION, No. CIV.

AT this time when our Antiquities lie at the mercy of the *Compo* infatuation, it becomes a sacred duty with me to warn those who are eager to join hands in the general confederacy thus to blot out from historic recollection all their characteristic features, lest their compunction and grief of heart come too late. I shall therefore immediately direct public attention (by way of proof to the propriety and necessity of my hostility towards this *Compo*) to Lincoln's-inn Hall and Chapel, composed 1800. Observe the exterior of the Hall; innumerable cracks giving note of ensuing consequences. View the exterior of the Chapel, particularly the North side; a deplorable example of the effects of this cement-delusion. Large flakes of the composition falling off in every direction into dust and atoms; and those particles yet retaining their hanging position, *weather-beaten* into smoke-dried tatters and filthy rags! If, during the space of six years, such ripened fruits stare us in the face, what a far-spreading *harvest* of blessings of this kind must we prepare ourselves every where to gaze upon, as the *Compo* rage at this moment is at its height of frenzy! *Observer* (vol. LXVI. p. 1128) communicates the total failure of the *Compo* at Font hill within the space of seven years. Were the malady for which we seek a cure confined to the new-raised fabrics of the hour, little commiseration would follow, such objects being private property, the owners alone receiving their meed of chagrin and disappointment for their credulity and ill-advised patronage.

It is hoped, gentlemen acquainted with proofs of the *Compo* failure, both on modern as well as antient edifices, will not neglect to give the earliest notices possible, whereby a body of evidence may be collected sufficient to bear against, confound, and wholly do away, such a visionary and false mode of practice.

And ever and again let me hold up the mirror of a six-year perishable system to the guardians of Henry's Chapel! and let them remember they have much to answer for! Their memories should go down to posterity with a sweet-smelling favour. Let them also call to mind that this their consigned treasure for safe-keeping and tender care is not their own precious morsel to sport and play with (they being as it were mere protectors at will), but the unalienable heirloom of divine attraction to the nation at large for their constant veneration, and as constant duty of pious "watch and ward."

West Front, WESTMINSTER HALL.

Erected *temp.* Richard II.

It is now, and this grand remain is on view; and to-morrow, perchance, and it shall be no more! So well is the old adage understood by the *improvers* of Westminster's glories, "Many hands make quick or light work," that in the run of a few days scaffolds may be up, and each existing decoration down, that is, cut away, for the ready reception of the cement under the guidance of the brush and trowel. Therefore, that all recollection of the original beauties may not perish at the same time in the mind of man, take the following *items* distinguishing this front, and the particulars respecting its present state of dilapidation.

The greater portion of the front is partly the North end of the Hall with projecting square towers right and left: these are the three great features. The secondary features present the Porch in the centre, a gallery above ranging from the face of each tower, and directly over the gallery is the great North window. The decorations stand thus. On the basement story on either side of the porch is an excessive rich dado, and a line of rich canopied niches rising from it. The exterior arch of the porch is supported by columns with an ample and finely-proportioned architrave. In the spandrels of the arch are the

shields of arms of Richard, borne up by the hart his cognizance, and supported by kneeling angels. The cornice to the gallery has a regular horizontal line from each tower, until it comes to the extent of the centre arch; the cornice then rises to a moderate height, forming a kind of knee at both junctions. To the two lower divisions of this cornice are remnants of a compartmented parapet, but to its central division all trace of the work is obliterated: hence every idea of the original finish of this part must be given up as uncertain, and of no classical authority. The towers have above the basements two stories; in the centre of each story there is one window, and on each side those windows on the first story are other large and rich canopied niches. The face of the masonry on each side the windows of the second story is entirely plain. A rich entablature, with heads, flowers, &c. and a plain parapet, terminates the altitude of the towers. The principal mouldings of the architrave and mullions to the great centre window are torus-like or small columns rising from bases. The tracery to the window is elaborate, and made out by rich high-fancied Pointed arch expandings; and the sweeping cornice to the head of the architrave is borne up by the cognizance the hart. Above the window, this part of the design concludes with the usual pedimented boundary, on the point of which is a curious combination of four rich niches turret-wise. There are no vestiges to be seen of what character the statues were that filled the several niches, except we refer to the "Antient Sculpture and Painting of England," vol. I. plate I. where is engraved the statue of a knight found, 1781, under the stairs leading to the Exchequer in the interior of the Hall, which statue was then strongly conjectured by eminent Antiquaries to have been one of the series that had place in such aggrandized situations as the niches.

In order to account for the hawockings so apparent on the whole front, it may be presumed, that, when the beer and coffee-houses were set up against the basements, and the accommodation for seats at the coronation of his present Majesty affixed over these hovels, in order to make room and convenient joist-holes, it was natural with ignorant mechanics to knock down and cut away every obstacle

ele to their proceedings. Upon these premises the groins of the porch were destroyed to get height for banners, canopies, and knights on horseback. To get a level line for a back seat to the scaffold over the porch, the parapet suffered; and the heads of the line of niches on the basement fell victims for the same reason; also the canopies to the upper niches of the right hand tower were pared off some time back to quiet the apprehensions of the ho-veled inmates below, lest, by their supposed tendency to fall, the attached chimnies and roofs might thereby *suffer* and be *disfigured*! It was but the other day, the canopies to the tur-reted niches on the pediment were removed to make the *necessary* lodgement of a stone base to support a paltry vane!

The execution of the parts of the front is delicate and of the first degree of excellence; and it is but to survey with impartial and scrutinizing attention each peculiar, to be delighted and improved with such a meritorious study.

Miserable will that day of change become, when all these things of marvellous account, shall be scraped off for the sake of the *Compo* vision, or for the abominations of the present *refinements* in Architecture that may be stuck about, cramped on, or daubed over the face of Richard's mighty Hall!

It is my intention in the next paper to bring forward the promised and loudly-called-for survey of all that is new and strange, now professionally perpetrated on these Royal Walls.

AN ARCHITECT.

P. S. Some will accept it as a good hint, to be informed, that I have gone through with my sketches of the front of the Hall, free from accidents, insult, or official interruption.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 4.
YOUR October Obituary, p. 988, charges me with quoting a "Charge" of Bishop Horsley's which, to the best of my recollection, I never saw.

Such of your Readers as have any taste for "Pastoral Letters," on turning to Hargrave's Edition of the State Trials, v. VIII. p. 81—88, will find in evidence given at the Bar of the House of Commons against Bp. Lloyd, or three counterparts to that in they are followed by a Re-

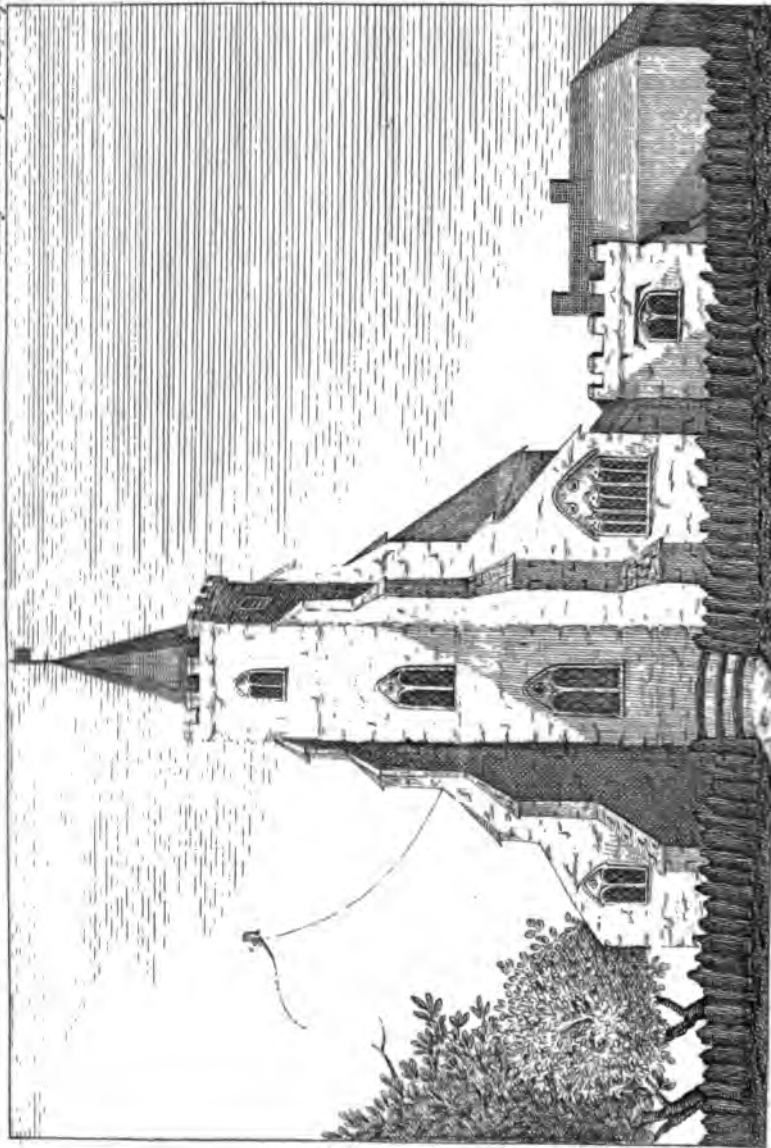
solution declaring the conduct of that Prelate to be "malicious, unchristian, and arbitrary;" and Queen Anne's assurance that the Bishop should no longer supply the place of Almoner. The language of Bp. Lloyd, when he commanded the Worcestershire Clergy to vote against Sir John Pakington, was certainly more violent and unguarded than that of Bp. Horsley, when he issued a similar injunction to the Caermarthen Electors in regard to Mr. Phillips, whom he only accused of favouring the repeal of the Test Act, a charge not likely to have much effect. Without any heinous breach of his allegiance to the Church, a Member of Parliament might think it possible for Presbyterians to become honest Excommunicants, if he but looked across the Channel, and saw Necker, a Geneva Protestant, placed at the head of the French finances, under the reign of the Bourbons, a family not famed for their attachment to Religious Liberty. But the interference was in either case equally unconstitutional.

All the Letters missed of their aim, and have the clearest internal marks of being published, not by those who wrote them, but by the persons to whom they were sent. The proceedings of 1702 came home to the point; but the Parliament of 1790—1796, would naturally observe more delicacy, and get rid of so troublesome a business, by moving the previous question, or order of the day.

Till the passage itself is accurately stated, I cannot believe a man of Bp. Horsley's sense would glory in such baffled efforts, and repeat them in his Charge, flimsy as the materials are of which Charges usually consist.

Dr. Horsley was originally invested with the Mire in 1788; he proved an able speaker, and his Translations took place in 1793 and 1802, at suitable intervals for fresh retainers from two successive Prime Ministers: had he lived five years longer, he might possibly, like his Grace of Dublin, have united a Primacy and a Temporal Peerage: to say his Letter, and Vote against Peace, raised him so high, is ascribing great events to trifling causes. Without stepping out of our way to extol Mr. Pitt's love of Toleration or Mr. Addington's consistency, we feel ourselves constrained to admit that the former might easily have selected a more adroit electioneering canvasser from

new: May June 1897 17. B. p. 27.



G. L. F.

1897 17. B. p. 27.

from the Episcopal Bench; nor is it probable in the few months which had intervened between the conclusion of the Treaty of Amiens and Bp. Bagot’s death, Mr. Addington should already be so disgusted with a Peace which had obtained approbation from more than common majorities, so bent on retaining Malta, and so eager after a second War, as to promote any man merely for opposing the Address.

If, from the commencement to the close of the eighteenth century, matters in some instances turned out worse than might be expected for those Ecclesiastics who turn their minds principally to Elections and State affairs, the present era opens with more favourable prospects.

The memorable Trial of Dr. Warren, Bishop of Bangor, aided and abetted by several of his Clergy, on a charge of “Riot,” is universally ascribed to the Deputy Register taking a different side from his Lordship in some contested election for the County of Caernarvon: but let it be observed, for the comfort of the rising generation, that all the three revolts I have mentioned against the great luminaries of our Church took place when the authority of the Hierarchy was by no means so extensive as at present, and are therefore less likely to be repeated. L. L.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 19.
HEREWITH I send you a West view of the parish church of Henham super Montem in Essex (*Plate II.*) pleasantly situated (on high ground) about 96 miles N. N. E. of London, and seven miles N. E. of Bishop Stortford, co. Herts.

The tower of this church (in which is a good peal of bells) was formerly ornamented with a beautiful high spire, since blown down.

The Rev. Francis Tutte was in 1796 presented to the vicarage (vacant by the death of the Rev. Wm. Campbell) by Mrs. Cruse (wife of Jonathan C. esq.) and her sister, Mrs. Mary Feake, co-heiress of Samuel F. of Dorrington House, at Sheering, co. Essex. VIATOR ESSEXENSIS.

From motives of peculiar delicacy we have hitherto abstained from even hinting at some transactions which a very few months ago took place at the British Museum, though the subject has been pretty generally discussed, both
GENT. MAG. January, 1807.

in conversation and in print. In the Preface, however, to a Publication which has recently appeared, Mr. BELOE has unreservedly given the following candid statement of the particulars.*

“If ever there were a time when I might wish for the unclouded use of my faculties, and to be divested of all prejudice and passion, it would surely be the present. I am about to give an account of a work which was commenced under the most auspicious prospects, with the most favourable hopes of its successful and protracted continuation, with the best possible means to give it every aid of variety, with the opportunity of choice among almost infinite materials; and finally, with every thing I could possibly desire to cheer the present, and to animate me to future exertion.

“My situation at the conclusion of these two volumes is very different. But I hasten to give the following concise account of the matter.

“Having, as I may presume to affirm, led an irreproachable life in my profession, and having manifested my literary diligence by my versions of Herodotus and Aulus Gellius, and by various other works, I had the good fortune to number among my friends and protectors some of the most eminent, and some of the most estimable characters of my country. These, I am proud to say, still remain—I have not lost one.

“A few years since, the venerable and learned Prelate †, to whom these volumes, with his permission, are inscribed, and who has invariably demonstrated a warm and friendly zeal towards Literature and its disciples, asked me if I should wish for a situation in the British Museum. It was the thing of all others I most wished. It had long been the great object of my ambition. I knew and esteemed all its members; and from long and familiar acquaintance with books, I conceived myself to possess the necessary qualifications for the office of a Librarian.

“I was at that time at the head of a respectable Institution, and in the enjoyment of no contemptible emolument. However, when the vacancy of Under Librarian happened at the

* “Anecdotes of English Literature and Scarce Books, by the Rev. Wm. Beloe, 1807,” 2 vols. 8vo.

† Dr. Barrington, bishop of Durham. Museum,

Museum, by the death of Mr. Harper, I applied, under the sanction of the Bishop of Durham's recommendation, and received my appointment, regularly signed, by the late Archbishop of Canterbury, the late Lord Chancellor Eldon, and the Right Hon. Charles Abbot, the Speaker of the late House of Commons*.

"How I conducted myself in this situation I may fairly challenge the most rigid investigation to determine. I appeal to my brother officers; I appeal to every one connected with that Institution, to decide; I appeal to that part of the publick who knew and observed me in the execution of my office. I conceived it my duty, and I felt it my delight, to assist and facilitate the researches of the learned, to gratify the ingenuous curiosity of strangers, and to exhibit, where the recommendation justified confidence, the sources of instruction and amusement which were committed to my care. But this I did not conceive to be sufficient; I thought that the publick might not unreasonably expect more.

As my office, therefore, confined me to the care and examination of printed books, I formed the determination of selecting such as were more extraordinary for their intrinsic value, or sought after for their rarity, and I undertook, from time to time, to give such a description of them and their contents, as might be interesting and useful, both to the Student and Collector. I thought I should perform no unimportant office in communicating to the Student the place where he might find what he wanted, and in representing to the Collector the genuine marks by which he might ascertain the object of his curious pursuit.

"The Museum contains great treasures of this kind, and most particularly in old English Literature, which had ever been a favourite branch of my occasional investigation, and which I knew, at this particular time, to be an object of very earnest research. Such was the foundation, and such was the motive of my commencing the present undertaking. But on announcing my plan and design among my literary friends, I had the satisfaction of discovering that my ideas were generally approved, and I almost immediately received such countenance and assistance, that I was not only confirmed in my determination, but induced to

believe that I should be able to produce a miscellaneous volume once in every year. I had the grateful opportunity of revering the exclamation of Teucer in Sophocles:

Πολλοὶ μὲν ἰχθῦροι παύροι δ' ὠφελήσιμοι.

"I had no discouragement, but every thing to stimulate me in persevering in my purpose.

"I cannot have a better opportunity to make my acknowledgments where they are so eminently due.

"I begin with the Marquis of Stafford, who with great kindness admitted me to his valuable Library, where my excellent friend, Mr. Todd, eagerly and anxiously facilitated my researches.

"To the learned Bishop of Rochester I have not only to express my obligation for the use of many rare and curious books from his valuable Collection, but for his kindly and friendly attention to me under a misfortune as unforeseen as it was severe.

"Mr. Barnard, the King's Librarian, whom I have long known and esteemed, admitted me to the innumerable rarities under his custody.

"When I name Mr. Douce, and call him, as I am allowed to do, my friend, it may seem superfluous to add another word concerning the value of his aid. It is sufficient to say, that his most curious and valuable Library is easily accessible, and that his information, when required, on any subject of Literature, is alike prompt and satisfactory, interesting and elegant.

"With great respect and sincere attachment I also introduce, among those to whom I am essentially indebted, the venerable Mr. Isaac Reed. He is far above my praise, but I can never forget the free use of many curious articles in his collection, the clearness, the precision, and the kindness of his various communications on many subjects of Early English Literature, concerning which, I was either ignorant or imperfectly acquainted.

"With Mr. John Kemble I have long and happily enjoyed a familiar intercourse. No man knows more, or better, whatever relates to the History of the Drama; no man possesses more copious, or more valuable materials; no man communicates what he knows and possesses, to his friends, with greater or more agreeable facility.

"When I intimated to Mr. Malone the purpose I had in view, with the greatest

* The Preface is dated Nov. 1, 1800.

greatest politeness he exhibited his literary curiosities to my examination, afforded me every assistance in his power, and gave me much and important information. We differed, indeed, in one point, which, I trust, however, he will easily forgive. It was part of my plan to trace and point out the progressive changes of the value of rare books; of this he did not entirely approve, thinking it might increase to professed Collectors, the difficulty of acquiring them. I confess, this did not appear to me an argument of sufficient weight to induce me to deviate from the plan I had adopted.

"Mr. Chalmers, of the Office of Trade, is also entitled to my warmest acknowledgements. The zeal, activity and kindness he has demonstrated towards me, the unreserved use of his valuable collection, the accuracy of his information, the frank and manly sympathy he has on all occasions avowed in my behalf, have made an impression upon my heart which can never be obliterated.

"I have also received from Sion College some curious articles, which however, as I am, from my local connection, entitled to the benefit of them, I should not have mentioned, except that it affords me an opportunity of expressing my esteem for Mr. Watts, the worthy Librarian of the College, who, in every undertaking which has the benefit of Literature in view, is always prompt and kind in his assistance.

"Lastly, I must introduce the name of Mr. Nares. The intimate and affectionate connection which I have enjoyed with him for a long series of years, has ever been my pride, and is sufficiently known to the world. I may presume to add, that the literary labours, which at a most perilous period we commenced in concert, and have long and successfully prosecuted together, have been allowed, by those best qualified to judge, to have rendered important benefit to our religious as well as our civil constitution. It is, therefore, almost useless to declare, that as I could not engage in any Literary pursuits without the sanction of his approbation and the concurrence of his aid, the volumes now given to the publick have had their full share of both. I am indebted to him for some curious articles, and I am cheered by the confidence, that what has received his ap-

probation cannot entirely fail of success with the publick.

"Thus was I engaged, and with these resources and these aids, in an occupation, of all others, the most grateful to my taste, and most in conformity with my habits, when a dark and sudden tempest arose, which menaced my little bark with inevitable destruction. While I was basking in the sunshine of a fair fame, with the fond hope, and strong expectation, that I had only to draw my vessel on shore and suspend my votive tablet in the Muses' Temple, a whirlwind swept me to a gulph, where all but integrity must have foundered.

'Animus meminisse horret!'

"A man was introduced at the Museum, with the sanction of the most respectable recommendation. I mention not his name—the wounds of his own conscience must be so severe a punishment, that I shall not increase his sufferings.

"Satisfied with the credentials which he brought with him, and imposed upon by his frank, and seemingly honest manner, I received him in the progress of many attendances with unsuspecting confidence. I believed, for why was I to distrust, the artful tale of what he had in view, and thought that I did no more than discharge my duty by promoting and facilitating its accomplishment.

"He proved to be dishonest; he purloined valuable property which was in my custody, and it was thought that the good government of the Institution required my dismissal.

"I acquiesced in the decision, and retired with no murmurs of resentment, with no querulous expostulation; but with what anguish of mind, I leave to those to determine who have experienced, or who can imagine what it is to have all their literary and domestic plans, in one unexpected moment, overthrown, and to exchange peace, competence, and a situation most congenial to their feelings and pursuits, for loss, anxiety, uncertainty; and, above all, the dread of unmerited obloquy.

"Such were, undoubtedly, my first sensations, but they have been since alleviated. Indeed, it was soon apparent, that not only my former friends and protectors still adhered to me, but that some of the most exalted, both in

rank

20 *Mr. Beloe's Preface.*—*Cabestaing the Troubadour.* [Jan.

rank and character, among the Trustees themselves, demonstrated the kindest sympathy, and expressed a willingness to confirm their professions of regard by substantial acts of friendship.

"While, therefore, I am able to enumerate among those who have stood forth as my protectors, individuals of the most exalted rank; and not only exalted by their rank, but by their virtues; while I can reckon among my familiar friends, some of the first scholars of my country, with a long list of the most excellent and amiable characters in private life, I may, and indeed I do, with many a pang, regret what I have lost, yet I cannot be considered as one who has no worldly consolation. The cup which was administered to me had gall, indeed, at the top—I found hope, serenity, and peace of mind at the bottom.

"I pass now to other things. Some will say I have dwelt too long upon what precedes, and will accuse me, perhaps, of the indulgence of a puerile vanity, by the introduction of the above-recited names—I shall only reply in the words of one of my old masters:

Ὅτι δὲ μὴ τὰδ' ἴσθι ἐν γυνμῇ φιλα
Κίνοσ' τ' ἐκείνα σπινγέτω, καὶ γὰρ τὰδ'.

"But to come to the contents of these volumes. It is very possible that the expectations of many may be disappointed, and that looking for what they will not find, they may throw aside the book with displeasure. But let it be remembered, what alone I have pledged myself to do, namely, to give a description of such rare and curious books as might happen to fall in my way; with such occasional Anecdotes of Literature interspersed, as might happen to occur to my recollection or reading.—I pretended not to give elaborate observations or critical disquisitions, but merely to point out to collectors and curious students, books known to be rare, and, as such, valuable. I have, however, endeavoured so to diversify the position, and the quality of my materials, that whilst I trust the scholar need not turn away in disgust, the miscellaneous reader may find various sources of amusement.

"I wish, therefore, these volumes to be considered as introductory to others of the same kind, to be periodically published, if it shall appear by this specimen that I have not mistaken or offended the taste of the publick. I

am still possessed of various and ample resources. Neither the kindness nor the curiosities of the friends above enumerated, are yet exhausted. I have still access to some of the most numerous and most curious Libraries in the country; my ardour of research is undiminished, my circle of Literary friends is enlarged, and my own gratification is materially involved in the prosecution of my undertaking. I have not yet troubled my connections in either University. I have Correspondents on the Continent, and I may safely engage to promise, that what I propose to succeed shall not be inferior to this attempt in interest or value.

"I take the liberty also to invite all those who possess rarities of the kind which will be found hereafter to be described, to accommodate me with the loan of them for the public benefit and amusement.

"Having nothing more to add, I here take my leave of the reader, with hearty good will, earnestly desiring that he may receive as much pleasure in the examination of my volumes, as I had in compiling them.

East Sheen, Nov. 14, 1806."

CABESTAING.

PROVENCE was the birth-place of this troubadour. His parents were of the noblesse, but so poor that he was forced to leave the paternal roof very early in life. In those times young persons of condition, without fortunes, had constant opportunities of getting an education in the houses of the barons, either about the court, or at the seignorial mansions, in the provinces: they were there brought up as *varlets* or *varletons*, that is, pages.

Cabestaing came, with no other recommendation than that of being poor and of noble descent, to Raymund de Roussillon, praying to be admitted as varlet in his court. Raymund received him kindly, and took him into his service. An open countenance that bespoke a generous mind, a good deportment, and an ingenuous temper prepossessed every one in favour of the young page, who had the art of conciliating the affection both of his superiors and inferiors without exciting the envy of his equals. Raymund himself soon vouchsafed him eminent tokens of his favour, and resolved to make him squire to his wife, that he might secure his attachment by continual

tinual instances of his regard. Cabestaing, raised to a station that seemed to be the utmost attainment to which a page could aspire, now thought of nothing but how he should render himself more and more agreeable to Raymund's consort, the lady Margaret. To a pleasing form the young squire united all the charms which a cheerful disposition, a lively imagination, and a ready wit could bestow. The duties of his post gave him perpetual opportunities for exerting those fascinating qualities, in the happy combination whereof the talent of pleasing undoubtedly consists. Accordingly he became in reality pleasing to Margaret; and the dame was unsuspecting of the first emotions of her heart, as the great disparity of their situations seemed always a sufficient guard against any temptations to weakness. But there are feelings which reduce mankind to their primitive equality, and in this regard it may be truly affirmed that all lovers are upon an equal footing.

However, their love was no less pure than ardent, no less respectful than tender, and it could neither be considered as a weakness in the youthful squire or as a blemish in the lady. One day she took him aside: "Tell me then," said she, "art thou not convinced whether my countenance is sincere or false?" "By God!" answered Cabestaing, "from the happy moment that I entered into your service I have ever looked upon you as the best lady that ever lived, as the most upright and sincere in word and deed. Upon my faith! I esteem you as such; and shall esteem you as such as long as I live." "And I," replied the dame, "by God! I say to thee, that thou shalt never be deceived in me; and that I will not give thee reason to alter the fond opinion thou entertainest of me." Saying this, she embraced him, and from that moment began their correspondence.

But little time had passed in this manner, before evil tongues began to speak loudly of it. It was so much and so variously talked of that at last it came to Raymund's ears, who by no means received the tidings with indifference.

Cabestaing went one day out alone to take the diversion of hawking. Raymund asked where he was: his servants told him. He immediately took his weapon, concealed it under his robe, and ordered his horse. Quite unat-

tended he rode the way that had been pointed out to him. He met Cabestaing, who was startled at seeing him, as he augured something of the suspicions of his lord. After the usual salutations, Raymund asked him whether he had not some lady whom he made the subject of his songs, and whether he might not hear her name? Cabestaing at first excused himself under the pretext, that by the laws of gallantry no man could name his fair one without being false. "I know," added he, "that fidelity towards a lady consists in saying every thing to her, but nothing of her." Raymund, however, was so pressing, and seemingly without any sinister design, that Cabestaing was at length forced to submit; but, in order to mislead him, declared that he loved Agnes, the consort of Robert de Tarascon, dame Margaret's sister. Raymund could not conceal the joy this confession gave him; and, pressing his hand, assured the troubadour of his good offices, and proposed to go directly and make a visit to dame Agnes; for his restless jealousy had yet some difficulties to get over concerning Cabestaing's love. Agnes entirely dispelled them, on being asked by Raymund, who her favourite was? She, by a momentary confusion in the air of the young squire, perceiving the tendency of this question, gayly answered, that it was him she loved; and her whole behaviour, during the time the two guests stayed in her castle, seemed to corroborate her assertion.

Mean time this successful artifice produced an effect that would not readily have been expected, were there not so many instances where female vanity can impel to the commission of as many faults as love. Margaret thought that Cabestaing was actually in love with her sister, and, in agony of mind, loaded the poor squire with the bitterest reproaches. Cabestaing vindicated himself as well as he could; but all to no purpose. Margaret insisted upon his declaring in a sonnet that he loved none else but her. The sonnet was composed; and that cordial tenderness so natural to Cabestaing, when she was the subject, was but too well adapted to revive the suspicions of the impetuous baron.

Raymund, into whose hands it fell, had no great difficulty to guess the meaning. Jealousy so overpowered him that he formed the black and
horrid

horrid resolution of murdering Cabestaing. Under some specious pretence he took him out with him one day, and being now at some distance from the castle, he rushed furiously upon him, and having brought him to the ground, he dispatched him, severed his head from his body, cut out his heart, and brought them both home with him under his cloak. On his return to the castle he ordered the cook to be called, and gave him the heart, as a piece of game, with directions to dress it in a delicate manner. His commands were obeyed. Lady Margaret was a lover of venison, and ate it as being that for which it was served up. After dinner, said Raymund: "Knowest thou what meat thou hast been eating with so much relish?" "No," returned she, "but I found it excellent." "Truely that I believe," replied the barbarous lord, "as it is a thing thou wert always fond of; and it is very natural for thee to love that dead, which while living thou wast perfectly enamoured of." Astonished, she said, with emotion, "How? what saidst thou?" At this instant he presented to her the bloody head of Cabestaing. "Look," said he, "look, this is he whose heart thou hast been eating." At this sight Margaret fell into a swoon. "Yes," said she, after slowly recovering, in a voice of tenderness piercing through despair, "I found so delicious the morsel I received from thee, inhuman monster, that I must eat no more of any thing else, that I may not lose the taste of it: thou justly gavest me what was always mine." Raymund ran raging towards his wife, with the sword in his hand. She escaped from him by running to the window, flung herself from it, and was dashed to pieces by the fall.

The news of this melancholy transaction was soon spread over all the country round; and reached the territory of king Alfonso of Arragon, where it excited universal horror. The relations of the lady and of the troubadour, all the counts, all the knights in the neighbourhood, all that had ever loved, met together and declared a bloody war against Raymund, Alfonso, who came himself to the place to enquire more narrowly into the particular circumstances of the affair, ordered him to be put under a guard, demolished his castle, and commanded the two bodies, after a magnificent funeral solemnity, to be de-

posited in the same grave in the porch of the parish church. Their story, says my author, was represented upon the tomb; but he leaves us uncertain whether it was by a painting, or by an inscription, or by the hand of the statuary. In those times it was an almost universal custom, made sacred by the superstition of our ancestors, to inter in the same grave the bodies of lovers who had died together as sacrifices to their affection.

This story will appear surprising to none, at least in the leading features of it. The only wonder is, how we find, under the name of a poet of Provence, transactions to be met with every where, though attended by various circumstances; transactions that are attributed to a Castellan de Couci and a lady Fayel, who is known under the name of Gabrielle de Vergy, or rather le Vergies, and died in 1250. A question arises, to which of these two does the transaction properly belong, whether to de Couci or to Cabestaing?

For, coming at the solution, we have only to try the credibility of the witnesses that declare for one or the other of these two opinions. The testimonies of the moderns are not to be admitted, since they have all copied one another, and all follow Fauchet, p. 124, to whom they refer. Fauchet is then the only one whom we may cite. And he relates the story on the authority of a chronicle, which in his time, as he says, might be about two hundred years old, under the name of a Castellan de Couci, whom he calls Regnault, and the lady Fayel. We must first, however, observe, that, according to Duchesne, there was no one of the name of Regnault among the lords of Couci; therefore the name of the principal character may in some measure raise our diffidence. However, as it might easily happen that the Chronicle Writer, from the want of accurate accounts, finding in an old manuscript only the initial letters, took this for the initial of Regnault; as it may likewise be that there was a person of this name: then this possible mistake alone proves nothing, and, if we chuse to read Raoul, it must of course be Raoul who died at the siege of Acre in 1171. The Chronicle then, as Fauchet supposes, was not compiled till two hundred years after the event, that is, about 1371. Must not so long an interval weaken the authority of the evidence?

True,

True, it appeals to one more antient; but, as the time when this was wrote is not known, nothing certain can be concluded from it.

It is also true, that Froissart mentions in his manuscript poetry,

La châtelaine de Vergi

Et le châtelain de Couci.

Froissart flourished about 1400, and his testimony is perhaps the oldest that can be cited in favour of the opinion which attributes the transaction to the Castellan de Couci. To his account we may add that of two others of the same century: the one of Christina de Pisan, who was alive in 1411; the other of the Chevalier de la Tour, who appears to have written about 1371; but both of them speak so indefinitely of de Couci's amour, that nothing can thence be drawn in support of the opinion we are now examining. Upon the whole, we see that the history of Raoul de Couci mounts no higher than towards the end of the fourteenth century. Let us proceed to the evidence in behalf of Cabestaing.

It is a known fact that this poet died about 1181, in the reign of Alfonso; for Raymund de Miraval, who flourished towards the close of the twelfth century, speaks of Cabestaing's death as an event that had happened some few years ago. "I have received an account," says he, "that is shocking to hear: of a knight who used to be minstrel to the wife of the lord of Castelnou; the husband, who did not approve of it, came unawares upon him, and cut off his head."

The biographer calls the man Roussillon, and Miraval calls him Castelnou or Chateau-neuf, as William might be lord of two places; and there actually is a Chateau-neuf in Provence. What the poet here says, can be understood of no one else than Cabestaing; the death of the chevalier and the rank of the husband are circumstances which suit almost only to him. Besides these testimonies, we have likewise that of three manuscript biographies, the most modern whereof must be of the commencement of the fourteenth century; to judge from the language, one of them must be referred to a time previous to 1250; consequently all of them are older than the testimonies alleged in behalf of the other opinion.

We may still add that of Boccaccio, who, at the latest, wrote in the middle of the fourteenth century, for he died

1375; as well as that of Matfres-Ermengaud de Beziers, in *Breviari d'amor*, before the end of the thirteenth century. All this now leads to the conclusion, that if one of these stories be modeled upon the other, certainly that of de Couci must be it.

After all, it may well be, that both of them are true; since, similar as they may be in several particulars, yet they differ in a material point. For here is a furious husband, who assassinates the lover of his wife, and tears out his heart; in the other case, it is a tender lover, who, being at the point of death, orders his heart to be delivered to his lady, as the last pledge of the love which he carries with him to the grave.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 4.

A GREEING, as I do, on most points of antique lore and scientific taste with your well-informed correspondent, The ARCHITECT, I cannot subscribe to the implied censure contained in his letter (p. 1090) on that *bi-jour* of antient Architecture lately fitted up at Stowe; as if it were improper for the reception of *Saxon MSS.* in consequence of its being fitted up in the *Tudor style*. Would, then, your Correspondent, had he been consulted upon this point, have recommended the rude and clumsy style (being a bastard kind of Greek) of the eighth century, merely because some of the most valuable records in question are of that early date? I think he would not have done this; but, having understood that this supplementary Library was intended for the reception of valuable MSS. and books of different ages, I am persuaded he would have advised the adoption of his own favourite and justly-admired arch, of the reign of Edward III. Still even this advice would have lasted no longer than till he had seen the site that was necessarily chosen for this antique Library, which is a comparatively low apartment on the basement story, directly under the principal Library of Stowe, and communicating with it by a private staircase. The first glance of this apartment would have satisfied your Correspondent that it was susceptible of no other style of our antient Pointed architecture than that of the flat arch of the Tudors. This point being settled, I think that your Correspondent, allowing him, as I do, to be far

24 Library at Stowe.—English Archbishops and Bishops. [Jan.

far the best judge living in matters of this sort, would not find fault with the groining or bosses of the ceiling, the columns or corbels on which this rests, the arched doors with their span-drills, &c. or the bronze presses, which have been cast on purpose to contain the treasures of antiquity: these having been exactly copied after casts or models borrowed from Henry the Seventh's Chapel.

Yours, &c. AN EYE WITNESS.

ENGLISH ARCHBISHOPS and BISHOPS, who have died since his present Majesty's Accession to the Throne.

	Names.	Bishoprics.
1761.	Dr. Anthony Ellis	<i>St. David's.</i>
	Dr. John Gilbert	<i>York.</i>
	Dr. Benjamin Hoadly	<i>Winchester.</i>
	Dr. Thomas Sherlock	<i>London.</i>
1762.	Dr. Thomas Hayter	<i>London.</i>
	Dr. George Livington	<i>Exeter.</i>
1764.	Dr. Richard Osbaldeston	<i>London.</i>
1763.	Dr. Robert Lamb	<i>Peterborough.</i>
	Dr. Thomas Secker	<i>Canterbury.</i>
1769.	Dr. Charles Lttleton	<i>Carlisle.</i>
	Dr. Richard Newcome	<i>St. Asaph.</i>
1770.	Dr. Mathias Mawson	<i>Ely.</i>
1771.	Hon. Dr. Richard Trevor	<i>Durham.</i>
1773.	Dr. Richard Willes	<i>Bath and Wells.</i>
1774.	Dr. John Ewer	<i>Bangor.</i>
	Dr. James Johnson	<i>Worcester.</i>
	Dr. Zachariah Pearce	<i>Rockester.</i>
	Dr. John Warren	<i>Bangor.</i>
1776.	Hon. Dr. Robert Drummond	<i>York.</i>
	Dr. Samuel Squire	<i>St. David's.</i>
1777.	Hon. Dr. Frederick Keppel	<i>Exeter.</i>
	Dr. Richard Terrick	<i>London.</i>
1779.	Dr. John Green	<i>Lincoln.</i>
	Dr. William Warburton	<i>Gloucester.</i>
1781.	Dr. Edmund Keene	<i>Ely.</i>
	Dr. John Thomas	<i>Winchester.</i>
1782.	Dr. John Hume	<i>Salisbury.</i>
	Dr. Thomas Newton	<i>Bristol.</i>
1783.	Hon. Dr. Frederick Cornwallis	<i>Canterbury.</i>
	Dr. Philip Younge	<i>Norwich.</i>
1787.	Right Hon. Lord James Beauclerk	<i>Hereford.</i>
	Dr. John Egerton	<i>Durham.</i>
	Dr. John Harley	<i>Hereford.</i>
	Dr. Edmund Law	<i>Carlisle.</i>
	Dr. Robert Lowth	<i>London.</i>
1788.	Dr. Jonathan Shipley	<i>St. Asaph.</i>
1790.	Dr. Samuel Halifax	<i>St. Asaph.</i>
1791.	Dr. Thomas Thurlow	<i>Durham.</i>
1792.	Dr. George Horne	<i>Norwich.</i>
	Dr. John Rofs	<i>Exeter.</i>
	Dr. Christopher Wilson	<i>Bristol.</i>
1793.	Dr. John Thomas	<i>Rockester.</i>
1794.	Dr. John Hincheliffe	<i>Peterborough.</i>
1795.	Dr. William Buller	<i>Exeter.</i>
1797.	Sir William Ashburnham, bart.	<i>Chichester.</i>
1799.	Dr. Edward Smallwell	<i>Oxford.</i>
1802.	Hon. Dr. Lewis Bagot	<i>St. Asaph.</i>
	Dr. John der	<i>Hereford.</i>
	Dr. Cha	<i>Bath and Wells.</i>
1803.	Dr. Courtenay	<i>Exeter.</i>
	Lord George Murray	<i>St. David's.</i>
	John	<i>Canterbury.</i>
	John	<i>St. Asaph.</i>

LETTER

LETTER XXXVI. ON PRISONS.

"Forgive us our debts, as we forgive
our debtors." Matt. vi. 12.

Mr. URBAN, *Sambrook Court,*
Jan. 17.

THE subsequent narrative of the prisons of Worcester cannot be read without painful concern, both as it respects the state of the prisons, and that of the prisoners. This city, distinguished for its commerce, its wealth, and its musical gratifications, cannot claim the gratification of relieving the criminal prisoner, or of succouring the unfortunate debtor. Whatever seems most likely to confirm the vicious in criminality, or induce depravity by example, is tolerated, by the promiscuous society of the sexes, and the intercourse of the most abandoned with those who may have been more unfortunate than culpable. Is it that wealth and refinement take such possession of the avenues of the heart as to exclude the admission of sympathy? Do the enjoyments which riches confer, or the sensibilities which music inspires, blunt those of humanity? Or, Is it not from ignorance of existing miseries that they remain unrelieved and unnoticed? For the British character is equally distinguished for benevolence of sentiment, and liberality of action; and Music, the harmonic felicity of Heaven*, is here appropriated to purposes of charity. If this narrative, however, should excite a spirit of inquiry, may the Debtor find mercy, and the children be shielded from the example and contamination of vice, and, assisted by instruction, know those religious and moral duties which may enable them to resist temptation, and surmount the influence of bad example!

Whilst reflecting on this unfortunate class of the community, that first of all prayers as recorded in Scripture, a portion of which I have presumed to prefix to this essay, is recalled to mind; and although infinitely beyond comprehension is the Supreme, we have the example of Christ himself to address him in prayer. In some preceding letters I have, indeed, urged this devotional exercise, as it tends not only to convey a sense of our imbecilities and wants, and of dependence on the goodness of

the Creator, but, likewise, impresses on the mind a more habitual consciousness of his presence to every action of life; and such impressions afford a happy preservative against the commission of vice. They revive that query expressed by Joseph†, when under a singular state of difficulty, "How can I do this great wickedness and sin?" Lest prayer should degenerate into cold formality, it should never be exercised but under a strong impression of an act of devotion; which may be considered as a communion between the Creator and the Creature, constituting, indeed, the most sublime act of which a finite being is capable. That this cold formality must have blunted the feelings of many, who, perhaps, daily repeat the prayer I have alluded to, may be inferred from the unnecessary misery entailed upon many an unfortunate debtor by those who ask for divine mercy, under the very same conditions they mete out mercy to others, by appealing to have their debts forgiven, as they have forgiven their debtors! But which of them, in a moment of calm reflection, would stake the ultimate issue of happiness on the decision which their severity would warrant?

J. C. LETTSOM.

WORCESTER CASTLE.—Gaoler, *William Davis*, salary 200l. for Gaol and Bridewell, which adjoins. Fees, debtors as per table, besides which the Under-sheriff demands 3s. 6d. for his *liberate*. Fees for felons abolished. For the conveyance of transports, the expence. Chaplain, *Rev. William Faulkner*. Duty, prayers Wednesday and Friday, and prayers and a sermon every Sunday, Christmas-day, and Good Friday; salary, in 1800, 30l. to which, in 1802, the Magistrates added 10l. Surgeon for *Felons only*, *Mr. Rayment*; salary 20l. and paid for medicines. Allowance to debtors none, except the debtor is very poor and applies to the visiting magistrates, and swears to his or her latest settlement; then, if the parish is within the county, they will make an order to allow the prisoner a weekly sum; if it is out of the magistrates jurisdiction, they cannot make an order. The utmost the keeper ever remembers was 2s. 6d. per week, and that only to

* Revelations of John the Divine, or Cerinthus, who assumed the name of John.

† Genesis xxxix. 9.

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one man*. Allowance to felons and criminal prisoners one pound of bread every day; a quart of oatmeal gruel for breakfast every day; Sunday dinner half a pound of meat, one pound of potatoes; Monday dinner two pound of potatoes; Tuesday dinner a quart of pease soup; Wednesday same as Monday, Thursday same as Sunday, Friday same as Wednesday, Saturday same as Tuesday. Remarks.—The Castle-yard is spacious; the county members are chosen in it, but the wood and iron work of the entrance gates are so much decayed as to render the court very insecure and unsafe. The debtors' side of the prison is separated from the criminals' side by a brick wall, and divided into two classes, viz. the master's ward and the common ward: the spacious court yard (which is for the use of both) is one hundred and eleven feet by sixty-five. Master's side debtors have a day-room 21 feet by 13 feet 3 inches; they pay 2s. 6d. per week for a single bed, if two lie together 1s. 6d. each; and there are eleven good lodging-rooms in the gaoler's house. Common side debtors have a free ward, 18 feet by 17, to which the county allows straw, but no bedding or firing. The cooking-room, which is common to both, is 19 feet square. There is no distinct or separate apartment for male and female debtors; they are confined together in one common ward. Those females who can afford to pay for a bed sleep in the gaoler's house. The poor debtors complained grievously that as they had no allowance, and were both able and willing to work, there should be no attention paid to the means of industry; that they had no place or room to work in; and which the compassionate gaoler told me he should find no difficulty to procure in this manufacturing city, adding that they were often poor and penniless, in a miserable state bordering on starvation, and that many must have perished from want, had they not been relieved by *casual* charity. This shews how full of emphatical meaning is the curse of a severe creditor, who pronounces his debtor's doom to *starve and rot* in

* Since my last visit the Keeper informs me that the considerate magistrates have now given for an allowance to poor debtors, and that they had no prospect, and is brought in every quarter.

gaol. There are (very improperly) two windows in this ward, through which the debtors may converse with the felons, and assist them with tools to effect their escape, as practised at York, &c. and which the utmost attention of the keeper cannot prevent. The debtors attendance on divine service is optional, and on my visit 7th November 1802 only three (out of twelve) were at chapel; but all the felons and criminal prisoners were there, and their behaviour orderly and attentive. The sick ward of the male felons is in the debtors court, and consists of two rooms which communicate with each other, so that the males and females are obliged to be put therein, because the other ward intended for sick females is very remote from the house, and an insecure place of confinement; and there is but one privy for the sick debtors, to which the male and female felons, whatever may be their disease, resort.

On the Crown side of the prison, there are no reception-rooms for the surgeon to examine prisoners on their commitment, or to fumigate and cleanse their clothes, if necessary, previous to their admission amongst the other prisoners. The court-yard is 127 feet by 80, where persons committed or adjudged *guilty* of misdemeanors, and those committed for trial for felonies, and the *convicted* felons and transports, with the male prisoners of every class, are obliged by day to associate together, contrary to the Statute 81 Geo. III. c. 46. There is a day-room, called the *round house*, 34 feet by 16, and on the same side the court 16 cells, 10 feet 2 inches by 7 feet 2 deep, and well ventilated; but these are not sufficient to separate the criminals, the gaoler having been obliged to confine two, three, and more prisoners at night in one cell; and in 1801 62 male prisoners slept in these 16 cells, nearly four persons in each. Every cell has a bouldin of straw (long wheat straw, about 15 or 16 pounds, so called) on the boards, and two blankets each. Female felons have a separate court 31 feet by 19, and a day-room 19 feet by 12, and two sleeping cells on the ground floor; but all female criminals of every description associate together, as is the case with the male prisoners above described.

There is no separate place of confinement for such persons as are intended

to be examined on behalf of the prosecution of any indictment for felony, or for children or youths committed for misdemeanours or felonies, but such witnesses, children, and youths, are confined in the day-time with the transports and criminals convicted and unconvicted, forming, as Sir George Paul justly observes, "one *amiable* society, the seminary of wholesome instruction and general reformation: here the most ignorant may be initiated, and the novice ascend to the higher mysteries of infamy and vice." Prisoners under sentence of death are most uncomfortably provided for; they sleep in their cells at night, and in the morning are brought into the debtors cooking-room, formerly a dungeon, but has now a large glazed window and fireplace in it, and is a part of the keeper's house, where the minds and devotions of these unfortunate men are in a state of continual distraction and disturbance, occasioned by the debtors and others necessarily and frequently passing close to the door of the room in which they are confined. The gaoler's house itself, which forms a considerable part of the prison, is not only insecure but in a very dilapidated and uncomfortable state to reside in; under all these circumstances it is fortunate for the prisoners that the gaoler is a man of benevolence and humanity, and willingly accommodates them as well as is in his power. The chapel is between the Bridewell and the gaol. Men and women felons are separated, but male and female debtors and male and female Bridewell prisoners sit together. The male Bridewell prisoners have a courtyard divided by an iron palisade; and nine sleeping-cells on the ground floor, and a large room up-stairs where 23 hammocks are hung. The women have a small court, and sleep in one of the two rooms set apart for an infirmary. The cell appropriated to solitary confinement is damp, unhealthy, and totally unfit for use in the winter. The separations that are indispensable to any idea of order and regulation, according to the opinion of the excellent magistrate before quoted, and in which I most cordially join, are, "1st, of *sex*, through every species of offenders; 2d, of *debtors*, from every other class of prisoners; 3d, of *accused* and *convicted*; and 4th, of *notorious* and *profligate* from the less daring and *astutious*."

The old dungeon in the castle-yard, which is 26 steps under ground, and circular, 18 feet diameter, with barrack beds, is now used to put potatoes in, but has since, in October 1804, been filled-up and levelled with the court-yard, that the very remembrance of it may die away. Coals are allowed to criminal prisoners, according to the season, by the confederate magistrates. Clothes are given to the most necessitous on discharge, and money to carry them to their respective homes. The gaol is well supplied with water from the Severn by an engine worked by the prisoners; and an errand-woman is kept to fetch provisions from the town. A journal is kept of the daily occurrences, and a correct account of each prisoner's earnings, and a book in which the visiting Magistrates make their remarks. The surgeon likewise enters in a book his visits, and the state of the health of the prisoners, and great attention appears in every department of this wretched prison, which I trust the humane magistrates of this opulent and respectable county will not think of repairing, but, by building a new one, erect a *monument* of their humanity and attention to the health and morals of prisoners. Convicts under sentence of transportation have the King's allowance of 2s. 6d. per week. November 7th, 1802, debtors 12; felons, &c. 21; Bridewell 23. August 26th, 1803, debtors 8; felons, &c. 16; Bridewell 31. Employment, spinning, carding wool, making bags and sacks and gloves, beating hemp, pounding sand, and dressing leather. Prisoners before trial, if disposed to work, receive half their earnings and extra allowance of food, otherwise they have only the bread to subsist upon; but after conviction, one 6th to the prisoner, one 6th to the gaoler, and four 6ths to the county paid weekly in money. The total earnings of the prisoners in the *gaol*, 1804, was 57l. 16s. 7d.; of which the prisoners received 16l. 15s. 7d. the gaoler 7l. 16s. 11½d. and the county 33l. 4s. 0½d. The *Bridewell* earnings were 89l. 19s. 2d.; of this the prisoners received 14l. 19s. 8½d. the gaoler 14l. 19s. 8½d. and the county 59l. 19s. 8½d. The number of prisoners committed to the gaol in 1804 was 40; to the Bridewell 61. Total earnings in 1805, 55l. 12s. 5d.; prisoners share 14l. 18s. 4d. gaoler 7l. 17s. 2½d. county 32l.

opposition, be it what it may, is entirely *personal*, leveled against *heretics*: "*Hæreticos—pro posse persequar et impugnabo.*" On the contrary the promise made by the Bishops (and by the Presbyters also) of the Church of England, which Dr. Milner has thought fit to parallel with the foregoing clause of the Pontifical oath, is expressly restricted to matters of *doctrine*: "with all faithful diligence to banish and drive away all erroneous and strange *doctrine.*"

These few instances, out of many others which the two letters supply, sufficiently illustrate Dr. Milner's customary mode of quotation and making history. As to the general question at issue between us, whether the Powder Plot was "*excited and directed by Cecil,*" or belonged exclusively to the conspirators and the Jesuits and others their Popish abettors and adherents, I leave it to the reader to determine between positive and uncontradicted evidence on the one hand, and unsupported surmises and conjectures on the other. But, as Dr. Milner says, "*it has been the constant belief of Catholics,*" that it *was* so "*excited and directed;*" and asserts likewise (p. 807) of the "*Catholic sufferers*" under Elizabeth, that "*their only treason, speaking of them generally, consisted in their religion;*" I take the liberty to submit to his consideration the following passages, which having been written by members of his own church, will, I hope, not be thought unworthy of regard.

In 1601 "*the secular priests in England*" published "*Important Considerations, which ought to move all true and sound Catholics, who are not wholly Jesuited, to acknowledge without all equivocations, ambiguities, or shiftings, that the Proceedings of her Majesty, and of the State with them, since the beginning of her Highness' reign, have been both mild and merciful.*" In this tract, after mentioning the plots and treachery of Saunders, Campion, Allen, Throckmorton, Babington, and others, they say, "*We are fully persuaded in our consciences, that if the Catholics had never sought by indirect means to have vexed her Majesty with their designments against her crown, there had been no speeches amongst us of racks and tortures, nor any cause to have used them; for none were ever vexed that way simply for that*

he was either priest or Catholic, but because they were suspected to have had their hands in some of the said most traiterous designments." p. 87, 89, as reprinted in a "*Collection of Treatises concerning the penal laws, 1675.*"

The same Collection contains "*The Jesuits Reasons unreasonable, London, 1662;*" the author of which says, "*Parsons procured a Bull to hinder King James's coming to the crown, and, as his friends gave out, had twenty thousand men listed for that effect. Next followed that detestable machination of blowing up that royal race. This you alledge not to be, originally, your invention; but is it no guilt to follow another man's wickedness, when it leads to so horrid a crime? For, without doubt, both by prayers beforehand, and by public attestations after the fact was discovered, you were highly accessory to it: nay, many years afterwards you did, and peradventure to this very day still do, pertinaciously adhere to it. I could urge great and manifest instances of this, were it not to lose time. That monstrous straw, of which all Christendom rung so long, and the pictures of Garnet and Oldcorn cannot be denied; nor want they evidence of your inward minds.*" p. 102.

Yours, &c.

R. CHURTON.

P. S. A friend has favoured me with the following extract from Ballard's Letters in the Bodleian Library, vol. vii. No. 71: "*Bishop W. Kennet heard this from the mouth of bishop Williams, who, being concerned in a defence of the History of the Gunpowder Treason, went to the old house of the Habington family: and he that shewed the house, passing through a room, struck his hand upon an old table, and cried 'upon this very table was the letter wrote to my Lord Mounteagle.'*" Wood was informed by Sir W. Dugdale, that Lord Monteagle's sister, Mary, wife of Thomas Habington esquire, of Henlip, Worcestershire (the place here meant) "*wrote and sent*" the letter to the said Lord. Ath.

* They say, "*The notable treasons of Mr. Anthony Babington and his complices were so apparent, as we were greatly abashed at the shameless boldness of a young Jesuit, who to excuse the said traitors, and qualify their offences, presumed, in a kind of supplication to her Majesty, to ascribe the plotting of all that mischief to Mr. Secretary Walsingham.*" p. 71.

Oxon.

Oxon. II. 110. Dr. Nash says he found at Henlip many letters and papers, wherein the plot is mentioned. Archæol. XV. 137.

Bishop Burnet (Hist. of his own Times, I. 11.) says he "himself saw and had for some time in his possession" the letters written by Sir Everard Digby during his imprisonment, which were kept by the family in two silk bags within a velvet bag, and concealed in a cupboard very artificially hid. "In these he expresses great trouble because he heard some of their friends blamed their undertaking: he highly magnifies it; and says, if he had many lives he would willingly have sacrificed them all in carrying it on."

Mr. URBAN, *Newton Longville,*
January 7.

IN answering Dr. Milner (who, it seems, from his second Letter published in your last Magazine, p. 1105, has now quite done with me), I shall confine myself strictly to the question between us. I shall say nothing of what is in controversy between him and Mr. Churton, not doubting Mr. Churton's ability fully to support his own cause. I shall pass over the Doctor's contemptuous mode of speaking of me, to which I should be sorry to give any consequence; and his supposed triumphs over Dr. Sturges, about which I could say a great deal. The best answer which I can give to this and his very improper witticism from a French author, is to shew that he is completely in the wrong.

Let us see what his charge is against me. He complains that I write against him, and represent him as an advocate for Perjury (see your Magazine for September, p. 806). I have used no such words; but I have reprobated as abominable a certain doctrine respecting Oaths, which in a pamphlet of his the Doctor had stated, and most strongly relied upon. This doctrine is, that "*in all cases, the keeping of an Oath is a matter of expediency.*" The words themselves the Doctor could not deny; nor has he, in his own proper person, shewn that they bear, or can bear, any other meaning than what the words impart, and I or any common man understand by them. The mode which he has taken is, first, to suppose that I had borrowed the charge from Dr. Duigenan's Speech in Parliament, whereas, in fact, Dr. Duigenan took

it from my Pamphlet; which, besides the sort of slight this puts upon me, gives him an opportunity of introducing a *supposed* speech of Dr. Laurence, in reply to Dr. Duigenan, in which the Doctor, and I by implication, are accused of having made a charge, which is "not warranted either by the letter or the spirit of the passage in question;" and, in order to do this, having taken the "words out of their context." If I had really been guilty of this, why did not Dr. Milner himself shew this? Why take this circuitous mode of borrowing the words of a third person? Your readers will very soon be at no loss to guess the reason. It was in the first place desirable for him to press into his service another combatant, particularly one of Dr. Laurence's size and eminence. It was also convenient, as it always is and will be convenient, to the advocates of the Romish Church, to give an *indirect* answer, rather than a *direct* one. I will add, that Dr. Milner could not without blushing, have brought forward, as coming from himself, the arguments which he makes use of, as coming from a third person: his own words must have stared him in the face; for it is his own words only that I shall bring against him. I must, however, first clear Dr. Laurence from having any concern in the fraud (for a fraud it is). I have his own authority for stating, that he disavows that report of his Speech; that it is not as he spoke it; that the Romanists have twisted his arguments to answer their own purposes. This, too, will give your readers a pretty clear idea of what is the impartiality of this boasted "Report of the Debates on the Catholic Question."

The fabricator of this Speech defends Dr. Milner, upon the grounds of his having explained his meaning (so as I suppose, to make it harmless) in two ways. First, by quoting four cases of the Canonists (the Roman Canonists be it remembered), upon the validity of promissory Oaths; and, secondly, by a case put by himself, about the giving up of a sword, which, if given up, would be immediately employed for the purpose of murder. I leave any observation upon the way in which this latter case is put; very differently, by the bye, in the Speech; from what it is in the Doctor's Pamphlet; because it will save time to say at once, that it does not at all apply to the ques-

question. We must all agree (both Protestants and Romanists) that where the keeping of an Oath would be attended with the commission of actual sin, it must not be kept, which is his first case of the Canonists: so, if it becomes impossible, which is his third case. What we object to, is his second and fourth cases (for which Dr. Milner has cited no authority in his Pamphlet), and according to which, as the *Reporter* (not Dr. Milner) says, an Oath is invalid, "*when the object obstructs any good evidently greater*;" and also, "*when it relates to some ridiculous and idle thing, which neither tends to the honour of God, nor to the benefit of man.*" Our objection to this (I mean the objection of all Protestants) is, that it opens a door to all that latitude of dispensation which was assumed by the Popes, and according to which every Oath which stood in the way of their interest, was construed as "*obstructing some good evidently greater.*"

But, Sir, I need not dwell on this, since I can shew from *Dr. Milner's own words*, not only that he meant most precisely to state, that "*the keeping of Oaths turned merely on the question of expediency,*" but also, that these very rules of the Canonists had nothing to do with the point which he was agitating, and in support of which he was producing this doctrine of expediency. The subject of Dr. Milner's Pamphlet ('*Case of Conscience solved*') was, the scruples of his Majesty respecting the Coronation Oath, which stood in the way of what is called the Emancipation of the Catholics. Upon this he is at issue with Mr. Reeves. First then, take his words, *with the context*, as they stand in his letter to Mr. Reeves: and here I must beg your readers' particular attention, as it is one of the charges against me that I take words "*out of their context*.*" "You profess, Sir," says Dr. Milner, addressing himself to Mr. Reeves, "*NOT to treat the present question on the ground of expediency* (p. 3†), and you maintain, that '*it is not to be debated either in or out of Parliament on the various topics of general policy or national utility* (p. 6), but merely with respect to the terms of the Coronation Oath.'

To every argument of that nature, which the best and wisest minister on earth may suggest to the Sovereign, you tell us, the Sovereign is bound to answer. 'I cannot consent to a measure contrary to my engagement; whatever comes of it, I must leave the consequence to God.' But, Sir, give me leave to remind you, that every human law, and every promise, or other engagement, however sanctioned by an Oath, MUST necessarily turn upon the cardinal virtue of Prudence, which implies that it depends, as to the obligation of fulfilling it in such and such circumstances, upon the question of expediency." Now, can there be a proposition more deliberately, or more decidedly laid down; not only simply, but, what takes away all doubt, in express contradiction to the opposite position; and it is so laid down in perfect unison with the whole of the Doctor's arguments. In short, if you suppose the Doctor to mean any thing but what is the literal and obvious meaning of his words, you make him talk downright nonsense. "I (says Mr. Reeves) will not treat the question on the ground of '*expediency.*'" "You (says Dr. Milner, in reply) shall treat it on the ground of expediency; for "*not only this but every other promise, however confirmed by Oath, must be treated upon that ground, and upon no other.*" In all this you will observe that there is not the smallest reference to the four cases of the Canonists: and you will be surprised, perhaps, when I tell you, that so far from forming any part of this famous "*Passage,*" they are not even to be found in the same Tract; for Dr. Milner's pamphlet contains two letters, one to a Friend in Town, and the other a Supplement, addressed to Mr. Reeves. In the Letter to Mr. Reeves, where the obnoxious passage is found, you will in vain seek for these cases of the Canonists. They are to be found in the other Letter: and that they are not referred to in the Letter to Mr. Reeves you will not wonder, when I shew you, as I engaged to do, that the Doctor expressly disclaims any intention of applying them to the Oath in question. Take his words; and I quote them at large because they will afford a specimen of the impartial Reporter's talents at garbling*. "It is

* Case of Conscience stated, p. 44.

† Meaning p. 3 of Mr. Reeves's "*Considerations on the Coronation Oath.*"

* Case of Conscience stated, p. 25.
unanimously

unanimously agreed upon (says Dr. Milner) amongst Canonists and Divines, in treating of the conditions necessary for the validity of promissory Oaths, that no such Oath is obligatory the object of which is in the smallest degree unlawful. This is a fundamental maxim of their science, which they confirm by a self-evident reason, implying that we cannot bind ourselves to the Divine Being to transgress his Laws." This is what makes their first rule; what follows is what they make the second, (but there is no such division in the Pamphlet). "For the same reason (this should, therefore, be one rule) they shew that no oath is obligatory the nature of which is to prevent the performance of our duty, or even of any greater good. In fact, it is absurd to suppose that the Almighty will * not admit of any appeal to him by which we might be restrained from serving him, in the most perfect manner in our power. Thirdly, they teach that no Oath is valid, which relates to a thing impossible," &c. Your readers will see, Sir, how much the second rule here differs from that which is laid down and argued upon in the Speech; and you will see, also, how far Dr. Milner is from being clear in his expressions, and how difficult it is to ascertain his meaning, in those very lax words "or even of any greater good;" which are, however, the only foundation for what the Reporter states as the second rule. Leaving you and your readers to make your reflections on this, I pass to the Doctor's declared intention in bringing forward these rules: "I do not mean," he goes on to insinuate, "that any of these ORIGINAL defects (so that you see it is only to original defects that these rules of the Canonists have a reference) apply to the Coronation Oath; nor does the cause which I have undertaken stand in need of any advantage which might be derived from any discussion of them. I have, however, thought proper to mention them, because I have found very well-meaning persons who are so ill informed as to suppose that they are obliged, in conscience, to forbear doing some charitable or otherwise good thing, or to do some rash or improper

thing, because they may happen to have sworn to that effect." Here you have Dr. Milner *expressly* declaring that these four cases, or rules, do not apply, and that he does not mean to apply them, to the Coronation Oath; nay, that he has produced them for another purpose: in his subsequent letter to Mr. Reeves, he *as expressly* declares that the Coronation Oath, and every promissory Oath * depends, as to the fulfilling of it, in such and such circumstances, on the question of expediency." And yet I am now to have these four rules of the Canonists, and Dr. Milner's statement of them, reproduced, hashed and garbled, in order to prove that he never meant to say that "the keeping of an Oath depends upon the question of expediency!" And Dr. Milner sanctions all this by his adoption of this fabricated report of Dr. Lawrence's speech, and gives it currency by his signature! And after all this, he tells me that I misrepresent and calumniate him!

The truth is, as I have stated it before, that this is not Dr. Milner's private doctrine, but the doctrine of his Church, authorized and sanctioned by every Pope, one after the other; who have, in fact, been in the practice of absolving from all Oaths upon every the most frivolous pretence, and often from the most wicked motives; which is so notorious that even Dr. Milner will not deny it. And this it is which makes the doctrine so abominable.

I have thought it of importance to set this matter in its true light, both because of Dr. Milner's situation and character as a Bishop of the Romish church, and because it may serve to bring back to men's minds, what they have lately been much inclined to forget, the damnable doctrines and positions which have been constantly held by those who have arrogated to them-

* That is, as you must observe, every Oath that has no original defect, according to the Canonists; for those that have are from the beginning invalid, and not to be kept. It is only those that were originally valid about which there can be a question, and as to which Dr. Milner says, that the keeping of them is "a question of expediency." I should like to learn, from Dr. Milner, under what class of Oaths Paul V. and Urban VIII. classed the Oath of Allegiance to heretrical Sovereigns.

* This must be an error of the press, though not marked as such, as the "not" should be omitted.

selves, exclusively, the name of Catholics. As there is another part of the Doctor's letter in which he questions either my correctness, or good faith, I shall, perhaps, trouble you with another letter on the subject. I am, Sir,

Yours, &c. THO. LE MESURIER.

Mr. URBAN, *Wolverhampton, Jan. 4.*

HAVING declined all farther controversy with the Rev. Mr. Norton, I was not likely to have taken one up with your correspondent B. I. B. (see vol. LXXVI. p. 1110), had not he proposed certain pointed questions to me affecting my moral character.

What he asks me then, in the first place, is: "How is it possible for a Papist to be any thing else but an advocate for Perjury, who believes in the Pope's supremacy?" In return, I beg leave to ask him, whether he considers all the Spaniards, Italians, and other believers in the Pope's supremacy at the present day, as advocates of Perjury? Whether he charges the same guilt to our Alfreds, Edwards, and our ancestors in general, from their conversion in the seventh century down to the Reformation; as also to their successors from the latter period down to the Revolution: they being required by law to pledge their faith to the Regal Supremacy? But your Correspondent asks, in the second place, whether I do not "believe that the Pope can absolve a man from all his sins, past, present, and to come?" adding that, "if I do not believe in this, I am a Papist totally different from all other sincere Papists that ever lived." To this question I explicitly answer, on the part of all sincere Catholics, and in the hearing of a great number of them, as well as on my own part, that, so far from believing in this position, we hold it to be blasphemous; and that we do not ascribe to the Pope any other kind of power of absolving from sin, than that which the Established Church attributes to her Priests in the service of *visiting the sick*, and in that of their *Ordination*. To be brief, Sir, the Legislature of past times, by prescribing *Oaths as the barrier to exclude Catholics from certain civil advantages*, and the Legislature of our own times, by *modifying and changing those Oaths*, under certain circumstances, equally prove their conviction, that we are not at least a perjured race. If B. I. B. will not bow to authority, but requires the evidence

of facts to convince him, then I call upon him to declare, whether the tests in question have been less efficacious to exclude Catholics from situations of honour and profit, than the other tests have been to exclude Dissenters from the same, to preserve orthodoxy in the Establishment, and to prevent bribery and corruption in the civil department? To confine the matter to myself, I must say, Mr. Urban, that if the Pope possessed any power of absolution, by which I might be permitted to swear what I do not believe, I think he has used me very ill, and been extremely blind to his own interest in not bestowing that convenient indulgence upon me, for some quarter of an hour or five minutes; as I have reason to believe, that by making use of it, I could render him essential service as well as myself. Having said thus much in vindication of my moral character, which has been publicly aspersed, and having paid attention to your hint in vol. LXXVI. p. 1128, I here concur with you in wishing to close the page of controversy. It must be something very extraordinary or unexpected to make me ask you to open it again. J. MILNER.

PRESENT STATE OF YORK. 1806.

(Continued from vol. LXXVI. p. 1187.)

THE Catile, erected by William I. Nothing more remains than certain portions of the outer walls. The gate of entrance from the City on the North point of the works was set up in Drake's time, after the old one had been demolished. Whatever that design might have been, the present Gate is no more than two circular piers, with double doors between them, giving no kind of semblance, it is natural to suppose, to the entrance which stood there before. We are too well acquainted with superb works of this sort (witness the several gates of the City) not to hold this turn-key inlet in contempt, as a mean and trifling attempt to represent a something that wants a name: the builder had his humour in it, so let it abide. It cannot be denied that new work, whatsoever its degree of construction and intent, is, with the vulgar, more charming than old ruinous vestiges of royalty and high-wrought proofs of art. The alterations, additions, and improvements, now carrying on to make the Catile, otherwise prison, comfortable, commodious, and bear an air of modern

itectural splendour, will leave
rt account of William's Nor-
d walls; as new brick fences,
bounds for felons, or other
sent themselves on all sides in
ed ranks of the original ma-
On the South angle of the
is a curious Sally-port; the
entered on the Foss river, and
uch interest: these particulars
ms this summer to the said
ents! Henceforward let this
no longer hold out the name
Castle, but York Judgment-
Prison-house.

ectural discrimination, or cha-
i the edifices before us, has
ilily neglected; and a stranger,
ng over the three sumptuous
the left, centre, and right,
ss to ascertain which is the
re Justice dwells, the cells for
vile, or the chapel. The cen-
fice bespeaks the taste of the
school; and, though it has
le more than a century, be-
the marks of a long and fatal
s there is scarcely one joint in
e front but has bid farewell
ociate in construction. No
his joint-failure proceeds from
ern iron cramp system, in cor-
örce and rending havoc!
ave ye to say, ye men of
and philosophical research,
vice five centuries' records of
masonry, (cannot say, it is
a Castle, that is gone; but)
Tower? Are not those parts
ave resisted the convulsion of
sprung in the Seventeenth
perfect at this very hour, and
ent in their component quali-
fresh from the mason's chisel?
ver may be held forth as fel-
glory with Ouse Bridge and

Its design is regular, and
perfect knowledge of geometri-
r; and well may the indivi-
whose possession it is found, be
call it all his own. In truth,
ft from Chance, of more price
d or treasure; and if to be en-
what is here held so fast, and
ers cannot lay a finger on, is
triumph and exultation, why
appy man, say I, is he who
self master of Clifford's tower!
lars touch my father's coat *."

Irish holiday challenge, in order
the delights of skull-crack-
ib-roasting.

CLIFFORD'S Tower or Keep. The
plan, a combination of four circles;
and at those angles where the circles
intersect, are run out from three of
the angles small segments of circles,
not alone to give a tie or lateral secu-
rity to them, but to take off too sharp
an effect such junctions would other-
wise produce. At the fourth angle is a
small square tower, giving the entrance
into the keep. The wall 10 feet thick.
Within the entrance of this square
tower, is a porch 9 feet 6 inches by 6 ft.
9 inches; on the left a circular staircase
to a chamber above, which chamber is
highly decorated with columns and reces-
ses, but most disgracefully built up against
with brick pigeon-holes, and other
such like common appurtenances.
From the circumstance of some armor-
ial bearings placed on the front of the
entrance *temp.* Charles I. it has been
erroneously supposed the entrance was
added at that period; but the interior
architecture must, to those acquainted
with such examples, remove all doubt
on this head. May I intreat the pos-
sessor to consider the dangerous state
of this fine entrance (resulting from the
above-mentioned explosion) and by a
timely repair to prevent the loss, by some
sudden downfall, of so much embellish-
ment: and as I maintain it to be part
of the original structure, drag more
consequential parts to participate in
the fatal overthrow. Leaving the porch,
pass through the thickness of the wall
of the Keep, where is a porticulis
groove, and a return for masonry doors,
&c. In the area of the walls, all in-
termediate divisions for chambers being
disposed of, the space from circle to
circle at each of the four points is
about 50 feet. In each of the two first
circles, in the thickness of the walls,
are circular stair-cases, and two recessed
windows with narrow or loop-hole open-
ings. In each of the two second circles
are two windows, a fire-place, and a
small retiring cell. From this arrange-
ment, as far as it goes, here must have
been noble chambers of about 27 feet
diameter, and a small communication
to each in the centre of the area. The
like vestiges on the upper story occur,
evinced a more magnificent suite of
chambers, the openings to the win-
dows augmenting in size, &c. Near
the entrance-pass is a well, and by it
is thrown a stone coffin. The view
from the summit of the walls of the

City

City and Cathedral is striking, and all sublimity.

It was more than once enquired of me, if there was any thing worthy of note at York excepting the Cathedral. I forgive the question; as it is a maxim, that those who have in hold some transcendent prize, either of inanimate substance or mortal frame, generally appear insensible of their good fortune; while others, less happy, and who have not any thing in this way withal to grapple with, are ever coveting what they cannot grasp, or desiring what they cannot enjoy. Thus of my friends centered in York's meridian; and I a poor sojourner for one short period, and then adieu for ever!

The trace of ancient mansions of all dates, from the Conquest until our later times, are numerous, and of profound research. The older examples of this kind give little more than the basements; the turns of which are grand, and impress the mind with due ideas of the vast importance, in point of grandeur, of the City in its re-edification, after the rasure of it by the Norman William, conqueror or invader; no matter, he was relentless, bloody, and revengeful. Our citizens then were faithful to their walls and country; for them they defied his power; for them, and with them, they fell; and all was death and devastation! But, call to mind, this levelling of architectural pride was from dire necessity, not, as brooded on by the enlightened opinions of the present day, meet for voluntary and premeditated sacrifice.

I cannot conclude this paper more to the purpose than by introducing the exclamation of a stranger who encountered me on the battlements of the walls, while going my evening rounds for health's sake, and antiquarian contemplation:

"To see the mutability of the passions of men! At one period, citizens holding the safety of their walls as a trust so sacred, that they not only defended them to the last extremity, but actually died upon the spot, their bodies filling up the breaches made therein! At this day, men of the same blood, family, and name, uniting in one general compact, not to save, but utterly to destroy these very walls, their badges of loyalty, courage, and architectural fame!"

P. S. As some alleviation to antiquarian regrets on this occasion, let me advise that a most ingenious Artist of this City is on the point of bringing out a collection of admirable etchings of the various gates, posterns, parts of the walls, Ouse bridge and chapel, crypts of old mansions, &c. &c. Every credit may be given to this undertaking, as I am happy it is in my power also to authenticate the true adherence of the same Gentleman to the beautiful ornamental specimens of the Cathedral which he has already laid before the publick. J. C.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, *Chryse Walk, Chelsea,*
Jan. 20.

OF the very numerous Deaf and Dumb, who remain uninstruced, the condition must be mournful in the extreme. The Blind are not half so pitiable; since the pleasures of conversation and the charms of music can much alleviate their want of sight: but, how truly desitute appear the persons born deaf and speechless! Enlivened merely at times by the fortuitous elation of their own animal spirits, without one ray of intellectual comfort from social intercourse or religious principle, these unhappy objects seem exclusively doomed to pine away existence in sullen hopeless misery, burthened to their immediate connections, and useless, if not troublesome, to the community!

To a good mind thrillingly painful's the thought that, from age to age, thousands and ten thousands of our fellow-creatures have thus dragged on life in the gloom of utter ignorance, and sunk into the grave, quite unconscious of all noble ends of being: whereas, by careful culture, they might have been rescued from this wretched state, and advanced to their proper rank in the scaled humanity.

Experience has now fully proved that, according to their several capacities, the Deaf and Dumb may at least be rendered conversable; that they may even be furnished with general knowledge, and best with moral and religious information. Henceforth, the means of happiness in this world and the treasures of polite literature are placed within their grasp; whilst, from perusing the Sacred Scriptures, they will learn the nature and foundation of a

hope full of immortality. They may be taught *in effect* to hear, and *in reality* to speak and read; they may attain such an acquaintance with language, as—by observing the motion of the mouth in others—to converse themselves intelligibly *visâ voce*; they may learn to express their own sentiments in writing, and in process of time may translate one language into another; may study arithmetic, geography, mathematics, and any other art or science, practical music excepted: but, above all, they may acquire a knowledge of the grand vital principles of morality and religion.

Until about the middle of the century before the last, we know of no attempts having been made in this most useful and invaluable *art*; and it then existed chiefly in theory, although there were certainly some encouraging proofs of successful practice. In his *Philosophus, or Deaf and Dumb Man's Friend*, published in 1648, Bullwer relates an instance of a Spanish nobleman instructed by a priest. In 1659, Dr. William Holder taught one young gentleman in this country. Dr. John Wallis, Fellow of the Royal Society, and Savilian Professor of Geometry at Oxford, had two pupils, about the year 1660. Dr. John Amman, of Amsterdam, instructed a young lady at Haerlem and some others in Holland, between 1690 and 1700. Trials had also been made by Van Helmont a German, and by Monachus a Spaniard. Lastly, Mr. Baker practised the *art* in this country about fifty or sixty years ago: but no regular *Academy* for Deaf and Dumb was opened by either of these ingenious men. As the present systematic spread of Vaccine Inoculation is the peculiar work of Dr. Jenner, so the primary systematic instruction of the Deaf and Dumb is peculiarly attributed to the Abbé de l'Épée in France, and to Mr. Thomas Braidwood in our own country. I simply state facts, Mr. Urban, without intentionally offering the slightest disrespect to other teachers of Deaf and Dumb or practitioners of Vaccination.

Each, however, as the plan of the illustrious Abbé de l'Épée merits the praise and gratitude of mankind, that of Mr. Braidwood, in the opinion of all competent judges who have witnessed its advantages, claims a decided superiority. The former taught his pupils to communicate their ideas by appro-

priate visible *signs* with astonishing precision and accuracy; but the latter began with the letters of the alphabet, as in the rudiments of general education; and, at length, brought his enraptured scholars to *pronounce* and to *articulate*, by a method, adapted to the defective organ, peculiarly his own. The consequence of this curious and excellent system is, that his pupils are enabled to support a conversation in a manner very similar to that of other men, whose powers of speech and of hearing are perfect; and that interesting portion of our fellow-creatures, which otherwise would be incapable of any intellectual improvement, of any social enjoyment, and of the delights of colloquial intercourse, are enabled to read and understand history, to study the sciences, to acquire all the ornamental accomplishments, to engage in professional employments, and to appear in the world with cheerfulness, satisfaction, and advantage.

Mr. Thomas Braidwood, I am informed, was born in Scotland, in the year 1715; and died at Grove-House, Hackney, Middlesex, on the 24th Oct. 1805. He finished his education at the College of Edinburgh, and was afterwards assistant in the Grammar School at Hamilton. After this, he opened a school in Edinburgh for the instruction of young men in geometry, mathematics, &c.

In the year 1760, a boy, named Charles Sherrif, born *deaf*, was fortunately placed under Mr. B's care; but without any idea being entertained on the part of the parent or of Mr. B. of the possibility of teaching the child any thing besides plain writing. From very attentively noticing the situation of the poor boy, however, Mr. B. conceived the hope of teaching him to articulate; compassion stimulated his patient exertions; and, in a few years, he enabled him to speak and understand language. Mr. Sherrif is now in the East Indies, in a very flourishing way of business as a painter. The following lines appeared in some of the London news-papers, about the end of the year 1768; they were written by Mr. Sherrif, without assistance or amendment, and constitute, I think, a pleasing little specimen of the degree of advancement in original composition, to which the naturally Deaf are sometimes capable of arriving.

LINES,

LINES,

On seeing GARRICK act, by a deaf Pupil of Mr. BRAIDWOOD.

WHEN Britain's Roscius on the stage
appears,
Who charms all eyes, and (I am told) all
ears,
With ease the various passions I can trace,
Clearly reflected from that wondrous face;
Whilst true conception, with just action
join'd,
Strongly impress each image on my mind:
What need of *founds*, when plainly I
desery
Th' expressive features, and the speaking
eye?
That eye whose bright and penetrating ray
Doth Shakspeare's meaning to my soul
convey:
Best commentator on great Shakspeare's
text!
When Garrick acts, no passage seems
perplex'd. C. S.

It is necessary to remark that, although Mr. Braidwood was not the first teacher who practised the Art, yet he was the inventor of his own ingenious method: as, till Mr. Sherrif had very far advanced in education, he (Mr. B.) was wholly unacquainted with previous discoveries. The rapid addition of fresh pupils, and the wonderful extent of his practice, which he sedulously improved, amply attest his skill. Indeed, with all the openness of sterling genius, he often candidly acknowledged that, in consequence of new discoveries made in the course of teaching, his final success very greatly exceeded what was at first the object of his fondest and most sanguine expectation.

About the year 1770, Mr. B. senior, took his kinsman Mr. John Braidwood as a co-adjutor or partner. This very amiable and indefatigable man was born in 1756; and, in 1782, married the daughter of his venerable near relation and associate: he died at Hackney, of a pulmonary complaint, on the 24th Sept. 1798, leaving his widow with four children, viz. two sons and two daughters.

Having, from her earliest youth, been instructed by her father in this astonishing Art, and having constantly assisted her husband after their separation from that venerable character, who latterly declined the toil of business, Mrs. B. continues to conduct the ACADEMY in Mare-street, Hackney, with an augmenting success; being carefully aided

by her sons, Messrs. Thomas and John Braidwood.

On Monday, the 29th Dec. 1806, Mr. Urban, I myself visited this noble Institution for both sexes, and was most highly gratified with the examination of a fine youth of thirteen years of age, who was born *deaf*. He wrote, cyphered, and conversed *visâ voce*, before a large company, with the utmost fluency and readiness. After the merited eulogies of Mr. Arnot, in his "History of Edinburgh;" of Dr. Johnson, in his "Journey to the Hebrides;" of Lord Monboddo, in his "Origin and Progress of Language;" of Mr. Pennant, in his "Tour through Scotland;" and of Mr. Green, in his work "Vox oculis subjecta;" elaborate praise from a humbler pen, Sir, would prove equally vain and foolish. The long-established reputation of the Braidwoods is founded on a rock; their labours are approved by their country; their reward is, assuredly, with the Most High.

I trouble you with no apology, Mr. Urban, for the earnestness of this short essay on so affecting a subject. The arduous efforts of a Howard and a Neild, in relieving the imprisoned *bodies* of the unfortunate, are justly commemorated in your philanthropic Publication: what, then! can we say too much in honour of those still superior beings, who relieve the human *mind* itself from hopeless thralldom, from the far worse than dungeon darkness of benighted intellect?

Yours, &c.
WEEDEN BUTLER, Jun.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 9.
IN an excursion I made to the Lakes last Summer with a friend, we thought we might make a digression and return by way of Carlisle, so through the Southern parts of Northumberland, Hexhamshire, Newcastle, to Durham, &c. and there see the agricultural improvements in that part of England. I never in my life, Sir, was more amazed, or more agreeably astonished, than in our journey between Carlisle and Newcastle. I am not a very old man, yet I recollect when there was hardly a house between those places, though a distance of 60 miles. All was heath and wild waste, not the trace of a plough any where to be seen. How changed the scene! there is not a piece of land that
is

is not now well cultivated, and the whole face of the country studded with neat farm-houses, cottages, the enclosures ornamented, every here and there, with clumps of trees. The old Roman wall, that protected the traveller from the Northern blast and guided his weary desolate way, is all carried off to build the necessary conveniences for their farms at Glen Whelt or Magna; "where," Camden observes in his *Britannia*, "he dared not go to visit for fear of being murdered by the Moss Troopers." It is now a highly-cultivated country; its inhabitants strictly honest, sober, industrious, and civil, regular in their attendance at divine service on Sundays; and many of the farmers have made fortunes of such magnitude as would astonish the Bedford Agricultural Society. I call them fortunes of magnitude, for I was credibly informed, there are several of them who have made by their own industry, for y, fifty, sixty, seventy, and eighty thousand pounds; one I was introduced to, a Mr. Dodd, who, I was assured, was worth more than that sum. It made my heart glow to think of the industry of the times, and the great advantages held out to all classes of people. When we came to Newcastle, that used to be called the Metropolis of the North, we expected, of course, to find it equally improved in size and grandeur; its streets spacious and modernized, its police regulated like London. Alas! how mortified were we, Sir, to find it just as it was said to be a hundred years ago. The streets are paved with little round cobble stones, so full of deep holes as to be dangerous to ride along, for they have not been repaired for the last century; the houses projecting into the street so far, in some of the principal places (Newgate Street), as to stop all communication on a market-day; one story overhanging the other, till you can shake hands out of the upper windows. Yet they boast of their Corporation having above thirty thousand pounds a year. It is an old joke against *canny* Edinburgh, that they used formerly to empty certain utensils into the streets from the upper stories, but at Newcastle they now, very coolly, lay them down at noon-day, and the scavenger, perhaps, comes and takes them up again next week, to the no small annoyance of passers. Before I took leave of

Newcastle I could not help observing the great number of Dissenting Meeting-houses. On enquiry into the cause of there being so many, I was told, that the people were well inclined to go to church, but that they could not be accommodated; for that one parish alone had above twenty thousand inhabitants; and they said they must go to some place of worship on a Sunday. Now, this is not owing to the fault of the Clergy doing duty there, as they have no fault to find with them; but it is owing to regular places of worship not being provided according to their wants, and the increase of the inhabitants. I am a great and zealous friend and advocate for our Established Church and Religion, and see with great regret the rapid progress of these innovations, by the new lights and expounders of the Gospels.

The Street called "The Side," would be a disgrace to any Corporation in England, much more to Newcastle, with its princely revenues.

Yours, &c. A TRAVELLER.

Mr. URBAN. *St. Alban's, Dec. 19.*
THE word *Hummins*, vol. LXXVI. p. 1006, is corrupted from the Persian word *Humnām*, signifying a bagonia.

The title of *Winn*, of Norfolk, p. 1051, cannot be extinct, but must have devolved to Lord Headley, if there be no prior claimant. Both the 4th and 5th Baronets had a younger brother, which two younger brothers must have died without issue, in order to make way for Lord H.'s claim. But Mr. Belham's account of the family is but meagre and imperfect, and might have been improved by referring to Debrett's Peerage, art. Lord Headley. He calls the estate of Mr. Cholmondeley, who married a daughter of the 4th baronet, *Hantham*, instead of *Hontham*; knows not the Christian name of Mr. Winn, afterwards Lord H. Baron of the Exchequer in *Scotland*, whom he erroneously calls Right Hon.; reports the death of the 5th baronet to have taken place Feb. 10, 1715, instead of Feb. 20, 1785; and makes no mention of the marriage of his daughter to Williamson, whose son John, æt. 12, is said to have succeeded to the estates on the death of the 6th baronet, in October last.

The Title of Jocelyn, of Hyde hall, is by no means extinct, but devolved, on the death of Sir Conyers Jocelyn, unmarried,

40 *Court-Room at Whitehaven.*—*Miscellaneous Remarks.* [Jan.

unmarried, May 23, 1778. to his next heir Robert Jocelyn, Earl Roden of the Kingdom of Ireland, father of the present Earl. Yours, &c. E.

Mr. URBAN, *Whitehaven, Jan. 1.*
YOUR Readers will be glad to be informed of a circumstance that must afford great pleasure to numbers. The Rt. Hon. Lord Viscount Lowther has, it is believed, (without any solicitation) given orders for the immediate fitting up of the building in Lowther-street, long known by the name of the *Reckoning House*, which, from its ruined state, was re-erected a few years ago, but left unfinished. His Lordship has been pleased to direct the completing of this edifice, with the liberal view of accommodating the town with a suitable COURT-ROOM, COFFEE-ROOM, and LIBRARY, under one roof; and considerable progress has already been made in the work. All who have seen the plan, highly approve of the arrangement; of which some idea may be formed by others, from the following imperfect sketch: On the ground-floor, on the right hand side of the lobby, will be the Court-room, with a smaller apartment, for the purpose of a withdrawing-room for the magistrates. To the left of the entrance, the apartments for the housekeeper, or manager: which consist of a large parlour, two bedrooms, pantry, closet, &c. and a private stair-case to the library and reading-room. The winding stair-case to the first-floor (or upper story) is in the centre of the building, fronting the street; a double flight of 20 steps on each side: surmounted by a very handsome portico. This floor comprises (to the right) the Coffee-room; with two smaller apartments for filing the newspapers, &c. and on the left are the Library and the Reading-room. The dimensions of the principal rooms are as follows, viz. the Court-room, 22 feet by 21 feet 8 inches; private box, 10 feet 8 inches by 7 feet; the Coffee-room, 24 feet by 22 feet; the Library, 16 feet 4 inches by 7 feet; the Reading-room, 19 feet by 14 feet. The whole is well lighted; and the interior, we understand, is to be fitted up in a very handsome style. The line of iron palisadoes, extending the length of the building, will be 50 feet, including the gates in the centre; and the breadth of the area, within it, is 32 feet. The arrangement, and the manner in which ded to be finished, are

cannot fail of uniting elegance with convenience. It is expected to be completed by Whitsuntide. J. W.

Mr. URBAN, *Cheltenham, Wilts, Jan. 17.*

MEN-TRAPS (see vol. LXXVI. p. 1018) are sometimes very shamefully placed. I have been in several counties where orchards and gardens have had only *one* notice of guns and traps being set therein, so that a person walking on the opposite side of the premises would be totally unconscious of the snares. The writing on the boards is often utterly defaced.

Your Constant Reader, p. 1026, seems to have misconceived the meaning of the Correspondent to whom he alludes: the latter does not appear to me to have supposed it in the power of Editors of Peerages to admit into their pages the histories of families, whose titles were not recognized by the House of Peers; he barely stated the probability of there being a longer list of dormant titles; and that titles would be more deservedly bestowed, by being restored (whenever merit appeared) in the descendants of those persons, who had received them on account of real worth, than granted to upstarts, whose only merit is their money. He, however, did not at all hint that the titles of Chatham, Nelson, Erskine, Collingwood, &c. had been improperly bestowed.

P. (p. 1096) forgets that any person informing of the misconduct of an individual Clergyman, might bring upon himself the dislike, &c. of that Clergyman.

Fig. 2. *Plate II.* p. 1105, is foreign: and the coin Fig. 4. was unquestionably coined in the time of Severus.

A VERY OLD SUBSCRIBER.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

The insertion of *A Clergyman of the Established Church*, is rendered unnecessary by the very able letters in vol. LXXVI. pp. 1120—1122.

Clarentis requires the meaning of the words *exfertite* and *exferted*, which occur in Dr. Turton's translation of *Linnaeus*, but which he cannot find in any Dictionary?—Query, if not from *exferro*, to thrust out, protrude?

P. desires to know the reason why Earls being Knights of the Garter (when mentioned in the London Gazette), are not styled MOST NOBLE, according to the style they are entitled to, as at present they are only designated Right Honourable.

1. Let

1. *Letters, Animadversions, &c. respecting the New or Christ's Church, in the City of Bath, and the Practice pursued there of deducting a third Part from every Collection raised at it for the Use of two Charitable Institutions in the said City.*

THE Letters, &c. written and published on both sides this question with *real signatures* of the writers are here fairly published in one collection. *Anonymous* publications, disgraced by *personalities*, are deservedly reprobated. Our readers, will be curious to know what this controversy can be about; and, when they hear the cause, will naturally exclaim with the Editor in one of his mottoes, "Ye take too much upon you, ye Sons of Levi:" words which in the mouth of the late Bishop of St. Asaph, or some private clergyman whom we have known, would found terror to those Ministers of Christ, who, under pretence of guiding to the Church, would take upon them to guide the Church: that humble, modest Church which, under the title of *free*, professes to abound in moderation, if indeed we comprehend the title here assumed, though we consider the Church of Christ cautious in avoiding distinctions, and that the rich and the poor meet together, the Lord being the maker of them all; but not content with counteracting the very end of its institution, it claims a power to impose a tax on the General Hospital towards its support, not even relenting during the years of famine, when the new wards in that hospital were shut up, but during three years, from December 1799 to April 1802, deducting an average income of 22l. each year from it. Who can restrain indignation when a daughter of the Established Church first jealously excludes the sick and the poor stranger from any share in the alms of the charitable, and denies to the charitable the opportunity of bestowing alms; and then, when she discovers that a partnership with the sick and the poor stranger would be more gainful than a separation of interests, you see her marauding in the harvest of contingent bounty destined for their relief."

"This is the first, I hope and believe, here or elsewhere, of a branch of the Church of England making a part of her support depend upon the periodical contributions for the use of the sick. The example may be followed

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by other Churches; for the endowed Church, as well as her which hath no dower, may say to the sick, "you have no right to solicit here." We have read of one Christian Minister who proved St. Matthew to be a *forger*; here is another who makes him an *exciseman*, and without the integrity of his brother Zaccheus, who gave the half of his goods to the poor, and restored the fruits of speculation four-fold. The sources of revenue are,

1. Instead of the annual sermon, two annual deductions from the collection for the general hospital; 66l. and a fraction of a few shillings is the amount of six deductions, two of which compose the annual gain.

2. The sittings in the Church: the 10s. 6d. seats were raised to a guinea some time since; those at 7s. 6d. to 16s.; and those at 5s. to 7s. 6d. last Lady-day. To raise the price of the sittings is to defeat a part of the original design of the Church; the Gospel is first preached at one price, and then at another, till the tradesman who could afford to hear it at 5s. a head for himself and family, may not be able or disposed to hear it at the advanced rate of 7s. 6d. If all the seats were taken, and yet a deficiency should appear in the receipts at the price which allowed the tradesman to frequent the Church, so far the plan must give way to some more wealthy hearer.

3. The money collected at the sacrament, 60l.

4. The box in the gallery, 15l.

5. An occasional oratorio, 45l.

6. A deduction from the collection of another charitable institution, considered as occasional.

The visible items of expenditure:

1. An organ.

2. Two ornamented thrones; for whom, and how more necessary than common pews?

3. Two curates, when one would perform all the duty, and not go through nearly as much labour and fatigue both of mind and body as the very diligent and able curate of the other parish church in this place goes through. A fund is raising for the establishing of a certain salary for one of the curates at least, though his salary is not less certain than that of the minister of the Octagon and Laura chapel. But they do not stop at mere certainty in his advantages, but proceed to the

increase

increase of them. A considerable sum has already been contributed towards the purchase or erection of a house for the curate. The total is 322l. for the stipends of two curates at 60l. each, a clerk, sexton, and two more persons, we will say, and for the repairs of a new building.

I must declare that the sum total accidentally proved what it is, but as it has happened, so we may now well ask whether the 22l. deducted from the hospital ought not to be restored? or we may generalize the inference, and say, that the taxation of the alms for the sick is a measure which the absolute poverty of the funds of a Church would not excuse nor palliate, and in a Church which is flourishing and prosperous must be regarded as the suggestion of grasping interest and unfeeling ambition, and not as the mild dictates of that heavenly charity which seeketh not her own." (pp. 8, 9.) Or, as Mr. Falconer, p. 11, adds, "I cannot otherwise judge of this language, I must have a part of the money belonging to the sick, because I preach the Gospel to the poor*, than as a swindling fiction, to extort money, worthy of the blackest wight of ignorance, and of the minion of that darkness." Mr. F. addressed a letter to the like effect to the Bishop of the diocese; and gave notice, Dec. 20, 1803, "that the sick poor of the General Hospital are deprived as usual at the New Church, by the Management, of a portion of the alms destined for their relief." (p. 13.) Dr. F. addressed a letter to the same Prelate to the same effect. A resolution was passed May 1, 1805, at the annual meeting of the Governors of the Bath Hospital, "that any objections made to the appropriations of the collection for the benefit and support of this Hospital at Christ-church, have no sanction from the President and Governors of this Hospital," in consequence of a letter from Mr. Daubeny to Mr. C. Phillot, complaining heavily of the presumption of any of the preachers who dared to arraign his distribution of the money collected at the New Church. (p. 24.)

In consequence of being thus called

* "The congregation in the area chiefly consists of servants in livery and ladies' maids, many of whose masters and mistresses do not provide seats for themselves or their domestics at any place of public worship."

upon, the conductors of the Free Church thought it necessary to make an anonymous defence, to which the publisher of the Bath Chronicle requiring a signature, that of John Bowles appeared, which was briefly replied to by Dr. Sheppard, who first addressed Mr. Daubeny, reminding him of the consequence of Dr. Duchair of the Octagon chapel refusing to preach for the Bath Hospital. "a step which so tarnished the Doctor's reputation that he was obliged to leave Bath." Mr. D. was next expostulated with by Mr. F. for abridging the prayer for charity in the service for one of the sabbats, and inconsistency in subscription. Mr. Bowles's arguments were completely overthrown by Dr. Falconer, and Mr. Warner presses on him very closely for an account of the application of the funds and rents of Christ church. But the home thrust, which in our opinion materially affects the original institution is, "whether the area is appropriated to the use of the poor, i. e. to people who from their poverty are *unable to pay* for sittings in any place of worship. A free church should be *no expence* to the congregation, and the Word of God should be dispensed to them with equal *purity and disinterestedness*; and Dr. Sheppard thus follows it up, in a letter to Mr. D.:

"Your church is falsely named a *free* chapel: it is a chapel with a *free* area, and a gallery let out at the same price, or nearly, as the other chapels let out by private persons, who receive interest for their money. Half the area of the parish church is free; and therefore, on the same ground might be called a free church. Your chapel was built by voluntary subscription; your subscribers are numerous. No doubt you have their names in your possession. They certainly have a right to know in what manner the chapel is conducted, and whether the end of their subscribing is answered. It is for your credit to comply with their request. As you receive nothing for your labours, and only 60l. are paid to your assistant; why should you be unwilling to publish this? If your gallery makes nearly 300l. per annum, playing on your organ costs you nothing; and it is well known you pay no interest for building the chapel; how you can want one-third part of the collection for the poor is a mystery to all impartial persons. A certain great man lately would not give an account of what he had done with 10,000l. of the public money. He is now under a criminal prosecution. Mr. Sibley, as governor of the hospital, and minister

minister of the parish where the chapel stands, is bound to interfere in this business, and not to permit one-third of any collections in his parish to be taken from the public charities of this city. It is in his power to preach the sermon himself. You, Sir, are only Mr. Sibley's curate. If therefore you go on to do as you have done, Mr. Sibley is the only person to blame if he does not prevent it. I leave these hints to your serious consideration; and am, Reverend Sir, your most humble servant,
EDW. SHEPPARD, D. D.

"N. B. You have no legal right to the sacramental money. It ought to be at the disposal of the minister and churchwardens of the parish."

"To the Governors of the Bath General Hospital.

"Gentlemen, June 23, 1805.

"That part of the Act of Parliament by which your Hospital was established, has no subject on which it can operate, as no bye-law, order, ordinance, or constitution, relating to the surrender of a part of the annual contributions to the New Church is to be found in the records of your proceedings. See p. 33 of the Act.

"I beg leave to announce what you will again learn when you meet, that it is peremptorily determined to imitate the precedent offered by the Directory of the New Church, and to deduct for the use of the poor of the parish one-third from the annual collection, and a faithful account will be given of its application, even to those who may have no right to see it. If the Directory urge their right in all cases, the churchwardens of the parish of Walcot may and will claim a portion of the sacramental alms at the New Church.

— THOMAS FALCONER."

The last instrument, if it may be so called, in this Compilation is a Speech of Dr. Gardiner to the Governors at their Meeting, June 26, 1805; and an Address to the Bishop of the Diocese, moved by him, concluding, "By a letter from Mr. Daubeny, addressed to our Vice-President, on occasion of a sermon delivered at Christ-church, we are happy to infer that your Lordship's authority is admitted to be no less desirable than fully competent to decide between the parties on the matter at issue."

The use of this dispute, and whether other FREE churches are made subservient to the ambition and caprice of their managers, let others say.

2. *The Fall of eminent Men in critical Periods a national Calamity. A Sermon, preached at the Gravel-pit Meeting,*

Hackney, on Sunday, September 21, 1806, on Occasion of the recent Death of the Right Honourable Charles-James Fox. By Robert Aspland.

ALLOWANCE being made for the principles of the congregation to whom this rhapsody was addressed, we are not surprized that they and their Preacher were considerably affected at the death of a Minister who encouraged their representations and complaints while he was in opposition, and when he came into power put a pensive negative on them. Other persons may consider his removal in a different point of view.

Mr. Fox "was a zealous and steady friend to the liberties and happiness of the people;" and yet deserted his seat when he should have pleaded their cause; and when he had attained the height of his ambition—he was cut off before he could feel his consequence.

3. *Reflections upon the liberal Spirit of the Apostles, and the benevolent Design of the Christian Ministry. A Discourse delivered on Sunday, July 7, 1805, before the Unitarian Congregation, Hackney, upon the Pastoral Office. By Robert Aspland.*

EVERY artifice being to be tried to establish a new sect or system, we must not be surprized at the present; which degrades the Christian religion and ministry to the dogmas and partizans of a Heavhen philosopher, and levels our Saviour to the standard of Socrates, whom Rousseau acknowledges to be inferior. As in Mr. Stone's Sermon, note b. the New Testament is to be sliced to suit his ideas; in this, St. Paul himself is made from his own words, 2 Cor. i. 24. to degrade his ministry and authority of his Apostleship into the moderation of indifference, and the indolence of philanthropic wishes.

"The true dignity of our Lord himself, was misapprehended at an early period, by his zealous but inconsiderate followers, and made to consist in the exaltation of his nature, and the glory of his person, rather than in the divinity of his mission, and the perfection of his character: it is not to be wondered at, therefore, that his apostles and their fellow labourers, upon whom descended no small portion of his honours, should be viewed through the same magnifying medium, and estimated on the same false principles. Their character and office have, in fact, been drawn; not from their history and writings, but from the

the proud and wanton imaginations of their admirers; who, overlooking their real powers, and excellences, have extolled them for what they did not possess, and embellished their names with what they constantly disclaimed; in the same manner as the most eminent of them, the writer of our text, has been represented by an allowable fiction of poets, painters, and statuaries, as a pattern of eloquent speech, and personal beauty, though he describes himself as both rude of utterance, and inelegant even to contempt, in bodily appearance. Power is a more visible, impressive object to the vulgar eye than virtue, or wisdom; hence the apostolic character has been chiefly studied as an image of greatness, and its greatness has been enlarged beyond its true bounds. Christians have been too prone, in every age, to renew the infatuation and idolatry of the people at *Lysitra*, and mistaking the delegated authority of prophets and apostles, to take up their sentiment if not their language; *the Gods are come down to us in the likeness of men*: and in every age these *servants of the most high God* have been rebuking, by their lives and writings, the blind zeal of their followers, and repeating with all the earnestness of offended humility, the manly and indignant language of Paul and Barnabas, *we also are men of like passions with you*. They appeal from both the flattery of their friends, and the slanders of their enemies, to their genuine character; upon this they stand; and an honourable support it is; a support whose materials are humility, benevolence, liberal-mindedness, and candour." (pp. 8, 9.)

"Professions of humility have, I am aware, been often made by aspiring men with no other view than to form a covering for their ambition, in its advances towards power; but then they have been limited to such particular cases, and fenced with such precautions as have sufficiently explained their invidious design. The eminent simplicity and frankness of the apostolic character, what lover of consistency, not to say of truth, will associate with duplicity and deceit like this? and the uniform tenour of the behaviour of the apostles, is a satisfactory voucher of their sincerity. Besides, they renounced not only the fact, but also the right of domination, and this, too, among those over whom alone they could ever hope to exercise it, their grateful converts, and zealous friends. Their own duties they laid down with as much precision as those of their most obedient disciples; nor could they have betrayed in any instance a lust of power, without being convicted by their own multiplied

declarations, of a violation of their office, and a dereliction of their character. (pp. 12—13.)

"Viewing the Apostle's declaration in another light, I cannot forbear observing that it seems scarcely reconcilable to that peculiar species, that high degree of *inspiration* which has been commonly attributed to him, and his fellow apostles, in later times. Amiable as is a tolerant spirit, it is founded after all upon the common imperfection of our nature. The ideas of infallibility, and diffidence, are totally incompatible. Some truths there were, which the apostles seem to have considered as certainties, not admitting of question or doubt; and these were such as they had arrived at either by ocular demonstration, or by undoubted revelation from God; but there were others which they evidently regarded as matters of judgment and opinion, upon which every Christian of intelligence and research was equally free with themselves to reason and determine. Their claims upon the belief of the world were not, as some of their injudicious followers would represent, vague and unlimited. Their authority, vast as it was, had its proper boundaries; and though within these, they esteemed themselves entitled to faith, upon presenting men with reasonable evidence, all beyond them they were not unwilling to allow to be the unclaimed domain of the human mind, where the several paths of error and of truth are not exactly definable by our present narrow faculties, and where every man is permitted to be *fully persuaded in his own mind*. This remark I thought necessary, to vindicate the first disciples of our Lord from the charge of spiritual usurpation, and to relieve his religion from the burden, which it has too long borne, of their private opinions. To me, I must confess, the words of the text as explained by similar passages, seem almost insinuate, that the earliest age of the Church was wholly unacquainted with that precise and logical *definition* of the articles of Christian belief, which has obtained in the creeds and formularies of faith, adopted in the confessions, and interwoven with the devotions of modern Christians. In vain shall we examine the new Testament for their boasted compendiums and abstracts of religious doctrine: those phials of mischief, whose poison operates either as a narcotic to the understanding, or a stimulant of all the acid humours of the heart. That celebrated symbol of *truth*, which has been named after the *Apostles*, was the production of a day posterior to theirs, though its modesty and simplicity may serve as well to show the untadable temper of their

times, with regard to such compositions, as to rebuke the arrogance of spirit, the absurdity of doctrine, the indistinctness of phraseology, the scornful defiance of common sense, the indecent disregard, or the criminal profanation of scripture, which have characterized those that have been idolized by the less intelligent and manly Christians of succeeding ages. The absolute non-existence in the Christian scriptures, of any compilation of propositions to be believed, in the form of a summary of truth, is, I think, an incontrovertible argument that none such was ever recommended by our Lord and his Apostles, or in use in the Christian churches. (pp. 16-19.)

"Christianity is beautifully announced by our Lord, and his disciples, as the *Gospel*, a merciful communication from God to man, a gracious and gladdening message. Its preachers were the heralds of love and mercy; and of every place which was consecrated by their footsteps, and evangelized by their labours, it may be said, as the benevolent Historian of the Acts of the Apostles remarks with so much complacency, of the newly converted city of Samaria, *there was great joy in that city*. Its doctrine is the paternal character of Almighty God, its precept is charity, its promise and sanction is immortality, and its illustrious instructor and patron, its great *author and finisher* is Jesus, the wise, the philanthropic, the holy Jesus; *whom* (to adopt as our own that fine passage of the apostle Peter, which has been repeated so often, and so rapturously by our predecessors in the walk of faith and Christian affection) *whom having not seen we love, in whom though now we see him not, yet believing we rejoice, with joy unspeakable and full of glory*. After these remarks it only remains for me, to describe briefly, as the sequel of the subject, the duties of a Christian minister, which taking the text for a model, I shall endeavour to represent under two heads:—Those that relate to *faith*, and those that relate to consolation and *joy*. This, brethren, I feel to be tender ground. I enter upon it, I confess, with fear and trembling. In every view of it I cannot but take a personal interest, and with every new step arises some association of which I am constrained to feel myself the centre. The nature of my situation particularises the most general ideas, and converts every sentiment into a pledge of my future ministry. It collects every gleam of light which verges from the subject, and throws upon me the united rays unbroken and unallayed. I appeal therefore, most anxiously, to your liberality and candour. Easy were it, abstracted from all personal considerations, to delineate

the character of a wife, conscientious and zealous teacher of Christianity; it would be only to embody in one form the several traits that have been drawn by the *Shepherd and Bishop of our souls*, or to transcribe the history of the earliest pastors of the Church, who were selected by his wisdom, and brought up under his superintendence and tuition. I have also in view, the names of some in later, and it may be thought more degenerate times, who have been *able ministers of the new covenant*, men of irreproachable virtue, enlightened and steady devotion, laborious enquiry, fearless attachment to truth, deep and extensive knowledge, philosophic liberality, and unbounded benevolence. Of these the most venerable, the most eminent certainly, have been successively associated, I am pleased to reflect, with this Christian society, in *their labour of love, and patience of hope*. I still hear their instructions reverberating within these walls; I see the images of their minds in the surviving attendants on their instructions: I am encompassed with a thousand recollections which tell me that the place whereon I stand is holy ground: I consider myself as occupying, alas! how unequally, the place to which these messengers of God ascended, to improve you with their wisdom, and to delight you with their eloquence; and from which they descended to dignify private life by their virtues, to bless the domestic circle by their kind affections, and to ameliorate society by their useful enquiries: with Jacob at Bethel, I am afraid, and say, how dreadful is this place! this is none other but the house of God, and this is the gate of Heaven.

"To my immediate predecessor*, I am prompted, no less by my unbiassed esteem of his character, than by private friendship, (if he will pardon my speaking thus publicly of the favours which he has conferred upon me) to offer the tribute of my feeble praise. Cheerfully do I join with you, brethren, in admiration of the profundity of his theological researches, of the clearness and solidity of his reasonings, of the manliness and perspicuity of his writings, of his apostolic zeal for the unsophisticated truths of the Gospel, of his equable temper, and affable manners. Long may he continue to display, in another place, the same talents and excellencies, which for a series of years edified and charmed this congregation! may his abilities and virtues be as properly estimated there, as they were here!—and may a good Providence crown his labours with its blessing, and make him, in the midst of a dark and erroneous age, a *burn-*

* Rev. Thomas Belsham, minister of the Unitarian chapel in Essex-street.

ing and a shining light! Standing in a situation, where I am so forcibly reminded of their characters, may I be indulged likewise, in expressing my high veneration of the two philosophical friends*, the equal champions of rational religion, who in succession, and within the memory of most of you, asserted from this place the claims of religion, and the rights of human kind! Noble and generous spirits! accept our reverence and gratitude! Though dead, ye yet speak! Your memory lives among us; your sufferings awaken our sympathy; your instructions, immortal as your names, enlarge the sphere of our knowledge, amplify and elevate our conceptions, exalt and invigorate our virtuous ambition, liberalise our faith, extend the boundaries of our charity, and evangelise and quicken our hope. Dying in Jesus, your numbers are blessed, and your works follow you. Oh! that a portion, however small, of your spirit, might descend upon one of the least in the train of your successors, who now invokes your remembrance; and that all who witnessed your example, and enjoyed your labours, may partake of your dignities in the resurrection of the just, and prove your hope, your joy, your crown of rejoicing, in the presence of our Lord Jesus Christ at his coming! The sense of such exalted worth overpowers me. Bear with me, my Christian friends, while I attempt to describe, in a few words, the ideas which I have derived through these channels, from the scriptures, on the subject of the Christian ministry." (pp. 21-20.)

Whatever might be the mildness and humility of St. Paul in his conduct toward his disciples, agreeable to his rule of making himself all things to all men, he exhorts his pupil Timothy to the same gentle line of conduct, but yet with firmness, 2 Tim. iv. 2; charging his hearers that they strive not about words to no profit, but to the subverting of the hearers (ii. 14.), for the foundation of God standeth sure (ib. 19.). The tale of St. Paul's dignity and personal beauty we know not where to trace.

Mr. A. conducts his arguments, as his well-known prototype distorts his History, to revolutionary principles, under the fanciful name of Liberty, though the latter conducts himself with a much more irritable spirit than the former is willing to avow. It is the object of such writers to deceive both in History and Religion, and whatever subject they handle turns to misrepresentation. The spirit which both writers breathe

is that of Werner's "Doctor Luther," a stage play of six hours performance, concluding with these three pathetic words, Liberty! Creed! God! What the one is in History and Politics, the other is in Theology—the perverter and misinterpreter of both;—and in the re-publication of a sermon delivered by Mr. Aspland at Newport in the Isle of Wight, on—

4. *Divine Judgments on guilty Nations, their Causes and Effects considered, in a Discourse delivered before a Congregation of Protestant Dissenters, —*

MR. BENJAMIN FLOWER, whose principles will be readily recollected, is the abettor of their doctrines, and the stirrer-up of the people against their rulers in Church and State. The motives for an unjust and unjustifiable war are exposed in this Sermon; and in one by a member of the Establishment, our ministers were assailed by personal invective, such as no congregation of principle could submit to hear. But these are artifices of little characters to raise themselves into consequence, and to fill the pulpits of men whose importance is sunk with them into the grave of oblivion.

In the catalogue of national sins, the rage for Lottery, and every species of gaming, suicide, unnatural practices, murder, and, what may be paralleled with the multiplication of oaths, the determined lies prepared by conductors of newspapers to serve the purposes of stock-jobbing, and the worse purpose of weakening the hands of Government, by misrepresentations, are not noticed. Compared with these, what are the differences of sectaries holding discordant opinions, words of no profit, to the subverting of the hearers, many of which amount only to "prose and vain babblings," and increase to more ungodliness, and will eat as doth a canker—the broachers of which "have erred, and seek to overthrow the faith of some?"

5. *Illustration of the Tumults or antiq. Barriers, exhibiting the Principles which determined the Principles and Position of each; and their systematic Connexion with other Principles of equal Antiquity. By Thomas Stackhouse.*

THE ingenious author of this novel investigation, under the most discouraging obscurity, divides the *Antiquities Antiquissima*, as he denominates the

* Dr. Priestley and Dr. Price.

monuments of antient times remaining in this island, being chiefly of a military nature, into two classes; the remains of those works which were constructed before the introduction of regular building or masonry, and such as have been erected subsequently to that period.

“These vestiges appearing under forms essentially different, and in situations very remote from each other, have on that account been regarded as totally detached and unconnected, and thus a most extensive and stupendous system of vigilance, communication, and defence, has been so entirely overlooked, that not the least hint of any such connexion is to be found in all the writings of our Antiquaries.” The constituent parts of this military system are, 1. Beacons; 2. Barrows, or subordinate beacons; 3. Ramparts, or terraces; 4. Castles, or entrenched hills. Of inland beacons, Glastonbury tor is a stupendous artificial barrow, forming a middle station between some high rocks or promontories on the sea coast, and an eminence near Stourton tower, and the connecting link between Marebury Castle, Somerset, and Maiden Castle, Dorset. The particular spots for the primary stations were either distinguished by a tumulus, or the top of the hill was rounded with great labour and singular neatness into a conical form. The figures of horses cut deep in the turf at two of their stations Cherill near Kennet, and Westbury, which figures strike our author as the name of *Horfa* in the symbolical writing, as that of his brother *Hengist* is given to the antient *CHOIR Gaur* of the Britons. The horse in Whitehorse Vale is another symbol of *Horfa*, and the giant at Cerne may be of *Hengist*, whose name is perpetuated in Hengedown Hill, in Devonshire, much farther Westward.

Though the primary use of barrows was for sepulture all over the world, and they have been the depôts of the most illustrious and distinguished dead, probably the ministers of religion and justice being interred in the immediate vicinity of the temples, the warriors and chieftains in view of their camps; they had a military use, for a ready communication of intelligence, by shouting from the tops of them, as *Cæsar* describes, B. G. VII. 3. They form intermediate points of *direct* communication between the castles and beacons,

or between the temples and the nearest castle, or *reflectively* through the windings of the dells in the downs, or command longitudinal views of a long strait valley, or lateral one, or opposite sides. The magnitude and position of each is determined by the point to which its visual point is directed: groupes of them are uniformly limited to the downs only, but eminent stations are occasionally distinguished by one or two barrows in parts of the country to which the barrow system is not adapted, and where of course they can only occur in this detached manner. A barrow is never found larger than its station, that is, the point to which its visual line is aligned requires. No labour was spared where a barrow of extraordinary magnitude was necessary: they are seldom found on a low situation; but when in a hollow or valley always very large. The visual lines from the barrow on the summit of a ridge often terminate at a distance from the foot, so as to leave room for a body of men to move along unseen: this is remedied by placing one or more barrows so as completely to command the whole range of the declivity at its base. The whole of these particular principles are concentrated into this, that there is not a single spot within the barrow district left unexposed to at least one of these all-pervading points; and such is the perfection with which this great design is executed, that I believe I am safe in asserting, that even a single individual could not proceed 20 yards in any direction without being seen, supposing the watch to be set. The illustration is taken from the Dorchester downs, because they exhibit the most perfect specimens of these military works in every kind: that ridge which, extending from St. Alban's road towards Abbotsbury, divides the marches on the Weymouth side from the mead on the Dorchester side. A clearer view of this communicative system may be had from the annexed plate, which is merely an exemplifying sketch of the principles already laid down. Ramparts, platforms, or terraces, called by the country people *Linchets*, are, like the barrows, constituent parts of the same system of vigilance and defence which is diffused over a considerable extent of country, not less than 2000 square miles, possibly twice that extent. The most remarkable circumstances attached to them are, that they are always constructed on the

the declivity of those hills which either surround, or form the avenues leading to the interior pasture grounds or sacred retreats. Some are mere furrows and ridges, so disposed as to render such parts of the hills artificially inaccessible as were left accessible by Nature. Others are constructed nominally in tiers, commencing at the foot, and reaching to the summit of the hills: they are frequently wide enough for two or three chariots to drive abreast: they have a rise in the middle, and descend each way, as if to add rapidity to the chariots in their courses: each platform presents an almost perpendicular front, from two to five feet, or more, above its next inferior, but they gradually fall off at the extremity, gliding imperceptibly into others which meet them, following the curvature of the hills: some of them are only footways, but still formed on a similar principle. Those that are constructed for chariot ways are by far the most numerous. In looking at these works in this point of view, we need not wonder that the Roman generals demurred at assailing the Britons on their fortified hills*, which we are informed was the case; for in attacking these ramparts the assailants seem to have been exposed to inevitable destruction, having with great fatigue and loss attained one of these landings, they were subjected to the tremendous driving of their armed chariots rushing with impetuous velocity from the next superior station. This idea is perfectly consistent with that mode of fighting in which the Britons were peculiarly expert, and is strongly supported by this passage: "So dextrous are they in the management of these chariots, says Cæsar, that they can turn or stop their horses on full speed, even on the declivity of the hill (*declivi ac precipiti loco*)."

And in another place, describing the facility with which the Britons quitted and resumed their chariots, says, "they thus combined the activity of cavalry with the firmness of infantry." But with all these apparent advantages, it is not surprizing that the Romans were ultimately the victors, by the size of their bucklers. There are to this day in England vestiges of the *Cursus*, in

which they ran their races near the temples; the most remarkable near Stonehenge.

The *Cursus* near Stonehenge was discovered by the indefatigable Dr. Stukeley. I think he also pointed out another near Dorchester, and one near Royston, in Hertfordshire.

The fortified or entrenched hills called Castles will be found either in the vicinity of the richest pastures, or surrounding the open plains, on which their temples were erected, particularly near Stonehenge, Maiden Castle, and Poundley near Dorchester; some surrounded by three ramparts, as Marsbury Castle or Mendip, opposite Glastonbury tor. The beacons, barriers, and linchets, constitute an uninterrupted chain of posts, either wholly vigilant as the barrows, uniting vigilance with defence as the ramparts, and connecting remote objects, namely, the castles and temples of our British ancestors. We concur with our Author, that "we can neither fix the limits, nor estimate the advantage which the antient history of this country derives from this mode of investigation." Other publications of Mr. S are on Astronomy and Punctuation.

6 *A recent Instance of the Lord's Goodness to Children exemplified in the happy Death of James Steven, of Camberwell, near London, who died March 8, 1806, aged 8 Years and 8 Months.*

IT is melancholy to see how persons bewilder themselves and their children in words and phrases which they put into their mouths, and then draw out again without reason or meaning, pleasing themselves with puerilities uttered by rote, which involuntarily bring Christianity into disgrace, and at best have no meaning or effect. See also Mr. Malin's memoirs of his child, who at five years understood the English language with critical precision, and celebrates his psalms and little prayers with the extravagant eulogy of a fond parent.

7. *Elementary Evidences of the Truth of Christianity, in a Series of Easter Catechisms on the Resurrection, and other Miracles of Christ, on Prophecy, and on Christ's Testimony of himself. By the Right Reverend Thomas Burgess, D. D., Bishop of St. David's.*

THESE Catechisms are now first collected under the present form, and are calculated to produce conviction of the

* This will be best understood by those who have an opportunity of inspecting these works in the vicinity of Sutton and Preston, near Weymouth.

the truth of Christianity, from the evidence of Christianity, and from Christ's testimony of himself; to promote the study of the Scriptures, by authenticating evidence by numerous and minute citation, and to bring that study to a further practical use, by drawing from our Saviour's example and injunction, and from the faith and conduct of the first believers in Christ, such illustrations and rules of faith and duty, as may tend effectually to form the character and temper of a Christian.

8. *Memoirs of a Female Pagan; written by Herself. With Illustrations.*

DEDICATED to Joseph Willson, esq. of Highbury Hill, Islington, by Samuel Greathead, of Newport Pagnell, whom we have before met with as the friend of Mr. Cowper and Mr. Newton, circumstances which will sufficiently shew the tendency of this narrative of a wretched abandoned woman.

9. *An Account of the South Sea Scheme; and a Number of other Bubbles; which were encouraged by public Infatuation, in the Year 1720: and which terminated in the Ruin of many Thousand Families. With a few Remarks upon some Schemes which are now in Agitation. Intended as a Warning to the present Age.*

“WHILE unavoidable calamities are advancing upon us with such hasty strides, it surely is not necessary to accelerate ruin by our own heedlessness and folly; yet, true it is, that for nearly a century past, such a disposition to throw away property has not appeared as there does at present. A project has only to be ushered before the publick, with a plausible story, no matter how untrue, a public meeting called, and a subscription proposed to the eager hearers, than to it they rush, with as much haste, and as little reflection, as if their only care was to be dithurthened of their money! But, in justice to the multitude, it must be allowed, they are not always satisfied with a mere fine story—great named names must be seen connected with the plan:—Well, the market is applied to, where names are to be hired like musical-instruments, to tickle the ear, and 20 or 30 marketable names, with a sprinkling of new-fangled baronets, or M.P.s, are engaged at 200l. a year each, for the use of their names, as trustees or directors. A list of these *dramatis personæ* being published, is handed about to the admiration of beholders; and if things are so managed as to per-

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of the capital, things are thought to go on swimmingly. As to any profits to the subscribers, that is out of the question, or a very secondary consideration; it is enough if they have the honour to know, that the profits are condescendingly accepted by the great names which they have contemplated with so much pleasure. If the speculation affords an idea of improvement of capital, and the chance of distant benefits, it is deemed a good one, though not a shilling is forth-coming. If all is lost, as has been the case with the fourths of the tunnels, canals, paper mills, &c. it is unfortunate; and, with the ruin of a greater or lesser number of persons, the matter ends. Among the projects which are now in embryo,

Company for distributing Fire and Lightning throughout the nation, whereof every member subscribing 50l. is to have 600l. a year, as is plainly proved by the prospectus! But while this projecturizes the enterprising, by shewing so much may be expected from the project, another claimant on prevailing folly, to court subscriptions by shewing little may be expected from him, invites the public to subscribe 1,000 which he will “philanthropically” out at a per cent. from which, &c. the expences of the staff, what we have seen, we may know how to estimate, may prove three or four per cent. for the project, but cannot possibly ever make more than 5 or 6. The laws of the land, says the projecturizer, threaten to confiscate the property of this project! A Commission also offers itself as a security; it neither encumbers the project of 12,000l. per cent. like the Money-lending project, or like the Money-lending project, which promises 24 per cent. The projecturizer, however, is not to be deterred by such accounts of existing projects, by example; and the account of a projecturizer to that which has been trusted from “don,” will be a face; but the projecturizer has been rather what he has been, and he has been a public confidence, and a reality at the bottom of the projecturizer’s project.

of as but too prevailing in the general mass." (Pp. 5—7.)

"And, as if this wicked South Sea project had not of itself been sufficient to ruin both city and country, there were at the same time a vast number of other villainous projects set on foot, purely calculated to enrich the roguish projectors, at the expence of the middling and poorer sort of people, who were not capable of reaching the South Sea traffic. Those vile schemes were justly denominated Bubbles, as consisting of nothing but air, and scraps of paper. For the suppressing of those fraudulent and illegal practices, application was made (in the King's absence in his German dominions) to the Lords Justices, who came to the following resolution :

"Their Excellencies the Lords Justices in Council, taking into consideration the many inconveniences arising to the publick from several projects set on foot for raising of joint-stocks for various purposes, and that a great many of his Majesty's subjects have been drawn in to part with their money, on pretence of assurances, that their petitions for patents and charters to enable them to carry on the same would be granted : to prevent such impositions, their Excellencies, this day, ordered the said several petitions, together with such reports from the Board of Trade, and from his Majesty's Attorney and Solicitor General, as had been obtained thereon, to be laid before them ; and after mature consideration thereof, were pleased, by advice of his Majesty's Privy Council, to order that the said petitions be dismissed, which are as followeth : A petition of several persons, praying letters patents, for carrying on a fishing trade, by the name of the Grand Fishery of Great Britain.—Ditto, of the Royal Fishery of England.—Ditto, for a National Fishery.—Ditto, for a Whale Fishery to Greenland.—Ditto, for a Whale Fishery to Greenland and Davies's Straits.—Ditto, for a Greenland Trade.—Ditto, for buying or building of Ships to let or freight.—Ditto, for sowing Hemp and Flax.—Ditto, for making of Sail-cloth.—Ditto, for raising Madder for the use of Dyers.—Ditto, for borrowing of Money, and purchasing of Land, for making of Sail-cloth, and fine Holland.—Ditto, to confirm a patent for making Linen and Sail-cloth, with an additional power to carry on the Cotton and Silk Manufactures.—Ditto, to raise a stock for a general Assurance from Fire.—Ditto, for a general Insurance from Losses by Fire.—Ditto, for carrying on a trade to Harbrough in the Electorate of Brunswick.—Ditto, for importing of Timber from Germany.—Ditto, for carrying on a Salt

Work.—Ditto, for making Snuff in Virginia." (Pp. 13—15.)

"Besides the above-named Bubbles," 138 others are enumerated, "which were carried on without ever applying for patents or charters." (p. 15.)

May we not class with these bubbles the present rage for improving the capital, and covering the ground 10 miles round with buildings as fast as ground can be contracted for ; and for pulling down substantial structures, antient and modern, for the enlargement of the approach to Westminster Hall and Abbey, This may be called relieving the poor workmen, by finding them labour in large gangs for the time ; but does it not come out of the pockets of another class not quite so poor, but equally unable to bear the weight of aggregate taxes ? These *fulcrum* insancæ always preceded the ruin of an empire.

10. *A Sermon, occasioned by the Death of the Reverend Abraham Booth, preached in Little Prescot Street, Goodman's Fields, by James Dore ; and a short Memoir of the deceased ; incorporated with the Address delivered at his Interment, in Maze Pond, by John Rippon, D. D.*

IF the unsettled principles of a man, whose parents were plain villagers, destitute of all vital religion till they were converted by hearing a *dissenting* or *itinerant* preacher who visited several parts of the country, and their son discovered early marks of piety, "choosing the *most retired outhouses* for private prayer when very young, and was frequently *overheard alone wrestling with God !*"—if the principles of such a man, changed from "the orthodox system" professed by the Arminian or general Baptists, and the doctrine of "Universal Redemption," to the sentiments of the "particular Baptists," or the doctrine of the "reign of Grace," *Sovereign distinguishing* Grace, as commonly and justly stated by Calvinists, but too generally exploded,—who stated and maintained, in an express sermon, that "a learned education is not essential to the character of a Gospel minister, but that a good store of biblical knowledge has frequently been found of vast utility in the sacred work ;" and that a knowledge of the languages in which the sacred Scriptures were originally written, however desirable,

desirable, *is by no means essential* to the work of a minister of Christ" (p. 57); "yet found it expedient to commit to memory all the English part of Littleton's Dictionary" (p. 55);—If, to return from the end of this lengthened paragraph, such faith and repeated professions of it seem to have constituted the whole merit of Mr. B.'s talents and labours; he had "imbibed the very spirit of an old Nonconformist," and had an excellent panegyrist in Mr. Venn. He contended for those doctrines which he professed some time since, at a time when the idea of mental error was fast gaining ground; when candour and liberality were terms employed in favour of none but those who discovered a total indifference, or a radical enmity to the grand truths of the Gospel; when all catechisms, creeds, and systems, were execrated, except such as boldly or covertly were in the interest either of the Sabellian, the Arian, or the Socinian heresies.

A specimen of Mr. B.'s and Dr. R.'s arguments shall be subjoined. "Mr. B. very properly, and with great perspicuity, maintains, that the *genuine Gospel is a complete warrant for the most ungodly person [on earth] to believe in Jesus*.—To this I simply add: Yes, the Gospel warrants him to do it, because it is *right*: no man is warranted by either Law or Gospel to do what is *wrong*." Well then, if it be *right*, Mr. B. shall subjoin, as he does on another subject indeed, "What men have a *right* to do in the church, they have a *command* to do:" "and every one knows that what men have a *right* to do, and are *commanded* to do, must certainly be their *duty* to do. All that hear the Gospel are *welcome* to believe in Christ: may the Blessed Spirit make them *willing* in the day of his power!"

The sermon is introduced with a direction by Mr. B. in his own hand, to his executors, "that nothing may be said of *him* in a funeral discourse, whoever may be chosen by my people to preach it;" and yet it is a laboured panegyric of his doctrine and practice, even to the customary preface to his will.

11. *An Elegy on the Death of Henry Kirke White, who died at St. John's College, Cambridge, Oct. 10, 1806.*

Of this very humble imitation of Mr. Gray's well-known elegy, we shall give the first stanza and the epitaph,

that our readers may judge how far it approaches to that Elegy καὶ ἀόχνη, premising that the "inexperienced poet," as the author styles himself, composed it in haste, while the remembrance of the deceased Bard still bloomed in its freshest colours.

"While twilight's sober tints pervade the scene,
With shadowy softness; hark! yon solemn Death speaking; wafted on the air serene,
With gloomy horror penetrates my mind."

EPITAPH.

"Here lies—beneath this cold unconscious stone

A youth, whose pious life with lustre shone;
A heart—the shrine of every virtuous thought;

A mind—with ev'ry graceful talent fraught.
Inspir'd by faith, his trembling hopes arose
To Heaven's dread throne, the balm for earthly woes;

Suppress those tears, suppress those struggles;
Ye faithful friends who sorrowing linger nigh,

And, stranger—thou his chaste example
Resemble him—then share his raptures too;

Ethereal raptures fill his fainting soul;
His heav'nly SIRE's reward—his long-fought goal;

Symphonious sounds through Heaven's blue concave rise,

While Angels greet him in his kindred skies."

12. *A few Notes on a Letter to the Archbishops and Bishops of the Church of England; and on a Charge recently delivered by the Archdeacon of Sarum, relative to Joseph Lancaster's Plan for the Education of the lower Classes of the Community.* By Ecclesiastus.

A vindication of the Quakers as a Society, from supporting J. L.'s plan, or making converts to their religious principles. If the reader would seek weak arguments in favour of Quakerism, they have only to peruse pp. 6–9, and many succeeding ones. "The present state of the world undoubtedly affords an awful prospect." Yet Ecclesiastus would give us all up like sheep to the slaughter, and the bishops must be too good Christians to abet the Cabinet in their warlike, or even military measures; but till the voice of all the Bishops in Christendom can be heard by Buonaparte inculcating peace in the strongest terms; does he imagine or universal peace will prevail over the world? What have the society of Quakers effected during 150 years of uniform refusal to learn war, or to take up a sword, towards bringing on this

"this desirable state of things in the right way? Have they succeeded better in this respect, than in the settlement of Sierra Leone, or the defence of it from the barbarous natives, or the more savage French?"

"The world then proclaims peace while the latent cause of war subsists as before. It is not so with the peace of the gospel. Those changes in the moral and intellectual state of mankind, which prepare the way for this, have proceeded for ages, like the growth of solid timber, slowly, silently, and unremittingly; and a future age will undoubtedly witness their consummation." p. 80. The principles then of the Quakers society, which is not silently, nor slowly, but rapidly declining and changing, will be longer in producing this blessed effect than the world will probably last; and "the quota contributed by each to the sum of peace," will fail, and be worn out by the way. If it can be proved that Quakers never quarrel, they may persuade the rest of the world never to fight; but under the pretence of keeping the peace, do they never silently fall into practices and tempers that look like sulkeness and sullenness, and affectedly sacrifice cheerfulness and sociability to reserve and shyness? Their acknowledgment of Christ and his doctrines, and their rejection of the Christian Creed, are weakly defined p. 81, and their question "how much, and of what description it is that they reject" of the latter, is that quibbling and reasoning in a circle, that can never be admitted in controversy. They reject the two Sacraments of the Gospel, and they give no reason for this; for they disclaim *reason*, and trust to a *power* and a *form*. "The Believer may be a true Christian under a form which is not the right one, provided he holds it in integrity of heart." If any one can render this *intelligible*, he will be a *spacious Apollo*. "Accustomed as they have been to the practice of common sense, they have yet to learn how to reconcile the Scriptures to the modern notions of reason," and while they plead for *faith*, without what they slight as *science*, they forget that the Scripture expressly speaks of *knowledge* of the doctrines of Christianity, which implies some thought, reflection, and discussion. The reasoning therefore of Eusebius, if he will admit of any reasoning, will be more like what he calls

"the jargon of the Metaphysicians," or the incoherences of the Methodists, than sound and scriptural Christianity. The notes on Dr. Daubeny's Charge are of a piece with the preceding, and if the Archdeacon and certain Reviewers of *scurrilous notoriety* shew too much zeal in support of their religious opinions, Eusebius can scold with equal zeal, and break the peace with his tongue and pen as much as the hirelings of the Church and State are accused of doing by their swords and sermons; and his quotations of profane Greek and Latin authors are more than J. L. understands. Nor can the proceedings of the Quakers against Hannah Barnard be forgotten; whom they silenced for her opinions against the Jewish wars, Trinity, miraculous conception, &c.

13. *An Historical View of Christianity; containing select Passages from Scripture; with a Commentary by the late Edward Gibbon, Esq. and Notes by the late Lord Viscount Bolingbroke, Monsieur de Voltaire, and others.*

This work from an anonymous writer, might at first sight appear of an equivocal or dangerous tendency, but a very slight examination will remove the suspicion. It is inscribed to the Bishop of Durham, and a quotation against Scoffs and Infidels, taken from the Second Epistle of Peter, c. iii. v. 8. is affixed to the title-page.

But the object of the publication is still more clearly explained in "the Notice to the Reader," which informs him, that the work consists of a selection of passages from the New Testament, and from Gibbon's "History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," so strikingly correspondent to each other, that the latter forms such a commentary to the sacred text, as to ascertain and record the absolute fulfilment of the events predicted in the Gospel. The idea of bringing the writings of Gibbon to corroborate and prove the truths of Christianity, is bold and original, and could not have been accomplished without considerable and attentive diligence. The Editor has, however, farther undertaken to bring together in the form of notes, extracts made to operate to the same effect, from various authors, distinguished alike for their talents and infidelity, compelling them, by the over-ruling power of truth, to give undesigned and unwilling testimony in favour of the Christian dispensation.

A concise analysis of the work will enable the reader to form some judgment of its merit, but it may be first proper to make some observations on the plan itself.

It must be remembered, that Mr. Gibbon is neither the grave and solemn Sceptic, nor the profligate and audacious Freethinker, but he betrays his Master with a smile. This insidious mode of attack has, it is to be feared, given importance to his work, and some may perhaps object to the present publication, that any testimony derived from so tainted a source, must be either dangerous or doubtful. But, if Gibbon in his character of an Historian, relates facts, which by their plain and unequivocal evidence establish the authority of the Gospel, it must clearly be of use to point out such contradictions between his narrative and his opinions, and compel him, as it were, to administer an antidote to the poison he has so profusely scattered.

The Work consists of a Preface and five Chapters. C. 1. on the progress of the Christian religion; C. 2. of Polytheism; C. 3. of the spirit of Christianity; C. 4. of the persecution of the Christians; C. 5. of the Jews, and their dispersion.

The Preface states that "the annals of the Roman empire are intimately connected with the history of the Christian religion; that they supply evidence in support of Revelation; and that the object of the present work is to offer an example of the manner in which the Scripture might be illustrated and confirmed by reference to profane history."

An enquiry is then introduced, as to the probable evidence which it might vouchsafe the Almighty to offer man, on the promulgation of his divine will, and the Author, with much solid and judicious argument, concludes that it would be of such a nature as to exercise and purify the moral faculties. After stating that the doctrine of atonement is almost coeval with the creation, he proceeds to combat the allegation that revelation might have been promulgated with such irresistible power as to preclude the possibility of scepticism; such a revelation would not have been calculated to produce amendment of the heart. The preface concludes with some forcible observations on the truth of Christianity as attested by its "pure and spiritual nature," by

the "authenticity of its miracles," and by the visible confirmation afforded to prophecy by the present state of the civilized world, with a particular reference to the dispersion of the Jews, and the present condition of that extraordinary people.

As a specimen of the style and manner, the following passage may be sufficient:

"It has however been alledged, that 'a clear light of revelation, equal and impartial, and spread over the whole world, at the same moment, with irresistible power, would have precluded scepticism, and have silenced objection. The Infidel would have submitted to that evidence which he could not controvert; and the pious convert would have rejoiced in the possession of a faith, calculated to purify the sensual, to fix the listless, and to soften the obdurate heart.'—To this it might be enough to answer generally, that such a revelation would not have been analogous to what we see of God's government in the visible world. The radiance of solar heat and light is diffused over the earth, and the blessings of health and strength, the capacity of knowledge, the faculty of improvement, and other temporal advantages, are imparted by the Creator to his creatures, with a boundless and unsearchable variety; and yet, as far as we can presume to penetrate into the works of creation, all these blessings and advantages are bestowed on the objects of his bounty, with perfect wisdom and propriety. Besides this, it will be obvious, that a revelation, clear and irresistible, would not have been calculated to produce amendment of character; nor, as far as we can presume to judge, would it have been consistent with the highest notions we can form of divine wisdom. If the evidence of revelation had been universal, clear, and irresistible, so as to have forced conviction upon the most incredulous, the reception of it without any act or exertion on our part, would have afforded no religious exercise to the mind, and would have supplied no means of moral improvement. To distinguish its truth would have required no attention; to doubt it would have been absolutely impossible; to deny it, would be the same as to have denied the sun's existence during the brightest meridian of summer. The probationary state of man in this sublunary world, is calculated to produce mental and moral improvement; improvement of the mind by religious and intellectual exercise, and of the heart by moral feelings and habits. An active solicitude about the truth of religion, accompanied by a fair and impartial examination of its evidence, has the same beneficial influence on

on the mind, as the practice of religion has upon the heart. The same character and internal disposition, which after conviction will produce obedience to the precepts of revealed religion, will lead to a serious investigation of its evidence, when once offered to consideration. It is not the mere knowledge or belief of the doctrines of revelation, but the practice of its duties, that is the desired object. He, who from worldly motives omits or declines the examination of the proofs of revealed religion, might by the same impulse be driven to neglect the practice of it, if the conviction were pressed upon him, and not obtained as the result of his own free enquiry. Instances of this kind frequently occur in sacred history; they are not wanting in our own times. It is indeed obvious, that the same cause (the desire of indulging in vanity or sensuality) which prevents some men from seriously weighing the evidences of religion, diverts others, even when its truth has been forced on the mind, from the practice of its duties. The general evidence of Christianity has been within the reach of men, in every rank and situation of life, and of every degree of understanding. It will therefore be proper for those who mean to enter upon the inquiry with a fair and unprejudiced mind, previously to ascertain whether they have no secret motives, which may bias and pervert their judgments; and whether they are not desirous of evading moral obligation, and disposed so to live, as to make it adverse to their passions and propensities, that revelation should be true. Our obligations to inquire into the evidence of Christianity, and upon conviction of its truth to embrace it, are of the first order, and moral in the highest and most proper sense of the word. We may find things in Scripture, which we cannot entirely explain; but this is far from being a difficulty peculiar to revelation. The evidence upon which we conduct ourselves in the common concerns of life, is frequently extremely doubtful and uncertain. But this uncertainty does not prevent our weighing attentively the nature and degree of circumstance and motive; and from doing that, which upon mature consideration, we deem to be most conducive to our personal welfare, or worldly concerns; and surely it should not prevent us from showing the same attention to our greatest and most important interests, that we do to matters of a trivial and temporal nature. The evidence of Christianity has been ably and fully discussed by several learned and eminent men. I shall not presume to enter into a general consideration of the subject. Before however I conclude this Preface, I shall venture to submit a few cursory observations on the nature of

its doctrines, the authenticity of its miracles, and the confirmation afforded to prophecy by the present state of the civilized world. The pure and spiritual nature of Christianity constitutes a striking part of its intrinsic evidence, and distinguishes it from all the diversified systems of error or delusion, which have ever been offered to the world. It proves, that it could not have been produced by human fancy, or for worldly objects. The mythology of the Egyptians, Phenicians, Greeks, and Romans, is gross and sensual; and their notions concerning the future destiny of man, vague and ridiculous. Their promises and terrors of a future life are all drawn from visible objects; and carry on the face of them the mark of man's invention. The Cimmerian Shades of Homer, and the Elysian Fields of Virgil, have nothing that is calculated to purify, to elevate, or to interest the mind. The idea of Tartarus might perhaps excite fear, but the description of the fate of the virtuous will never awaken hope. In the religion of Mahomet, indeed, rewards and punishments are strongly inculcated; but the Paradise of the Mussulman is a mere copy of an earthly garden of pleasure, with a boundless indulgence in sensual enjoyment; the tendency of which has been to debase and enfeeble the human character, and to strengthen and confirm the grossest feelings and most brutal appetites of man. In the Christian dispensation, the pleasures as well as the pains, the rewards as well as the punishments of a future life, though magnified in the highest degree, have yet their means and their end concealed in mystery. They have no visible or material reference; no relation to, or connexion with, our gross and corporeal state. They are purely intellectual; and their obvious and necessary tendency is to restrain the sensual propensities, and to exalt the spiritual faculties. They are indefinite; and even from that cause they seem to acquire an increase of interest. Their ethereal and divine nature is too pure and elevated, to be the object of gross and corporeal senses: 'Eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither have entered into the heart of man, the things which God hath prepared for those that love him.' Sublimity is the character of this doctrine; and it is consequently most perfectly adapted to keep awake, and render vivid, the religious hope and fear of a being, whose capacity of mental improvement and degradation, of enjoyment and suffering, is unbounded."

The contents of the Chapters are exhibited above, and independently of the parallels adduced from Gibbon in support of the main argument, extracts are given in the notes from the writings

of Hume, Rousseau, Voltaire, and Bellingbroke, which bear witness to the unequalled majesty of the sacred writings, the divine excellence of the Gospel, and its beneficial effects upon society.

We can have no hesitation in strongly recommending this Publication as sound in itself, and of a most useful tendency. We hope that the Author, as indeed he seems to promise, will continue his researches. Such acuteness as is here displayed will enable him to detect the inconsistencies and fallacies of infidel writers, and satisfy their too partial admirers, that learning may exist without wisdom, and that dexterity of argument cannot confound the plain evidences of Truth, which are immutable, and must finally prevail.

14. *A Biographical History of England, from the Revolution to the End of George the First's Reign; being a Continuation of the Reverend James Granger's Work: Consisting of Characters disposed in different Classes, and adapted to a methodical Catalogue of engraved British Heads; interspersed with a Variety of Anecdotes, and Memoirs of a great Number of Persons, not to be found in any other Biographical Work. The Materials being supplied by the Manuscripts left by Mr. Granger, and the Collections of the Editor, the Rev. Mark Noble, F. A. S. of London and Edinburgh, Rector of Barming in Kent, and Domestic Chaplain to the Earl of Leicester.*

"THE proprietors of the late Mr. Granger's MSS. have at length the satisfaction of submitting to the candour of the publick a continuation of his Biographical History of England. Had the Author fortunately survived to have completed his design, and to have been the publisher of his own work, there can be no doubt but it would have met the public eye in a form every way more deserving of their attention, than that in which, from necessity, it is now obliged to appear. The zeal of the original writer, in the pursuit of his object, is well known; and the great success that he met with, in his first publication, encouraged him, to the latest hour of his life, to persevere in his undertaking; and he consequently omitted no opportunity that offered, by himself or friends, of collecting information, and amassing materials for continuing his History from the Revolution to the happy era of his present Majesty's ac-

cession to the throne. But though he had indeed formed his plan, and made a sort of general arrangement and disposition of the particular parts of it, he had made but little progress in filling up his outline, by embodying the names, and affixing to them the several descriptions and characters of the different personages whose portraits are here recorded. To this deficiency it was owing that the publication has been so long delayed. From the very imperfect state in which these papers were left by the Author, a mere state of preparation only for a very extensive work; it was long a matter of doubt, whether it would be more advisable to suppress them entirely, or to endeavour to reduce them into order, to digest such materials as had been got together, to supply the deficiencies by collecting farther information, and to take the sense of the publick upon the work, by publishing such a part of it only as might be supposed capable of creating a sufficient interest in the reader, without coming so close upon our own times as to excite uneasy apprehensions or sensations in the minds of those whose families and near connexions might be affected. It was for this reason, therefore, determined to stop short of the period first intended, and to deduce the account no lower at present than to the end of the reign of the first Monarch of the Brunswick line. After frequent pauses; therefore, and repeated consideration, when it was at length decided to go on with the work; those who wished well to it were not blind to the difficulties attending the due execution of it; as well from the general embarrassment in writing up to the conception of another, as from the particular disadvantage of coming after a writer who had been universally allowed to excel in the task he had undertaken, both as to the variety of his subject, and the manner in which he had treated it. The continuator looks up to his master with becoming diffidence and respect, fully sensible that though he follows him indeed, it is at a great distance, and "*non passibus æquis!*" Mr. Granger was really enamoured of his object. He wrote of it *con amore*, and with a felicity of selection, and a conciseness of expression, which it is much easier to admire than to imitate. The proprietors are fully sensible of the many imperfections, both of omis-

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sion and insertion, that will infallibly occur to the attentive and accurate reader of the following pages: but when it is recollected, how difficult it is to procure certain information with respect even to many of the most common occurrences in life, how vague, incorrect, and often false, is that which is offered to our enquiry, upon what appears to be undoubted authority, it is hoped that a favourable censure will, in respect of proper names and dates, at least be passed upon this performance: the modes of spelling them are so various, and the copying of numerals, either from printed, written, or engraved memorials, is so liable to error, that a work of this kind, abounding with such peculiarities, and running so great a risk in these respects, seems, indeed, entitled to more than common indulgence. The publick may be assured, that as great care as could be has been made use of to prevent mistakes; but where so much must be taken upon trust from others, it is next to impossible to avoid being frequently imposed on." *Preface*, pp. i—vi.

The arrangement of this Continuation is exactly similar to that of the original "Biographical History;" and as the Editor has not pointed out which are Granger's notices, and which are his own, the critic in dates and names must be at a loss when he is to condemn the errors of the former.

To search the authorities (though we must say these have been too sparingly given) used in compiling this work, in order to ascertain its correctness, would be a task too severe for a Reviewer, we must therefore trust to the assertion of the Proprietors, "that as great care as could be has been made use of to prevent mistakes," especially as it is in our power to corroborate their statement and anxiety on this head.

The joint labours of Granger and the Editor have certainly produced a vast variety of curious and valuable information; but an analysis of the materials, and arrangement of several hundreds of Biographical sketches, is next to impossible; we shall, in preference, permit the writer to speak for himself.

"Empiric. William Atkins, prefixed to his Discourse on the Gout, 1694, 12mo. V. Hoves sc. "This great man was short in stature, fat, and waddled as he walked; he always wore a white three-tailed wig, nicely combed and frizzled upon each cheek. Sometimes he carried a cane, but a hat ne-

ver. He was usually drawn on the top of his own bills, sitting in an armed chair, holding a bottle between his finger and thumb, surrounded with rotten teeth, nippers, pills, packets, and gally-pots." Such was William Atkins, "whose renovating elixir restored pristine youth and vigour to the patient, however old or decayed," and whose "vivifying drops infallibly cured imbecility in men and barrenness in women." He resided in the Old Bailey; and was the Solomon of his day in his own conceit. His bills exceeded all others, ancient or modern, in extravagant assertions and impudence; nay, he even declared he had raised a woman from the dead pally, and rendered her capable of walking immediately. Some of his medicines were composed of thirty different ingredients! What hope remained for an individual assailed by so many enemies united? Atkins boasted of his humility in using a hackney-coach, instead of keeping one of his own. It is a disgrace to the publick, that empirics are now enabled to do so, through their amazing attachment to nostrums." *Class IX. vol. I. p. 235.*

"Richard Cumberland, Bishop of Peterborough, æt. 82, 1714, &c. &c. Dr. Cumberland, remarkable for learning and piety, was a native of London, where he received his education, at St. Paul's school, and thence went to Magdalen-college, Cambridge. Like Bishop Bull, he found a future dignity of the law in an acquaintance at college; but more fortunate, Lord Keeper Bridgeman patronized him, though Lord Clifford never interested himself for Dr. Bull. Contented with the situation of a private clergyman, he did not expect, much less wish, to be removed from his parochial situation. Great, therefore, was his surprize, at the official intimation that he was elected Bp. of Peterborough; though it is certain none ever deserved a mitre more, or needed it better. Dr. Cumberland died in 1718, aged 86, and was buried in his own cathedral, under a plain tomb he had erected. His "Philosophical Enquiry into the Law of Nature;" his "Essay on Jewish Measures and Weights;" his "Examination of Sanchoniathon's Phœnician History;" and his "Origines Antiquissimæ;" are pillars on which his fame safely rest; but his piety will be for ever venerated. His unaffected humility was as great as his charity was extensive. "His left hand

hand never knew what his right hand did." Age did not distract his studies, much less the duties of his sacred function. At 83 he began an "Examination of Dr. Wilkins's Coptic Testament;" to those who urged the necessity of ease and retirement, he replied, "I will do my duty as long as I can." Being told, that it would "wear him out;" his answer was, "I had better wear out than rust out." Languages, divinity, history, physick, mathematics, and indeed every branch of learning and science, he completely understood. He might indeed be called the Patriarch, of splendid abilities; abilities, guarded by religion and integrity, and adorned with the choicest flowers of eloquence." Class IV. vol. II. p. 89.

14. *First Impressions; or, Sketches from Art and Nature, animate and inanimate.* By J. P. Malcolm, F. S. A. Author of *Londonium Redivivum*.

SUCH are the contents of an engraved title-page, composed and executed by the author from the view of a beautiful ruin at Bath, partially veiled by a curtain, on which the words are inscribed. It is but justice indeed to say of this design, that few books extant have a more attractive decoration.

Mr. M. observes in an advertisement prefixed to this volume: "The author of the following pages feels the more confidence in laying them before the publick, as they are the result of actual and recent observation. Lest the Critic should commit an unpardonable error by condemning the scenes delineated from animated nature, the Author warns him that they are from *absolute facts*, with the conversations *literally and faithfully* reported, as the interlocutors must acknowledge, should they peruse this Work. On this head he is perfectly safe.

"The only point in which he acknowledges himself vulnerable is his style: that is his own; yet, he hopes, if some condemn it—others will approve.

"The subjects described are of superior interest, and must command the admiration of every spectator. If they are even faintly recognized from the descriptions or engravings, by those who have had the good fortune to view them, his principal aim will be accomplished.

"The drawings are all originals, and made, etched, and finished, by J. P. Malcolm."

GENT. MAG. January, 1807.

The Author introduces us to the intentions of his work by several observations on the forcible effects arising from First Impressions, produced by pleasing or disgusting objects; and concludes them by saying, "if (the reader) should peruse the effects of First Impressions on my mind with complacency, he will make me extremely happy, and perhaps occasion a *second impression* of First Impressions."

The First Excursion described is from London to Dover, made during the late temporary peace with France. At Gads-hill Mr. M. introduces a curious letter from one of the robbers of the Danish ambassador in 1656; and in his notices of Rochester, an interesting paper relating to the state of the British navy, wrote by Sir Arthur Gorge, and addressed to Henry Prince of Wales, temp. James I. both from MSS. in the British Museum.

Canterbury cathedral had a very powerful effect on the author's "mental tablet;" and he exclaims, "Surely many a pious orison must have ascended from this hill, (eight miles from Canterbury) and the deep chorus of the Pilgrims, who visited the shrine of St. Thomas, must have spontaneously echoed from the woods in hymns of salutation at the *first impression* arising from the scene of his martyrdom spread before them." After giving due praise to this noble church, Mr. M. proceeds to the crypt, which contains a remarkable Saxon pillar, singularly placed under an arch; this he accounts for, and a neat plate illustrates his observations.

The varieties of the road, Bournemouth, and the half-way house, have each their share of attention, and are faithfully described; and a pleasing sketch from animated nature enlivens the latter; the first view of France, is worth transcribing: "The Sun returning, with the hours in his train, dared long glances at this portion of the earth as he departed; and those, obscured by the points of the hills, were interrupted as they purpled Nature. But the aspiring branches, covered with foliage, sometimes reached above the shadows, and saluted the dazzling orb; who seemed to announce many diurnal visits, unobscured by moisture. Time, that accomplishes all things, had reduced the rays to yellow tints; when, directing my attention Eastward, I found a vista of hills opened upon the Channel. The waters were discoloured by dark-
ness.

ness, and assumed a terrific blackness. On their edge arose sudden cliffs, in flowing precipices; and the vault above, commencing in a deep blue, descended in gradations, till the colouring of the sea almost blended with it. But the shades of night were not now to be completed; a faint redness began to gleam on the out-line of the hills, and the surface of France became momentarily more visible as the fiery arch extended North and South, and towards the zenith. The waves beneath, catching the reflection, seemed to form an imperfect circle; and immediately after the segment of another appeared in the centre, of scarlet tinged with crimson. Thus rose the Moon, swelled in magnitude by the refraction of vapours, till the vast orb appeared detached from the horizon, flaming distorted and potentuous. Instantly the 'first impressions' were fixed, and the North Nelson's second sight whispered in my ear, 'even as the Moon appeared on the natural horizon, so doth the political; the vapours of the mind are in motion, anger flashes its rays on them, they are agitated, and finally will explode.' 'The Moon hath risen in blood from France: when will it have revolved its course!'

Dover, the cliffs, and a panoramic view from thence, introduces us to Shakespeare's cliff, where the author recounts what would have been Shakespeare's ideas had he seen it covered by a crop of grain. The astonishing and dangerous barracks in the cliff, on which the castle is situated, are next described, and the horrid effects of their fall; this excursion is concluded by the singular contrast of a serene summer morning in 1802, compared with the terrors of the first of October 1804, when an attempt was made to destroy the invading flotilla assembled at Boulogne.

The Second Excursion is from London to Monmouthshire, commencing with several spirited sketches of character exhibited by "The Captain of a South Sea whaler," "The Seedman's numismatist," &c. &c.; and pertinent observations on national prejudice. The vale of Gloucester, the environs of that city, the manners of the inhabitants, and the cathedral, are minutely noticed, particularly the latter; indeed we can say truly, and without hesitation, that no other work contains so complete and perfect descriptions of our ancient architecture, as exemplified in Glou-

cester, Hereford, and Bristol cathedrals, Dore and Lanthony abbeys, and Kilpec, Leominster, and St. Mary Redcliff churches; in short every visible portion of each, the outlines and the sculptures throughout, are fairly set before us. The whispering gallery at Gloucester is illustrated by a paper from the Museum, written by Mr. Henry Powle; and Hereford cathedral has the double advantage of an ancient and modern description; the former from Harl. MSS. 4046.

The pleasant villages of Thruxton and Kingston are then noticed; and the road to Dore introduces us to the palfied Williams, whose lamentable deprivations are pathetically detailed; a complete history of the abbey follows; after which the author, accompanied by a friend, visited Lanthony by an unfrequented route, full of romantic beauty, which is pleasingly painted; but the dangerous and strongly-coloured passage of the Black Mountains, the view of the abbey from thence, the storms real and imaginary, are the portions of this Work, which excite the strongest interest. The Skyrrid produces two fresh sketches of character, and Mr. M.'s description of this vast mass of sundered matter will, we should suppose, induce many to visit it. The castle and rich Saxon church of Kilpec are attentively examined, and at Turmaston, a sublime picture of the dying peasant receiving the Holy Sacrament is presented to the reader. The beautiful Saxon sculpture of Leominster church concludes the Second Excursion.

The Third is from London to Bristol. In this the Author gives various instances of habitual irritation of mind, previous to his entering upon a general recapitulation of the effects of scenery in and near Bristol, an account of which is accurately given in almost every point of view; the cathedral, the leaning tower of Temple church, St. Mary's Redcliff, and the new docks are particularly interesting articles; to which may be added the description of the splendid honours rendered to Frederick Prince of Wales, 1738; and the narrative of an accident in the Coal-mines at Kingwood, 1735.

An excursion to Dundry is very amusing, and replete with new matter; and the stories of the peasants and the recruits are forcible traits of unpolished manners. The elevated and beautiful tower of Dundry is described with great fidelity.

fidelity. Another to Kingsweil produces a ludicrous description of modern *Ajis-man/ship*; and an animating specimen of British female benevolence in the anecdote of the Turkish merchant. Mr. M. proceeds next to St. Vincent's rocks, where he ascended the precipice 80 feet from the earth, and entered into a conversation with one of the labourers employed in preparing chambers for exploding the stone; the detail, and subsequent description, a slight view of Stapleton, and Bath, conclude the volume.

The plates, 20 in number, are extremely neatly executed, those, indeed, will sell the work, as the Author's accurate delineations from nature, and our best structures, are well known.

17. Dallaway's *Observations on ancient English Architecture.*

IN the year 1800, Mr. Dallaway published his "Anecdotes of the Arts;" divided into three sections, respectively treating upon Architecture, Sculpture, and Painting; and upon the groundwork of the first has risen the present superstructure, comprehending much additional matter, and considerably extended in every point of view. The claims of this Author, as a man of cultivated taste, cannot be disputed, as his various publications have evinced much critical discrimination and ability, and withal a liberal and expanded mind; and the information contained in them, cannot be better appreciated, than by the numerous passages that we find extracted from them, when treating on similar subjects, where his sentiments and opinions have been frequently resorted to, as conclusive evidence. The volume before us comprehends a variety of judicious remarks and useful criticisms, the result, we are aware, of accurate enquiry and attentive observation, yet in the present instance we shall make few apologies in offering some censoring comments upon it, for the sole reason, and in the hopes, that what we are now going to point out may be rectified and avoided, when Mr. D. bends his attention towards a re-publication. Dr. Gower remarked, that "Daniel King's Vale Royal" (although a valuable and useful work, in many respects,) "was the Tower of Babel of Cheshire," and his remark was occasioned by the total want of connexion and consistency which is observable throughout that Book. These two

faults are so very apparent in the work now before us, that they almost prevent our enjoyment of its excellencies; for instead of a methodical and *necessary* classification, we frequently find in the same page a variety of subjects brought forwards, and evidences adduced, totally irrelevant to the leading topic in discussion, and we absolutely close the book without knowing the *precise* subject which the Author is treating upon, our attention being so variously abstracted. Thus is a truly-valuable work rendered nearly useless by the want of method, which is apparent throughout. This inconvenience might, in a great degree, have been remedied, had a *copious* index been subjoined, but we have again to lament *that* deficiency; for the one that does exist is so extremely meagre and confined, that it warrants the supposition of having been sent to the press in an unfinished state. Marginal references likewise, and a catalogue of prints, &c. illustrative of the different subjects treated on, would have been most desirable addenda, and which might have been compiled with little trouble, from the extensive knowledge and acquaintance which the Author possesses with them. Had not these desiderata existed, we hesitate not in pronouncing this work one of the most interesting manuals that has hitherto been given to the amateur, for we cannot sufficiently admire the critical accuracy and acumen that Mr. D. has manifested in the selection of our cathedral, conventual, or parochial churches, as specimens of contemporary styles of Architecture, the valuable observations on the art of Painting on Glass, nor the ability uniformly shewn in discussing the varied merits of the Professors and Patrons of Architectural Pursuits. Whether the generality of Mr. D.'s readers (conversant with the subject) will admit the opinions he has formed, relative to the introduction of the Pointed style into this kingdom, is difficult to judge, so various are the ideas entertained on that head; yet we must observe, that the reasoning throughout is not by any means so close and convincing as the satisfactory arguments and apposite examples adduced and brought forward by the learned Historian of Winchester, in the second volume of his Description of that City, where the subject is treated in a most masterly and scientific manner.

ODE FOR THE NEW YEAR, 1807.

By H. J. PIERCE, P. L.

WHEN loud and drear the tempests
 roar, [rise,
 When high the billowy mountains
 And headlong 'gainst the rocky shore,
 Driv'n by the blast, the giddy vessel
 flies;
 Unguided, by the wild waves borne,
 Her rudder broke, her tackling torn;
 Say, does the Seaman's daring mind
 Shrink from the angry frown of Fate?
 Does he, to abject fear resign'd,
 Th' impending stroke in silence wait?
 No—while he pours the fervent pray'r
 To Him whose will can punish or can
 spare,
 Cool and intrepid, 'mid the sound
 Of winds and waves that rage around,
 The powers that skill and strength
 impart,
 The nervous arm, th' undaunted heart,
 Collecting—him he fronts the threat'ning
 storm, [terrific form]
 And braves, with fearless breast, fell Death's
 So, though around our sea-encircled
 reign
 The dreadful tempest seem to lower,
 Dismay'd do Britain's hardy train
 Await, in doubt, the threat'ning hour?
 Lo! to his sons, with cheering voice,
 Albion's bold Genius calls aloud;
 Around him valiant myriads crowd,
 Or Death or Victory their choice;
 From ev'ry port astonish'd Europe sees
 Britannia's white sails swelling with the
 breeze.
 Not her imperial barks alone
 Awe the proud Foe on ev'ry side,
 Commerce her vessels launches on the
 tide,
 And her indignant sons, awhile
 Seceding from their wonted toil,
 Turn from the arts of Peace their care,
 Hurl from each deck the bolts of War,
 To sweep th' injurious boasters from the
 main, [reign]
 Who dare to circumscribe Britannia's Naval
 And see with emulative zeal
 Our hosts congenial ardour feel;
 The ardent spirit that of yore
 Flam'd high on Gallia's vanquish'd
 shore;
 Or burn'd by Danube's distant flood,
 When flow'd his current ting'd with
 Gallic blood;
 Or shone on Lincelles' later fight;
 Or fir'd by Acre's tow'rs the Christian's
 Knight;
 Or taught on Maida's fields the Gaul to
 feel, [steel]
 Urg'd by the Briton's arm, the British
 Now in each breast with heat redoubled
 glows, [ruthless foes]
 And gleams dismay and death on Europe's

Not to Ambition's specious charm,
 Not to th' ensanguin'd Despot's
 band,
 Is conquest bound—a mightier arm
 Than earth's proud tyrants can
 withstand,
 The balance holds of human fate,
 Raises the low, and sinks the great.
 Exerting then in Europe's cause,
 Each energy of arm and mind;
 All that from force or skill the war-
 rior draws,
 Yet to th' Almighty Pow'r resign'd,
 Whose high behest all Nature's move-
 ments guides, [tides]
 Controls the battle's and the ocean's
 Britain still hopes that Heaven her vow
 will hear,
 While Mercy rears her shield, and Justice
 points her spear.

EPITAPH on Mrs. PERCY, Wife of the
 Right Reverend THOMAS Lord Bishop
 of DROMORE. (See our Obituary.)

WITHIN the precincts of this silent
 cell,
 Distinguish'd Percy's sacred relics dwell;
 Whose youthful charms adorn'd the
 courtly scene,
 And won the favour of a British Queen;
 Whose moral excellence, and virtues rare,
 Shone as conspicuous as her face was fair.
 By none, throughout a long and happy
 life, [wise]
 Was she surpass'd, as mother, friend, or
 Alike from ostentation free, and pride,
 Humanity her motive—sense her guide.
 Her charity with constant current flow'd,
 And its blest gifts so usefully bestow'd,
 That, ere her Spirit reach'd its native
 sphere,
 Her goodness mark'd her as an Angel here.
 HAFIZ.

STANZAS,
 Occasioned by the Death of the same Lady.

SWEET is the scene when vernal song,
 And Love and Beauty reign around,
 While Pleasure leads Youth's sprightly
 throng,
 'Midst all the charms of sight and sound;
 But soon Spring's blooming joys depart—
 Soon Youth declines—soon Age and Care
 With wintry pow'r oppress the heart,
 And blot the prospect, once so fair!
 Alas! where true Affection dwelt,
 That e'er Misfortune should intrude;
 That Sorrow's pang should e'er be felt
 By the accomplish'd, wise, and good!
 But woes, in this uncertain span,
 The best are often doom'd to bear;
 Stern Fate pursues the path of Man,
 Howe'er exalted, good, or fair.
 On fleeting life's irrefluent tide,
 A cloud of peril still impends;
 Think

Thrice happy they, whose virtues guide
Their progress till the voyage ends;
Who passports to the realms of Peace
Within their pious bosoms bear,
There to receive, when time shall cease,
Immortal meeds—for merits fair!

Ah! ye, who mix with yon dark stream
The tribute of your grateful tears,
And dwell with rapture on the theme,
Whose bounty still reliev'd your fears;
Well may ye weep—well may ye pour
Your wailings on the wintry air:
Well may each child of want deplore
Their Benefactors kind and fair!

Oh! might the Muse's feeble lay
An opiate, an assuasive prove,
That tender bosom's pang to stay,
'Rest of the partner of its love!
A gleam of joy, while deep regret
Bedews her lyre, would check despair,
And prospects ope around her yet,
Of comfort pure, serene, and fair.

Mr. URBAN, *Edinburgh, Jan. 16.*

THE unexampled, but most highly-
merited solemnity, pomp, and mag-
nificence, attending the funeral of the
wonderful, and ever-to-be-regretted Lord
NELSON, having been so circumstantially
detailed in every public paper, it may be
agreeable to your classical and curious read-
ers, to peruse the description of an ancient
military and very mournful funeral (the
rites having been performed by an enemy);
namely, of the Romans slain at Cannæ,
and particularly of their General Æmilius
Paulus; who, though in an unsuccessful
battle, which his well-directed and most
strenuous efforts could not prevent, died
bravely fighting in defence of his country;
and whose funeral, according to the cus-
tom of the times, was celebrated with all
due military honours by the victorious
Hannibal, as has been described by SILIUS
ITALICUS, whose beautiful and accurate
description, beginning with the finding
of the dead body of Paulus, stands as fol-
lows in my yet unpublished translation of
the *Punics* of that excellent Poet.

Yours, &c. H. W. TYTLER.

HE scarce had said, when from the left,
and near,
A sudden clamour burst upon their ear:
From arms, and men, in one wide ruin
mix'd, [fix'd,
And mangled carcases, with wounds trans-
They dug the corse of Paulus, found be-
neath [death.
A hill of slaughter'd warriors, cold in
How chang'd from him who late the Pu-
nic bands [hands;
Dispers'd with jav'lines from his fateful
Who the Taulantian kingdoms overthrew,
And in his chains th' Illyrian tyrant drew.

His hoary locks were black with dust,
and flood [of blood;
His beard, now stiffen'd with dry clots
His teeth, broke with a rugged stone,
were found;
And his whole body one continued wound.

Which when, with joy, Sidonia's chief
espied:
Fly, Varro, fly! let Varro live (he cried)
Since here great Paulus lies! let Varro
tell

('Tis worthy such a Consul) what befall
Let him to ling'ring Fabius, to the state
And people, Cannæ's field, in whole, re-
late!

I sure shall grant, from such another
If thou so much desir'st the light of life;
I sure shall grant thee, Varro! flight
again, [flain,

But be, by us, this noble Chieftain
Whose valiant heart, by glorious worth
inflam'd,

Myself an equal foe so justly claim'd,
Now with the last sad rites of fun'ral
mourn'd,

And all the honours of a tomb adorn'd.)
How great thou, Paulus, liest! whose
death alone [sure own

Has made my heart a mightier plea-
Than all these thousands kill'd: and
when the day

Shall come, that Fate demands your
Chief away, [that I
Permit, ye Gods! with Carthage safe,
So great, and so renown'd, in battle die!

He said, and bid his social bands pre-
pare

To inter the corse with a decent care,
When next Aurora, from her op'ning bed,
Should, o'er the skies, her purple blushes
spread; [turn

And that the scatter'd hills of arms they
To one huge pile, and to Gradivus burn.
The soldiers then, though with long la-
bour tir'd,

Haste to perform this office, as desir'd;
Each to his work, in his own party,
moves, [b'ring groves.

And levels with the ground the neigh-
The lofty wood, on shady cliffs, resounds
To strokes of axes sending frequent
wounds.

Wild-ashes here, and here the poplar tall,
Whose boughs were crown'd with hoary
honours, fall, [are seen,

Struck by their brawny arms; and there
In equal doom, the holms for ever green,
That, in their grandfires' age, were
planted round; [ground;

And there the oak is hurl'd upon the
The pine, that loves the wat'ry shores;
and next

The mournful cypress in the ruin mix'd,
Thy

That, o'er the tomb, a sign of sorrow
stands : [hands,
And thus, at length, by their contending
Of crossing beams the fun'ral pyres were
made,
A sad and fruitless office to the dead ;
Till Phæbus plung'd his panting steeds
again
Deep in th' abysses of Tartessus' main ;
Till, from the pole, his whirling wheels
took flight, [night.
And threw behind the dusky veil of
But when the Phæthontian reins again
Shed their first beams along the ætherial
plain,
And to the earth her former colours came,
The troops, with busy hands, supply the
flame ; [ground,
And rising fires consume, on hostile
The hills of corpses, dropping gore around.
Then sudden terror rises in their mind,
For all th' uncertain chances left behind ;
And, through their vitals, runs a silent
fear
That soon the fortune of unequal war
May doom them in some adverse fight to
die,
And, on a hostile pile, themselves to lie.
But, sacred Mars ! to thee, and high
in air, [rear ;
A pile of arms, like some vast hill, they
The Chief himself, while in his hand he
rais'd [blaz'd,
A tall and leafy pine, that sparkling
Thus calls the stern Gradivus to his prayer :
These sacrifices of a prosp'rous war
And fight, I, Hannibal, commit to flame,
In sign of conquest o'er Aufonia's name.
And, father Mars ! who ne'er denied to
hear
My fondest wishes with a fav'ring ear,
The troops thy pow'cr preserv'd amidst
alarms,
Now consecrate to thee these chosen arms ;
Then, throwing in the torch, the
flaming fire [pyre,
Devour'd, with greedy haste, the bulky
And, as its top through clouds of smoke
was driv'n
Aloft in air, e'en to the stars of Heav'n,
Dispell'd the darkness that o'erhung like
night,
And shed along the field a living light.
Thence to the tomb, with hasty step, he
went, [bent
And fun'ral pile his hands their labour
To raise for Paulus ; and, with vaunting
breath, [death,
There boasts the honour of this hostile
But soon a lofty pile they build, and lay
Soft beds within, compos'd of fragrant
hay ? [held ;
Then presents add, a fun'ral honour
This falchion, late so dreadful seen ; his
shield,

The terror of Nomadian bands ; and
then
That stately ensign of our mighty men,
The falces now, alas ! in pieces torn,
And axes captive from the battle borne.
But wife, nor son, nor one allied in
blood, [him stood ;
That come in troops to fun'rals, near
Nor then before the bier (as custom was)
Did one, these mournful obsequies to
grace, [hands ;
Walk with some antient image in his
But Hannibal alone, amid the bands,
Was deem'd sufficient to commend his
tolls,
And glory, now depriv'd of other spoils !
Then 'mid the flames he threw, with
many a sigh,
A veil refulgent with the Tyrian dye,
A mantle wrought with gold ; and to the
shade, [said :
As his last praise, with voice exulting
" Aufonia's glory ! go, where souls re-
nown'd
For virtue and for noble deeds are crown'd.
Thou hast obtain'd a glorious fate in war,
But us inconstant fortune turns to care,
And yet commands that none of us
should know, [flow.
What future chances from her hand may
The Libyan thus : the soul begins to
glide [ev'ry side ;
Through crackling flames, that climb on
And, as aloft their spiry summits fly,
Escapes exulting to th' ætherial sky.

THE INSUFFICIENCY OF RICHES. FROM THE SAME.

BY Rullus thou, great Volunx ! spurn'd
the field, [weight
So rich in land ; but, not avails the
Of treasure, lock'd in chests, against the
fight ; [stone ;
Nor domes, that with thy country's iv'ry
Nor vassal'd villages of thine alone.
What boots extorted gold, or wealth in
view, [pursue ?
That men, with unextinguish'd thirst,
Whom fortune late with heaps of treasure
blest'd,
And fed with presents, he had still possess'd,
Is by the Stygian boatman wasted o'er,
Now poor and naked, to th' infernal
shore.

—the shade of Cræsus upward flew,
Deem'd rich among the sons of men be-
fore, [poor
By death now level'd with the meanest

ODE TO FORTUNE.

From the French of J. B. Rousseau.

FORTUNE, at whose guilty shrine
Crimes of blackest dye areound,
Dazzl'd by thy treacherous shine,
Must we still thy slaves be found ?
Faithless

Faithless Idol, ah! how long
Will vot'ries to thy altars throng,
In adoration base and vile?
Capricious Power! still must we hear
Of sacrifices doubly dear,
By mortals barter'd for thy smile?
Still honour'd by th' ignoble crowd,
Thy meanest work prosperity,
Their virtue thou, their only good,
Thou greatness, magnanimity,
Valour, prudence, fortitude;
E'en Virtue's self they could betray
For vice that boasts thy sov'reign sway;
While blazon'd falsehoods, gilding shame,
Thy fav'rite heroes still proclaim,
Though stain'd with basest turpitude.
But from pompous names that hail
Thy heroes with such proud applause,
Let Reason draw the dazzling veil,
And judge their virtues by her laws!
What appears? extravagance,
Injustice, weakness, arrogance,
Treason, rage, and fury fell!
Wond'rous virtue this that grows,
From the very bosom flows,
Where most atrocious vices dwell.
Learn that Wisdom can alone
Make a perfect hero; she
Marks the baseness ever known
To fully favours gain'd from thee;
She no glory yields to kings
That from chance, not judgment, springs,
Or an unjust triumph gains:
Still before her Stoic eyes
All their boasted virtue flies,
And mere successful crime remains.
Shall Rome and Italy on fire
Make me honour Sylla more?
In Philip's son shall I admire,
What I in Attila abhor?
Shall I warlike virtue name
Murd'rous rapine? hold to fame
Th' assassin's blood-stain'd hand? and,
blind,
Teach my honest tongue to praise
The fiercest monster Hell displays,
Born for the misery of mankind?
What your boasted pomps require,
Unpitiably conquerors, say?
Projects vast of vain desire,
Kings to tyrants made a prey;
Towns that curling flames devour,
Victors steep'd in reeking gore,
Sparing neither sex nor age;
Mothers bloody, pale with fear!
Trembling daughters' frantic tear,
From th' unbridled soldier's rage.
Senseless judges, to bestow
Wonder on such wretched things!
Is it only human woe
Makes the virtue of great kings?
Is that virtue rich alone
In ruin? and, to prop a throne,

Must rapes and murders still combine?
Heaven's representatives below!
In thunder must we only know
How your transcendent glories shine?
But grant we, that in war's alarms
Solid honour may reside;
What victor solely to his arms
The conquest owes, that swells his pride?
Even History's brightest name,
Derives perhaps its greatest fame
From a casual overthrow.
A colleague, stubborn and untrain'd,
Crown'd Hannibal with laurels, gain'd
From brave Æmilius' honest brow.
Who the solid hero? say:
Whose glories all his own appear?
The king who reigns with equal sway,
His actions crown'd by virtue clear;
Who taking Titus for his guide,
His subjects' bliss his only pride,
His brightest pomp their willing praise.
Him Father a lov'd people own,
Above base flattery; alone,
He counts by benefits his days.
You, with whom the warrior bold
Of every virtue is possess'd,
Let Socrates his station hold, [breast.
Who plung'd the sword in Clynus'
In one a virtuous king you'll find,
Generous, equitable, kind,
Meriting your highest praise;
But with Socrates when nam'd,
The hero of Euphrates fam'd,
Is the last of mortals base.
Heroes, with sanguinary pride,
Boast no more your cruelty;
Vain the laurels crimson-dyed,
War's fierce Goddess, cull'd by thee!
In vain the proud destroyer see
Of Lepidus and Antony,
In horrors plunge the human race:
Augustus' name he ne'er had known,
But future Mercy propt his throne,
And sunk his fury in his praise.
Warriors sublimely great,
In your vital course be read,
How you bear your alter'd state,
When your idol hides her head.
When the subject world you sway,
Gilded by her noontide ray,
Your glory dazzles with its glare;
But adverse fate our vision clears;
Dropp'd the mask, the man appears,
The Hero vanishes in air.
Virtues of a common rate
Serve a conqueror to crown;
But he alone is truly great,
Who rises above Fortune's frown;
She his honours may despoil,
And withdraw her fickle smile.
Unaw'd in Virtue's steady pace,
His soul alike unmov'd remains,
A triumph if Tiberius gains,
Or virtuous Varus meets disgrace.

No idle joy could ever find
 To his tranquil breast access;
 Still with care his cautious mind
 Subdues the transports of success.
 If Fortune thwarts his brightest aim,
 His constant virtue still the same:
 Her transient frown can calmly see.
 Prosperity may have its bound;
 But Wisdom, ever steady found,
 Lightens the load of destiny.
 In vain a cruel Goddess' vow'd
 Æneas' death, by her elate;
 In fortitude he firmly stood,
 And triumph'd over frowning Fate.
 Rome, when on ruin's brink the flood,
 Almost within the ramparts proud
 Of Carthage, her slain sons aveng'd.
 Inspir'd by thee, her vig'rous race
 Sprung up more strong from their disgrace;
 Their cypress into laurels chang'd.

FANNY'S INFLUENCE.

I TEASE not Heav'n with ceaseless
 pray'rs,
 Nor curse my inoffensive stars,
 Because a froward Nymph's unkind,
 Or turns like me with ev'ry wind;
 On no one Fair I fondly dote,
 And all my hours to her devote;
 Unless, my dearest, 'tis to thee,
 Uncloying nymph, Variety!

"More than th' Egyptian Queen possess'd
 Of arts to make thy lover blest'd,—
 Vivacious when my spirits flow,
 And sweetly melancholy now;
 Voluptuous as an Eastern bride,
 And now belov'd thy virgin pride;
 My taste, like thee, for ever new,
 Thy charms invite, and I pursue.

"Let grave Philosophers dispense
 With earthly joys, the baits of sense,
 Teach that pure bliss is only found
 In Contemplation's sober bound:
 Let youth on pleasure madly seize,
 And waste their hours in wanton ease;
 Sip sweets from ev'ry opening flow'r,
 Till, cloy'd, they turn at last to sour:—

"Give me to taste of each delight,
 For both are wrong, and both are right;
 In season each their joys impart,
 And gratify my fickle heart;
 By turns contemplative and gay,
 My varied life shall pass away:
 And thus shall ev'ry charm combine,
 To make life's different pleasures mine."

With specious reason thus I sung,
 Till Fanny check'd my wanton tongue;
 Fanny—in whom my vanquish'd mind
 Saw ev'ry female grace combin'd:
 Her comely sense, her modest guise,
 Have taught me household joys to prize;
 Have fix'd my vague inconstant life,
 And turn'd my gust to home and wife.

ALBERT.

WHILE TRAVELLING,
WHETHER I trace the loud-ressound-
 ing shore, [wind;
 Where Echo speaks in hollow gusts of
 Where waves unceasing with impetuous
 roar [combin'd:
 Pour at my feet their foamy lengths
 Whether I wander by some lonely stream,
 That gently glides its polish'd bed along,
 Whose murmurs soft, and harmony ex-
 treme, [song
 In peaceful cadence with the plaintive
 And softer thrills of Philomela's throat,
 Gently disturb the Evening's silence
 smooth:
 Whether I seek in fearful glens remote,
 Or vales more wild, my troublous fears
 to soothe:—
 Whate'er the change, whate'er the scene
 I prove, [pow'r of Love!
 Still must I cheerless sigh, still dread the

Vulnus alit venis, & cæro carpitur igne.
COULDST thou perceive the flames
 that burn
 Within this once untroubled breast,
 And couldst an equal love return,
 Oh! then should I be truly blest.
 But think what pangs must he endure
 Who loves, but ne'er his love reveals;
 Who hopes from thee his only cure,
 And yet from thee his pain conceals.
 Oft on my lips the secret hung,
 And to escape my bosom tried;
 As oft upon my falt'ring tongue
 The half-form'd accent fainting died:
 For shouldst thou my petition scorn,
 And bid these pleasing hopes to cease,
 For ever in this breast forlorn
 Farewell to joy, farewell to peace!
 Those hours alone I seem to live,
 That swiftly in thy presence fly;
 'Tis thou alone true joys canst give:
 Oh! do not then those joys deny.
 But, if thou canst not love impart,
 Spare, spare me the refusal chill;
 And let this anxious fluttering heart
 The dear delusion cherish still.

EDWARD.

INSCRIPTION for a Monument to the
Memory of NELSON.

NELSON! thy Country's Saviour, and
 her praise,
 This pile to thee in gratitude we raise!
 Yet not in hopes to add unto thy fame;
 Nor deem we this perpetuates thy name;
 Thy glorious praise to all the world is
 known,
 Shall long survive this perishable stone:
 But that the Patriot Traveller as he goes
 May give to careless thought one moment's
 pause,
 And, gazing this lone Pillar from afar,
 May weep at NELSON'S name—~~weep at~~
 Trafalgar.

Stokeley.

L30.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE FIRST SESSION OF THE THIRD PARLIAMENT OF THE
UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT

H. OF LORDS, Jan. 2.

Lord Grenville brought in a Bill for abolishing the Slave Trade, which was read the first time.

Lord Grenville observed, that it was unnecessary for him to enter into any details upon the Correspondence relative to the late Negotiation, the documents being of themselves unusually complete; and though there were many points which it was proper not to make public, and which were in consequence omitted, yet the contents of the papers were sufficient to justify the Address he should move. No apology was due for the desire that had been evinced on the part of Government to obtain a safe and honourable peace; the history of this Country sufficiently proved the advantages of that blessing. The basis proposed for a treaty was that of actual possession, because this Country could not afford to pay a price for a peace, when it was impossible to obtain any security for its duration: The objects we held were of great value to us, and France could give us nothing that could compensate for them; while the possessions of France were of such value to her, that we had nothing to offer in return for them. But it was never meant that the *uti possidetis* should be applied with such strictness as to preclude any exchange for a reasonable compensation. His Lordship then touched on the obligations of this Country to fulfil the stipulations entered into with our Continental Allies; and inferred that we were bound not to make peace without the consent of the Emperor of Russia; for if the Continent was to be saved, it was by connecting the interests of this Country with those of that Empire.—But besides Russia, Great Britain had other Allies. For Sweden and Portugal we had nothing to ask but the state of actual possession; but the King of Naples and the Elector of Hanover had much to expect from our interference. With respect to the former, his Lordship was of opinion that we ought to make very great sacrifices to effect the recovery of his possessions; for it was evident that nothing we had to offer could be a sufficient inducement to France to abandon her acquisition of Naples.—The question respecting Sicily was, however, very different, and our honour was pledged to secure that island, though France might make such compensations to the King of Naples as might be equivalent to the surrender of Sicily. Adverting to the territory of our Ally the Elector of Hanover (in which light his Majesty is considered), he observed that it was made a consideration that that country should be restored,

GENL. MAG. January, 1807.

without any compensation being made to France, and no hesitation was shewn by the enemy to this demand. The question respecting that Electorate had, therefore, nothing to do with the rupture of the Negotiation. The object of France uniformly seemed to be to separate us from our Allies; but finding us in that respect inflexible, the French Government succeeded in inducing the Russian Charge d'Affaires to sign a separate treaty, which treaty they considered equal to a great victory, and thus afforded a clear proof of the importance of our policy. As soon as the French Negotiators suspected that this treaty would not be ratified, they told our Minister that they considered Great Britain entitled to better terms than before; but still it was proposed that this Country should give up Sicily, and all the conditions offered were precisely in opposition to what Russia insisted on. The terms proposed by France left us in possession of Malta, India, and the Cape, of none of which France could ever hope to deprive us, and of Tobago, which was not worth mentioning, and for this we were called upon to restore every other conquest we had made from the Enemy or his Allies; to cede Sicily, and to confirm the French in the possession of Dalmatia; thereby leaving Austria to be overawed by France. He concluded with observing that it was evident the Negotiation was at an end the moment the French Emperor left Paris; and that even if peace had been made, the German Confederation would endanger its existence; for that monstrous association contained in itself the germs of perpetual war. After the efforts we had made to restore peace, the Country and Europe had a right to some declaration on the part of that House respecting the Negotiation. He would propose it in the form of an Address to his Majesty.—His Lordship then read the Address, which was in the usual style on such occasions—“Thanking his Majesty for his communication, acknowledging that he had used every effort to obtain peace consistent with the honour of the Country, and fidelity to his Allies, and that the disappointment of his expectations was solely to be attributed to the extravagant ambition of the Enemy.”

Lord Hawkebury expressed his perfect concurrence with Ministers in all those points which had caused the rupture of the Negotiation; but he was dissatisfied with the ambiguity which pervaded the documents; that ambiguity was, that his Majesty's Declaration stated the basis of the treaty to be the *uti possidetis*, whereas nothing of the kind appears throughout the

the Papers. He made several observations to shew that this ought to be the basis of all treaties of peace; but that every thing on the subject ought to be committed to paper. He then took a view of the relative situation of the two countries at the peace of 1801 and at present; and shewed, that our commerce could receive little injury from the measures of the Enemy. He gave a statement of the exports and imports of this Country in the year 1798 and that of 1803; by which it appeared that the latter year considerably exceeded the year 1799, in the increase of our commercial advantages. His Lordship said, that he was perfectly satisfied that Ministers had acted rightly in breaking off the Negotiation rather than give up Sicily, and in not divulging what they would have thought a reasonable exchange or equivalent for Naples. He was sure the people of this Country would now cheerfully contribute to the common cause, and would place confidence in the Government, in proportion to the confidence they receive from them.

Viscount Sidmouth went at some length into an examination of the Papers, to shew that there was no cause of complaint against Ministers; and expressed his perfect reliance on the support of the Nation.

Earl Grosvenor followed to the same effect, and gave Ministers credit for the best intentions.

Lord Eldon said, he only regretted that the Negotiation had been so long procrastinated; though he thought our Negotiators were justified, by the great responsibility which attached to them.

After a reply from Lord Grenville, the Address was carried *nem. diss.*

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Jan. 5.

Lord Howick, on moving for the farther consideration of the Negotiation Papers, observed, that Gentlemen having maturely considered the magnitude of the object they involved, it became his duty to move an Address, "to assure his Majesty of the determination of the House to support him in the war." The failure of the Negotiation for Peace was to him an object of deep regret, aggravated as it had been by the rapid succession of events, which, in their effects, he was afraid, would still retard that blessing. He lamented the death of Mr. Fox, who was in his last moments anxious to restore peace to his Country; and said, he would endeavour to shew that Ministers had, in no instance, committed the honour of the Crown, by agreeing to any sacrifice on the one hand; while on the other he trusted he should clearly prove, they had neglected no means to conclude such a peace as would have been congenial to the interests, the dignity, and security of the

Country. He insisted that the first overture for peace was made on the part of the Enemy, and that the Negotiation was instituted on the basis of our actual possession. He then traced the Correspondence from its commencement; paid many compliments to Mr. Fox for his firmness in resisting the attempts of Talleyrand to separate the interests of this Country and Russia; and observed, that Talleyrand endeavoured to obtain an adoption of the system resorted to in the Marquis of Rockingham's Administration; but Lord Yarmouth distinctly stated, that the original offer made by Talleyrand to him was to open a Negotiation on the basis of actual possession; and this declaration his Lordship had since confirmed. This fact explained the extraordinary delay in Talleyrand's not answering Mr. Fox's communication sooner. Lord Yarmouth, in June, waited upon him by his own desire; and he told his Lordship, he had been looking out for some means of opening a confidential intercourse with the British Ministry. This was the reason for not committing to paper the offer which Talleyrand made to Lord Yarmouth respecting Hanover. He continued to argue at much length, to shew that the *uti possidetis* was the original basis understood by both Governments. The King's Declaration stated the basis to be the *uti possidetis*; and on that point the Negotiation arose. Lord Yarmouth, on his return to Paris, found M. D'Oubril there. The aspect of affairs was materially changed in regard to Sicily; and when M. D'O. signed the Russian Treaty with France, Lord Y. felt himself in a very difficult situation; and found that he had no other means of proceeding but by producing his full powers. He said he did not mean to blame Lord Y. for so doing. His Lordship was doubtless zealous to serve his Country; but the production of his full powers at that moment was contrary to the wishes of Government, and to the instructions he had received. Upon this the Earl of Lauderdale was sent over; and the first thing that Nobleman did was to present a Note to the French Government, calling upon it for a declaration and acknowledgement of the original basis. His Lordship was instructed, in the event of no such acknowledgement being made, immediately to return. He soon had occasion to demand his passports. In the mean time, France received the news of the Emperor of Russia's refusal to ratify the Treaty signed by D'Oubril; and on this a fresh Negotiation commenced: but it was equally unsatisfactory. Lord L. of course, came home; and this was the history of the Negotiation. Lord Howick then proceeded to comment on the facts he had stated, arguing strongly

in favour of the openness and candour which distinguished Ministers in the progress of the business. It might be condensed in this way: England refused to negotiate but in conjunction with Russia; and, up to the 20th of April, no resistance was made by France to such an arrangement. Ministers had been called the dupes of Talleyrand; but the assertion was grossly unfounded. He then proceeded to dwell upon and recapitulate the principal points; drawing inferences, as he went on, in favour of the line of conduct followed by Ministers, contrasted with the duplicity and tergiversation of the French Government. His Lordship concluded by moving the Address.

Lord Yarmouth spoke in explanation of his conduct; and, after commenting on the state of Europe in the beginning of 1805, to shew that there was no hope of saving Europe by war, he insisted that, whoever had been sent from England to open a Negotiation could not have remained in Paris twelve hours without producing his full powers. His Lordship saw the first Minister of France at once, who told him that circumstances were materially changed. He repeated to Talleyrand the basis of actual possession; and he was almost certain that no objection would have been started against it, or that it would have received any other construction than its fair and obvious meaning, had it not been for the death of Mr. Fox. It was also a fact that, upon one occasion, Talleyrand, in a passion, declared he had never proposed the *uti possidetis*; but Lord Y. said he was positive as to the fact of his having proposed that as the basis, at least as one of the bases, for the conclusion of peace. He admitted that he was ordered not to produce his full powers till the basis of peace was acknowledged. His Lordship concluded with freely censuring the conduct of Ministers for not acceding to the terms offered, considering them as highly advantageous, and urged the impolicy of suffering the interest of Russia to stand in the way of peace.

Mr. Montague could not assent to the Address, on the principles advanced by Ministers in justification of their conduct. He thought the Negotiation should not have been commenced or carried on as it had been. The enemy had, *in limine*, a great advantage in the known predilection of Mr. Fox for peace. It was on this principle avowed, at the most unfavourable periods of hostility, that the French Minister built his hopes of cajoling him into terms. He was, in fact, practising on the weak side of Mr. Fox. However he might have endeavoured, with this view, to impress the British Minister with a notion of his being ready to treat on the basis of

the *uti possidetis*, there was nothing in the Papers to shew that he had ever been distinctly brought to admit it. The only thing which appeared on the face of them was, that Mr. Fox, from his extreme anxiety to bring about a peace, was labouring throughout to bring the French Government to some such basis. He highly approved of the line of conduct held by Lord Yarmouth; but conceived that Lord Lauderdale had remained at Paris much longer than he ought, and that we had been duped and bamboozled by Talleyrand.

Sir T. Turton was of opinion that the Negotiation did not commence in the most dignified manner; but, on looking at the Papers on the table, he was convinced that it was too hastily broke off. He did not think that Ministers were warranted in putting an end to it, on the ground of the alliance with Russia.

Mr. Whitbread went at length into the history of the Negotiation, as it appeared in the documents before the House; and censured, in the severest terms, the conduct of Ministers in breaking it off. He contended that, after the death of Mr. Fox, they no longer sought peace in the spirit of peace. In the terms to which France was ready to assent, the honour of the Country was abundantly consulted, because those very points were conceded, on which, in a moment of passion, the Chief of the French Government had declared his determination never to yield. Her interests would have been secured to a much greater extent than could have been reasonably expected, considering the uniform success of the arms of France on the Continent. He could not find the basis of the *uti possidetis* any where admitted by the French Government. Their rising in their demands after the Treaty with D'Oubril was perfectly natural, and would have been imitated by this or any other country under similar circumstances. Peace, he added, would be a boon to this Country; and, even though it were concluded but for a short period, it would be much easier to continue it when obtained, than to attain it in a state of warfare. Even Lord Yarmouth had declared, that in France the spirit of animosity and bitterness, which prevailed there at the commencement of the war, was considerably changed. Even the last Declaration of the French Government, on breaking off the Negotiation, concluded with expressions of regret for its rupture; and of readiness to renew the Negotiation at any time or place, amidst the chances of war. The Emperor of Russia, in his Manifesto, after his refusal to ratify D'Oubril's Treaty, professed a similar disposition. Why, then, should Great Britain be alone

averse to restore so desirable a blessing to oppressed Europe? No man would be more ready than himself to go to the foot of the Throne with an assurance to support his Majesty in the prosecution of any war necessary to support the honour of his Crown, or the welfare of his dominions; but he only wished that the roads to peace might not be blocked up, nor the gates of mercy shut against mankind. Mr. W. concluded by expressing the extreme regret he felt in differing on any subject from his friend; but he should feel a gross dereliction of his duty to his Country, if he forbore to declare his sentiments on this subject. He moved an amendment to the Address, which was to expunge all the concluding paragraph, and insert in its place other words, assuring his Majesty of the determination of the House to support his Majesty in a war necessary to defend the honour of his Crown and the security of his Kingdom; and at the same time entreating his Majesty to co-operate with his faithful Commons in the best means of restoring to his people the blessings of peace.

Mr. Canning passed a high eulogium on the speech of Mr. Whitbread; and expressed his conviction, that the asseverations in the Declaration were not borne out by the statements in the Papers. He

used many arguments to shew the disadvantages accruing to this Country from protracting the Negotiation, both with respect to her own immediate policy, and to her influence in foreign States, particularly as this circumstance affected Prussia; and concluded with observing, that had the Country been in such a state of vigorous Administration, that he could have had good grounds to look for better terms on a future Negotiation, he should have hailed the rupture; but, considering the circumstances and the Administration of the Country, he for one regretted its failure.

Lord H. Petty, in answer to Mr. Canning, justified the conduct of Ministers throughout the transaction.

Mr. Perceval took a review of the Negotiation; blamed Ministers for not having sooner put an end to it; and declared his conviction that no peace could take place with France worthy the acceptance of this Country, as long as the force and councils of that Country were directed by two such men as Buonaparte and Talleyrand.

After some explanations from Lord Howick and Mr. Whitbread, the Address was agreed to, and the Amendment negatived.

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Admiralty-office, Jan. 3. This Gazette contains an account of the capture of a large French privateer, and the re-capture of an English trader, her prize, by the Spitfire sloop, Lieut. Parry.

Admiralty-office, Jan. 10. Letter transmitted by the Port Admiral at Plymouth:

H. M. S. Pickle, Plymouth, Jan. 5.

SIR—I beg leave to acquaint you, that, on the morning of the 3d inst. the *Lizard* bearing North five leagues, I saw a cutter in the South-east steering to the Westward, under press of sail, and a bug in chase of her, which proved to be his Majesty's brig *Scorpion*; all fell was immediately made to clove with the cutter, which was effected about ten o'clock. We exchanged a few broadsides. Finding he was pushing hard to get to leeward, I laid him on-board; and, in a few minutes, was in possession of the Favourite French cutter privateer, E. J. Boutruche commander, of 14 guns, with a complement of 70 men; one of whom was killed, and two wounded. She left Cherbourg on the 1st inst.; has made no capture; is well found, and only two months off the stocks. I am sorry to add, that Mr. George Alvey, Acting Master, and one seaman, are badly, and Mr. Charles Hawkins, Sub-Lieutenant, slightly, wounded,

in boarding. The damages we have otherwise received are trifling. The officers and seamen under my command merit my warmest praise, for their cool and ready conduct. I take the liberty of recommending to their Lordships' notice Mr. Hawkins, Sub-Lieutenant, to whom I am much indebted for his activity and exertions in boarding, and afterwards getting the prize clear. Capt. Carteret, on coming up, took the prisoners on-board the *Scorpion*, to land them at Falmouth.

I am, &c.

DAN. CALLAWAY.

[This Gazette also contains accounts of the capture of *L'Elize* cutter, of 14 guns and 60 men, off Scilly, by the *Plover* sloop of war, Captain Brown; and *Le Jena* lugger, of 16 guns, in the North Sea, by the Cruiser sloop, Captain Stoddart.—Likewise an Order of Council, in relation to the commerce of neutrals with the Enemy's ports. It directs, "that no vessel shall be permitted to trade from one port to another, both which ports shall belong to or be in the possession of France or her allies, or shall be so far under their controul as that British vessels may not freely trade thereat. And the commanders of his Majesty's ships of war and privateers are instructed to warn every neutral vessel coming from any such port, and destined to another such

such port, to discontinue her voyage, and not to proceed to any such port; and any vessel after being so warned, or any vessel coming from any such port, after a reasonable time shall have been afforded for receiving information of this his Majesty's order, which shall be found proceeding to another such port, shall be captured and brought in, and, together with her cargo, shall be condemned as lawful prize."

Admiralty-office, Jan. 13. Letter to Vice-Admiral Lord Collingwood:

Halcyon, Gibraltar Bay, Dec. 18, 1806.

MY LORD—I beg leave to inform your Lordship, that on the 13th inst. at eight in the morning, Cape St. Martin's S. S. W. six leagues, I perceived three sail standing out from the land towards me: being on contrary tacks, we closed fast. When within four or five miles, I discovered they were vessels of war (a ship, a brig, and a zebeck), and shortly after steered directly for me. Seeing they were superior, and five settees seen from the tops coming from the same quarter, I judged it prudent (as they seemed determined to bring me to action) to close with them as soon as possible, and decide the contest before any assistance could be given from the other five. At half-past ten (being nearly within musket-shot), they hoisted Spanish colours, and commenced action. As soon as I got abreast of the second vessel, I got on the other tack, and brought them to closer action, which lasted till 12 o'clock, when their fire slackened; at half past, being nearly a calm, the brig and zebeck hauled away to the Southward, assisted by their boats and sweeps; the ship then nearest us endeavouring to do the same to the Northward: we swept after her, and in an hour got close alongside, when she struck her colours. She proved to be a Spanish polacre ship privateer, the *Neptuno Dios de los Mares*, of 14 guns and 72 men, from Denia, going on a cruize between Minorca and the coast of Africa, with the other two in company; who, I am sorry

to say, made their escape; but not before their fire had been silenced. The five settees, when within three miles, seeing the ship deserted, returned to the shore, and went into the port of Denia. Though extraordinary, I am happy to say we had none killed, and only three wounded; Lieut. Briggs, my first, by a splinter in the arm, whom I beg leave to recommend to your Lordships' notice; Lieut. Pearle, who has been acting three years and a half in this vessel; and one seaman. The loss of the enemy must be great. The wounded from the ship are doing well; nine in all. I give your Lordships the full particulars of this event; and trust my attacking so very superior a force (seeing they were resolutely determined to bring me to action) will meet your Lordships' approbation, knowing I could depend upon my officers and ship's company, whose cool, brave, and steady conduct on this, as on former occasions, almost ensured me success before the action commenced: they merit my warmest acknowledgements.—I cannot omit mentioning my having four passengers: Capt. Sullivan, of the 81st Regiment, who commanded the small arms; Messrs. Purvis, Crokat, and a Neapolitan Messenger, were all of great service, as we were 16 short of complement. The object of the enemy's fire was mostly directed at our masts and rigging, in which, I am sorry to say, we have suffered very materially. The force opposed to the *Halcyon* was, *Neptuno Dios de los Mares*, fourteen 12-pounders, and 72 men; *La Vergin di Solidad*, fourteen 12 and 8-pounders, and 78 men; *El Vives*, twelve 8 and 6-pounders, and 65 men. (Signed) H. W. PEARSE.

[A Letter from Capt. Britbane to Lord Gardner, dated Jan. 6, announces the capture, by the *Alemene*, of *Le Courier* French cutter privateer (formerly the hired armed cutter *Alert*), pierced for 14 guns, but now mounting 7 of different calibres, 42 and 24-pound brass carronades, and 70 men, four days from Morlaix, without making a capture.]

SUBSTANCE OF THE PAPERS RELATIVE TO THE NEGOTIATION WITH FRANCE,
PRESENTED TO PARLIAMENT DECEMBER 22, 1806.

No. I. is a curious Letter from Mr. Fox to Talleyrand, stating, that a foreigner had come to his office with a plan for shooting his Imperial Majesty; and that, conceiving him to be an assassin or a spy, he had sent him out of the Kingdom.—No. II. Talleyrand, in answer, says that the Emperor's words, after having read it, were, "I recognise here the principles of honour and of virtue, by which Mr. Fox has ever been actuated. Thank him on my part."

No. III. is from Talleyrand, dated Paris, March 5, 1806. He says, "It may be agreeable to you to receive news from this country. I send you the Emperor's Speech to the Legislative Body. You will therein see that our wishes are still for peace. I do not ask what is the prevailing inclination with you; but, if the advantages of peace are duly appreciated, you know upon what basis it may be discussed."

No. IV. Extract from a Speech delivered

vered by the Chief of the French Government to the Legislative Body on the 2d of March, 1806: "I desire peace with England. On my part I shall never delay it for a moment. I shall always be ready to conclude it, taking for its basis the stipulations of the Treaty of Amiens."

From No. V. it appears that Mr. Fox had called his Majesty's attention to certain parts of No. III. which he thought indicated a pacific disposition. Mr. F. observes, that his British Majesty's intentions are always pacific; but that he could look only to a sure and lasting peace, and not to an uncertain truce. The true basis of such a negotiation, says Mr. F. ought to be, that the peace should be honourable for both parties, and for their respective Allies; and, at the same time, of a nature to secure the future repose of Europe. "England," says he, "cannot neglect the interests of any of her Allies; and she is united to Russia by such close connections, that she would not wish to treat, still less conclude, upon any thing, but in concert with the Emperor Alexander: but, whilst awaiting the actual intervention of a Russian Plenipotentiary, some of the principal points might, however, be discussed, and even provisionally arranged." He adds, that England suffers least of any nation in Europe from the war, but that she is anxious to do all in her power to put a stop to its misfortunes.

In No. VI. dated April 7, Talleyrand makes the following communication: "The Emperor covets nothing that England possesses. Peace with France is possible, and may be perpetual, provided there is no interference in her internal affairs, and that no attempt is made to restrain her in the regulation of her custom duties; to cramp her commercial rights; or to offer any insult to her flag. France has nothing to desire except repose; and a situation, such as may enable her, without obstruction, to give herself up entirely to the labours of her industry. The Emperor does not imagine, that any particular article of the Treaty of Amiens produced the war. He is convinced, that the true cause was, the refusal to make a Treaty of Commerce, which would necessarily have been prejudicial to the manufactures and the industry of his subjects. Your predecessors accused us of wishing universal conquest. In France, England has likewise her accusers. Very well! We only ask equality. We shall never require an account of what you do at home, provided that, on your side, you never require an account of what we do at home. This principle is reciprocally just, reasonable, and mutually advantageous. France is more interested than

any other Power that a peace should be permanent. It is not her interest to make a truce; since a truce would only pave the way for fresh losses. All the losses that France could sustain, she has sustained. This will ever be the case in the first six months of war. France is ready to make peace with the whole world. We wish to dictate to no one. But we will not be dictated to; and no one possesses either the power or the means of doing it. Our interests are reconcilable, inasmuch as they are distinct. You are the Rulers of the Ocean—your naval forces are equal to those of all the sovereigns of the world united. We are a great Continental Power; but there are many who equal our power by land; and your maritime preponderance will always place our commerce at the mercy of your squadrons, immediately after your declaring war. Do you think it reasonable to expect, that the Emperor should ever consent to submit himself to your discretion, in Continental affairs also? If, Masters of the Sea, through your own power, you propose being Masters of the Land likewise, by a combined force, Peace is impossible; for, in that case, you will be striving for an object which you can never attain.

"The Emperor, accustomed as he is to encounter every risk, which holds out the prospect of greatness and of glory, wishes for Peace with England. He is a man—after so many fatigues, he is desirous of repose. The father of his subjects, he wishes, as far as it is compatible with their honour, and with security for the future, to procure for them the blessings of Peace, and the advantages of a successful and uninterrupted commerce.

"If then, Sir, his Majesty the King of England really wishes for Peace with France, he will appoint a Plenipotentiary to repair to Lisle. I have the honour of sending you passports for this purpose. As soon as the Emperor shall be informed of the arrival of the Minister from your Court, he will appoint one, and will send him without delay. The Emperor is ready to make every concession, which, from the extent of your naval forces and of your preponderance, you may desire to obtain."

No. VII. is a Letter from Mr. Fox, in answer to the preceding; in which he declares, that the British Government is ready to commence the Negotiation, when the consent of France is obtained, for us to treat provisionally, till Russia can come forward, and afterwards in conjunction with her.—No. VIII. contains a further exposition of the sentiments of Buonaparte. He refuses to negotiate with England in conjunction with her Allies, because he should thus admit, that a third coalition

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coalition exists, and thus concede to England the principle of equality agreed on. Hence the only form of Negotiation desirable is, that with England alone.—No. IX. is a refusal, on the part of Great Britain, to abandon the principle of Negotiation which she has proposed.—No. X. contains a repetition of the statements in No. VIII. and concludes with the following proposition: 1. To negotiate according to the same preliminary forms as were adopted, under the Administration of the Marquis of Rockingham, in 1782. 2. To establish, as the ground of the Negotiation, two fundamental principles; the first, 'that the two Nations should have for their leading object, that the Peace be honourable for them, and for their respective Allies; and, at the same time, of a nature to secure, as far as it is in their power, the future tranquillity of Europe.'—In No. XI. the contention respecting the mode of treating is continued. In answer to the last propositions, Mr. Fox says, in 1782 we treated with France and her Allies; let France now treat with us and our Allies. The basis of the second proposition being agreeable to the views of the British Government; Lord Yarmouth is therefore authorised to open the Negotiation.—No. XII. Communication made by the Earl of Yarmouth to Mr. Secretary Fox, dated June 13, 1806: "A few days after my arrival at Paris from the depot of Verdun, M. Talleyrand desired me to call upon him. Having done so, he told me that the French Government had been looking out for some means by which a secret and confidential communication might be made, explanatory of the sentiments and views of France, as well as the outlines of the terms on which Peace might be restored between the two Countries. Having mentioned the extreme desire of making this communication in such a manner that no publicity might in any case ensue, should the object of it not be obtained, M. Talleyrand proceeded to state, in a long argument, which it is useless to repeat, as it forms the substance of several of the Government dispatches, the reasons which prevent their treating for a General Peace jointly with Russia. He said, that in a dispatch sent some weeks before to Mr. Fox, he had been ordered to name Lisle, rather than Amiens, for the Negotiation of a Definitive Treaty, in order to remove all former discussions, and to facilitate the possession of Malta. I then took the liberty of interrupting M. Talleyrand, to say that, however flattering the confidence he was ordered to place in me might be, yet that, feeling as I did the interests, and above all the honour, of my Country, it was impossible for me to be the bearer of a communication ha-

ving Peace for its object, against which I should feel obliged to vote in Parliament; and, viewing the restoration of Hanover in this light, I could not receive any farther communication till I had explicit declaration with regard to his Majesty's German dominions. M. Talleyrand then broke off the conversation, desiring me to return the third day after. At the expiration of this time, I waited upon him again; when he informed me, that, considering the extreme stress which appeared to be laid upon this point, Hanover should make no difficulty. Authorised by the concession of that in which the honour of the King and that of the Nation appeared most interested, I enquired whether the possession of Sicily would be demanded, it having been so said—"You are in possession of it." We do not ask it of you. If we possessed it, it might very much augment our difficulties." Conceiving this to be very positive, both from the words and the manner of delivering them, I conceived it improper to make farther questions; "We ask nothing from you" amounting to an admission of *uti possidetis*, as applicable to his Majesty's conquests. M. Talleyrand mentioned strongly the recognition of the Emperor, and the different branches of his Family, as absolutely expected. On this I took occasion to state the solidity which the recognition of Great Britain would give to their establishment; and enquired whether the French Government would guarantee the integrity of the Ottoman Empire. The answer was, "Yes, but it must be soon. A great deal is in preparation, but nothing is yet done." Reverting to the first conversation, I desired to know whether a middle term might not be found at the same time, to obtain the object desired by the French Government, and that desired by Great Britain, of not treating in a manner unconnected with Russia. To this he answered, that they were entirely ready to give every facility to the arrangement of the respective interests of the two Powers; or that a British Minister should, being authorized by the Emperor Alexander, stipulate for both. The last words of M. Talleyrand were, 'The sentiments entertained in France are entirely different from what they were. The asperity which characterized the commencement of this war no longer exists; and what we most desire is, to live in harmony with so great a Power as Great Britain.'

(Signed) "YARMOUTH."

No. XIII. is a Note from Mr. Fox to M. Talleyrand, informing him that Lord Yarmouth possesses all his confidence, and that whatever he shall say to him, he may consider as said by Mr. F.—No. XIV. is from Lord Yarmouth to Mr. Fox, dated Paris,

Paris, June 19. In this he mentions an interview he had with Talleyrand, who observed to him, "that some changes had taken place;" alluding to the readiness of Russia to treat separately; and farther mentioned, that the Emperor had received reports from his Brothers, and the General Officers, under his orders, stating the Sicilians could not be held without Sicily, and the probability they saw of gaining possession of that island. I answered him, that being ordered to require the Emperor to Naples to the King of Sicily as an essential article of Peace, there would be no question of their separation. Mr. Talleyrand then and seriously stated the absolute determination of the Emperor not to consent to our demands of Naples, Venice, Itria, and Dalmatia, or to maintain a part of his Italian States to form a provision for the King of Sardinia. Against cessions in the West Indies, or elsewhere, I solemnly protested: nor do I think they could differ only about these objects, to give any sufficient Continental equivalent for them. Mr. Talleyrand often repeated that the Emperor had enquired who now I had any powers; adding, "That in politics it is impossible to hold the same language, unless both parties are equally authorized;" and as frequently said, that they considered Hanover for the honour of the Crown, Malta for the honour of the Navy, and the Cape of Good Hope for the honour of British Commerce, to be sufficient inducements to induce his Majesty's Ministers to make Peace.—No. XV. is from Mr. Fox to Lord Yarmouth, dated Jan. 26. Mr. Fox expresses surprise that Talleyrand should recede from what he had formerly said about Sicily. It was on the *ut possibiletur*, being admitted by France, that his Majesty authorized Lord Yarmouth to hold farther conferences with Talleyrand; therefore any tergiversation on that article would be a breach of the principle of the proposed basis. He sends Lord Yarmouth full powers from the King, with instructions not to make use of them until Talleyrand should return to his former ground with respect to Sicily; and to tell Talleyrand, that if Russia treats separately, it is only for its own sake. Sicily is the *pinus que non*.—No. XVI. is from Lord Yarmouth to Mr. Fox, July 1. He says, he repudiated Sicily as a state not conquered by France; but Talleyrand said, that new arrangements made it necessary for him to have Sicily, that he would give up Hanover for it. And he proposed, that Great Britain and France should not oppose each other's arms against such of the Powers now at war, as should not be named in the Preliminary Articles.—Another dispatch, No. XVII. from the 1st

tions the delay of the passport for the courier; and that Talleyrand proposed the Hanse Towns as an establishment for the King of Naples, and that the British troops should occupy them the same day they re-take possession of Hanover.—No. XVIII. is from Mr. Fox, dated July 5. He says, his Majesty cannot concede to the abandonment of Sicily. The King's troops, though occupying Sicily, had no right to give it to France. The Hanse Towns could not be an equivalent. Nor could any solid basis for the tranquillity of Europe be established, by leaving England and France to continue war against the Allies of each other. He wishes his Lordship to recall Talleyrand to his former basis; and then says, "If, unfortunately, you should find this to be impracticable, nothing can remain but that you should state, in perfectly civil but decided terms, that you are not at liberty to treat on any other ground, and must, therefore, desire your passports to return to England."—No. XIX. is a dispatch from Lord Yarmouth to Mr. Fox, July 9. It states the communication of the above particulars to Talleyrand, who persisted in his former demand, and Lord Yarmouth demanded his passports. Talleyrand prevailed on him to remain until he consulted the Emperor; and next day proposed Dalmatia, Albania, and Ragusa, as an indemnity to his Sicilian Majesty.—No. XX. from Mr. Fox to Lord Yarmouth, dated July 18. He persists in the refusal to give up Sicily; and Ragusa, Albania, and Dalmatia, could be no compensation for its King. Albania belonged to Turkey; Ragusa was an independent State, which France had no right to dispose of. Besides, such a territory could be no equivalent to his Sicilian Majesty, nor form a barrier for Austria or Turkey. "What advantage then," says Mr. Fox, "could be gained to the Allies by creating a nominal kingdom, without any sufficient power either to reduce the countries of which it would be composed under any uniform system of government, or to defend itself against the first attack which may be made upon it from without." If any equivalent was made, it might be by adding Istria, and some of the Venetian States. Mr. F. then proceeds—"In some such shape as this it is possible that the proposition might be rendered not wholly unacceptable to his Sicilian Majesty. And although the interests of this Country, separately, would be far less consulted by such a plan than by the continued occupation of Sicily, yet the sense which the Russian Minister at Paris appears to entertain of the advantage which might result from it to Austria and to Russia from the recovery of Dalmatia, if

it were well combined with future arrangements of defence, might induce his Majesty to accede to proposals of this description, on the supposition above mentioned of a *bona fide* consent on the part of his Sicilian Majesty."—No. XXI. from Lord Yarmouth to Mr. Fox, mentions the Negotiations going on between Gen. Clarke and D'Oubril. Having heard that D'Oubril was willing to abandon Sicily and Dalmatia, his Lordship used every argument in his power to dissuade him from doing so; but says, he believed he was come determined to make a peace,

good or bad, with or without England. The Letter mentions the military preparations of France making at that time (July 19).—No. XXII. July 20. Lord Yarmouth tells Mr. Fox, he used every argument in his power to prevent D'Oubril from making a separate Treaty. At four that afternoon he heard the Treaty was signed. His Lordship understood a part of it to be, that Alexander would use his endeavour to obtain his Sicilian Majesty's consent to an exchange of Sicily for Majorca, Minorca, and Ivica.

[To be concluded in our next.]

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

POLAND.

The FORTY-FIRST BULLETIN of the French Army, dated from Posen, Dec. 14, states, that on the 11th a corps of Marshal Davoust's army crossed the river Bug, and established themselves at the village of Pomikowo. A Russian division attacked them; but were repulsed with great loss.

The FORTY-SECOND BULLETIN, dated Posen, Dec. 15, mentions, that a bridge had been thrown across the Narew; that the Russians were advancing from Grodno; and that the weather was uncommonly favourable, and like Autumn.

The FORTY-THIRD BULLETIN is dated from Kutno, on the 17th, and merely states the arrival of the Emperor at that town, in his way to Warsaw.

The FORTY-FOURTH BULLETIN is dated at Warsaw, Dec. 21, and describes the situation of the French army, which was inclosed in an entrenched camp at Praga, that occupies 1500 toises. Some of the *tetes de ponts* which the French had erected on the Vistula, were nearly 400 toises in extent. "On the 18th (it observes), Marshal Davoust felt the necessity of strengthening and improving his camp upon the right bank of the river, and likewise occupying a small island at the mouth of the Urka. The enemy perceived the convenience of this post, and a heavy fusillade immediately commenced between the advanced posts; however, the conquest of the island remained with the French. Our loss consisted of a few wounded." The Bulletin then describes some trifling skirmishes with the Cossacks, of whom it gives the following character: "There are no men so wretched and cowardly as the Cossacks—they are a scandal to human nature. They pass the Bug, and violate the Austrian neutrality every day, merely to plunder a house in Galicia, or to compel the inhabitants to give them brandy, which they drink with

great avidity*. But, since the last campaign, our cavalry is accustomed to the mode of attack made use of by these wretches; and, notwithstanding their numbers, and their hideous cry on these occasions, they await them without alarm, as it is well known that 2000 of these wretches are not equal to the attack of a squadron of our cavalry. Marshal Augereau passed the Vistula at Ustrata. Gen. Laivessé entered Plonsk, after drawing out the enemy. Marshal Soult passed the same river at Vizogrod. Marshal Bessieres was at Kikol on the 18th, with the second corps of the cavalry of reserve: his advanced guard is at Serpez. There have been several affairs between our cavalry and the Prussian hussars, of whom a great number have been made prisoners. The right bank of the Vistula is quite cleared. Marshal Ney, with his light corps, supports Marshal Bessieres; and his right at the same time extends to that under the command of Marshal the Prince of Ponte Corvo. Thus every corps is in motion; and, if the enemy remains in his position, a battle will take place in a few days. With God's help, the issue cannot be uncertain. The Russian army is commanded by Gen. Kamenskoy, an old man about 75 years of age. The Generals Buxhoven and Bennigsen command under him." The remainder of this Bulletin consists of reflections on the conduct of Russia towards the Porte. The taking of Bender by storm is alluded to; and it is declared, that to this circumstance the Porte shall be indebted for its preservation.

The FORTY-FIFTH, FORTY-SIXTH, and FORTY-SEVENTH BULLETINS trace the progress of the Armies down to the 26th.

* This, to be sure, is not very courteous; but, after what has passed in Hesse and Mecklenburgh, and Lubek and Hamburgh, one could scarcely have expected such complaints from the French!

GENL. MAG. January, 1807.

cf

of December; on which day they state the Russians to have been defeated with the loss of 12,000 men in killed, wounded, and prisoners, besides 80 pieces of cannon. The French admit their own loss to have been 800 killed, and 2000 wounded, including in the latter several Generals. After this battle, the Russians fell back to Ostrolenka, about 50 miles North-east of Warsaw. Pultusk, where the battle of the 26th was fought, is about midway between these two places.

The FORTY-EIGHTH BULLETIN is dated Warsaw, the 3d of January, and announces the return of Buonaparte on the 2d; and that the French troops had gone into winter-quarters. Upon the subject, however, of any military operations that might have taken place between the 26th of December and 3d of January, the Bulletin observes a profound silence. The badness of the roads, and the severity of the weather, are the only reasons assigned for thus putting an end to the campaign; and a variety of irrelevant matter is introduced to divert the attention from the insufficiency of this cause. This conduct of Buonaparte might well justify suspicions unfavourable to his fortune; and they derive some strength from an article, dated Berlin, the 10th, which states, that according to some reports, he was daily expected there to pass the winter; but, according to others, that he would only stay a few days there, on his way to Dresden.

Here then we might rest with satisfaction, and indulge a confident hope, that the French army had sustained a great reverse in the interval between the 26th of December and 3d of January; but, fortunately, we are not left to conjecture upon the subject.

Letters and papers from Hamburg and Altona to the 18th instant bring accounts which, though in some degree contradictory, seem to concur in the important fact of the French having at length sustained very severe reverses in Poland.

A letter from Altona, dated Jan. 16, announces, in the following terms the TOTAL DEFEAT OF THE FRENCH ON THE NAREW.

"A variety of reports prevailed at Hamburg on 'Change yesterday, of advantages gained by the Russians in Poland. The account was brought to Lubeck by a vessel from Königsberg, and forwarded to Hamburg by express: it represented the loss of the French, in killed, wounded, and prisoners, to have amounted to nearly 100,000 men. Various letters have reached Hamburg this morning, by which I learn, that the battle commenced on the 27th ult. and continued during the two following days; that the corps of Davoust, Soult, and Ney, being separated from the rest of the French army, were cut to pieces; that the French lost on the occasion 40,000 men, and 80 pieces of cannon; that Buonaparte and one of his

* On Saturday evening, Jan. 20, the following Bulletin was sent from the Foreign Office, to the Lord Chancellor, the Sitting Committees of the House of Commons, and the Merchants at Lloyd's.

"BULLETIN, Jan. 24, 1807.—Lord Howick has just received intelligence, of the truth of which he has not the least doubt, that an action was fought between the Russians and French, on the 27th of December last, which continued three successive days; and on the last of which the French retreated, with the loss of 40,000 slain, and eighty pieces of cannon.—The scene of action was at Osterneke, sixty or seventy miles from Warsaw. The enemy made their retreat to within eight miles of that place, and were also entrenching themselves at Marienburg."

We have reason to believe that this statement is founded on the following OFFICIAL BULLETIN:—"An account has been received at Stettin of the defeat of the French Army, with the loss of 40,000 men, and 80 pieces of cannon. Buonaparte commanded in person, and escaped with great difficulty to Warsaw, accompanied by only three attendants. The French army is retreating in every direction. The battle took place on the 27th, 28th, and 29th of December, and was fought at Ostrolenka, about 70 miles from Warsaw."

An account, dated Berlin, January 2, has also been received by Government, in which this important event is thus described:—"There has been a battle more bloody than any ever recorded in History. On both sides 90,000 men have been put hors de combat. The French army is retreating, and Buonaparte is expected here in two or three days."

This intelligence fully accounts for the retreat of Buonaparte to Warsaw, and his glorious abandonment of his army. By Osterneke, the scene of battle mentioned in the note, is meant Ostrolenka, to which the Russians retreated on the 26th; and the great victory obtained by them at that place is alluded to in private letters from Tönnigen, of the 17th instant, which states the loss of the French at 90,000 men. Marienburg; where the French are said to be entrenching themselves, is upon the Vistula; and thus the laurels which Buonaparte has gathered in Italy and Germany, appear doomed to wither in the morasses of Poland.

Marshall

Marshals were the only officers of distinction who escaped the carnage; and that Napoleon, in consequence of this disaster, had fallen back with the remains of his army from Warsaw to Posen.

"The master of the vessel states, that when he left Königsberg the city had been illuminated, and *Te Deum* performed in all the churches."

It is observable, that the **Forty-Eighth Bulletin** is dated from Warsaw, on the 3d of January, and speaks simply of the arrival of the Emperor on the preceding day, but without any comment on the causes of his return. And we now, for the first time, hear of his intention of putting his troops into winter quarters!!! Those who remember his two Winter Campaigns in Switzerland, and in the Passage of the Alps, and his last year's Winter Campaign in Moravia, will know how little he would be induced to desist from his pursuit of the Russians, if he had not himself been reduced to the necessity of a Retreat.

Letters from Berlin, Magdeburgh, Stettin, Lubeck, and Hamburgh, all speak of the French loss as from 40 to 80, and even 90,000 men! It is possible that there is exaggeration in these higher numbers; but that of which there can be little doubt is, that the *Scourge of the human race is arrested in his career!*

We must also observe, that the Forty-eighth Bulletin states the garrison of Berlin to be composed of two German regiments only. This circumstance will be explained by the march of the whole French garrison of that city to occupy the fortresses of Magdeburgh. Brother Jerome has been recalled from the siege of Breslaw, which has not capitulated, as had been reported, and which the Silesian army has probably already raised. And we rather imagine, that the *Imperial Jerome* has been called away, to rescue him from the disgrace of the abandonment of this attempt.

A few days will put us in entire possession of the details; but we have no doubt of the **COMPLETE DEFEAT OF THE FRENCH ARMY ON THE 29TH OF DECEMBER LAST***.

Buonaparte is now 600 miles from the French frontiers; and a rapid motion of the Austrians might cut off his supplies.

The reports of the great sickness in the French armies appear to be well founded.

* The reports of the French disasters spread with such celerity in Hesse, Brandenburg, Hanover, Westphalia, Barenth, &c. that the French Generals have issued Proclamations, declaring, that any person guilty of circulating a report which he may not be able to authenticate, shall be punished with death.

40,000 men are said to have fallen victims to disease since their entry into Poland.

Buonaparte's health has been so much impaired by the fatigue and anxiety to which he has of late been exposed, as to impress his Medical Attendants with the most serious apprehensions for his safety. He has for some time laboured under a dropsical complaint; and, contrary to the advice of his physicians, persists in a profuse use of opium. He also drinks excessive quantities of coffee, without either sugar or cream; a practice which is supposed to have contributed to that languor and debility, which occasionally oppresses him in such a degree, as to render him incapable of any ordinary exertion.

PRUSSIA.

The *Prussian Royal Gazette* published at Königsberg on the 1st of December, contained a spirited Proclamation. It appears from this, that his Prussian Majesty solicited peace before the Enemy obtained possession of Berlin, and that Buonaparte held out hopes to him that he should obtain it. The delusion, however, did not long continue. As soon as the French Emperor had captured or annihilated the scattered remains of the Prussian army, and obtained what he conceived a sure footing in Poland, he tells the Prussian Plenipotentiaries, that all he has taken from their Master must be retained as pledges for the re-establishment of the authority of the Porte in Moldavia and Wallachia, and the restoration of their several colonies to France, Spain, and Holland.—His Prussian Majesty observes, that in consequence of this conduct, he found it necessary to refuse his ratification to the Armistice, and has yet a distant hope of a happy issue.—He then proceeds as follows:

"While the King has thus done every thing in his power to prevent the farther effusion of blood, he has, on the other hand, been incessantly occupied in preparing the means of resistance with which Providence has supplied him. Though the fortresses of Stettin, Custrin, and Magdeburgh, notwithstanding their being abundantly supplied with provisions, and furnished with sufficient garrisons, have been unjustifiably surrendered by their Governors and Commanders; yet the remaining fortresses of the country, and particularly those on the Vistula, have been, with the utmost activity, placed in the best state of defence, and confided to the care of resolute and faithful commanders. The troops remaining in the provinces on the Vistula, and the Wartha, will form a junction with the numerous and brave Russian armies; besides which, a new army will be collected, and got in readiness for service. The King, therefore, relies upon the support of the Nation, which in the Seven Years

Years War made a glorious stand against almost the whole of Europe, and which gave no signs of despair or irresolution, though then, as now, the capital, and the greater part of the kingdom, had fallen into the power of the enemy. In that war Prussia stood alone. In this she has to rely on the assistance of Alexander, who advances with his whole force to her support. In this contest Prussia will identify her interests with Russia. Both will stand or fall together."

In another Proclamation concerning the abuses in the army, after commenting on the pusillanimity of those officers who have surrendered his principal fortresses, he adds, that he has dismissed with disgrace from his service the Major and Commander at Erfurth, Von Pruschenck; at Stettin, Lieut.-gen. and Governor Von Roimberg; Major-gen. Von Knobelsdorf and Von Rauch; and Major and Fort Engineer of Stettin, Von Harenberg. In Custrin, the Colonel and Commander, Von Ingerleben, is condemned to be shot. In Spandau, the Major and Commander, Von Benkendorff, is dismissed with disgrace. In Magdeburgh, Gen. Von Kliest and Col. Du Troffel are dismissed with disgrace. All the remaining Generals who were at Magdeburgh at the time, and who in the Council of War voted for the surrender of the fortress, are likewise dismissed with disgrace; as also all those officers who have signed any of the above-mentioned capitulations. The conduct of many other officers is to be investigated; and all Governors and Commandants, who in future, from fear of a bombardment, or under the pretext of a want of the necessary requisites for supporting a siege, or under any groundless pretence whatever, shall neglect to defend the fortresses entrusted to their charge, shall be shot without any mercy.

The names of the Prussian Governors of Magdeburgh, Spandau, Stettin, and Custrin, have been nailed on the gallows in Prussia.

Great Glogaw, in Silesia, has surrendered to Jerome Buonaparte. The garrison, comprising 3000 men, laid down their arms Dec. 3.—Thorn is said to have been evacuated by the French; but there is no certain account of their having possessed it.

SWEDEN.

It is stated in the French Papers, that Buonaparte has made offers to the King of Sweden of Prussian Pomerania, and other German districts, in addition to his present dominions, if he would agree to a Peace; but the King declined the offer, as dishonourable to him, and recalled his Resident from Hamburg for listening to these proposals made to him by Bourienne.

GERMANY.

The sentence of Gen. Mack has been mitigated; he is to be confined for life, but not in chains.

The promised Declaration of Polish Independence has not yet appeared. This delay is stated to have resulted from some embarrassment which Buonaparte feels from the absolute refusal of Austria, either to relinquish her portion of Poland, or to consent to the re-establishment of the ancient Monarchy in the other divisions, by which event the tranquillity of Galicia might be endangered. The Nobles and others in Galicia have sent deputations from every quarter to Vienna, with assurances of attachment and fidelity, and tenders of their fortunes and services to secure to their country the blessings of its present government.

The French have imposed on Leipzig a contribution of 900,000 ells of cloth, 300,000 ells of linen, 300,000 pairs of shoes, 50,000 blankets, 250,000 pairs of fine woollen stockings, and 200,000 woollen caps. Provisions are there at an exorbitant price.—The town of Halle has been subjected to a contribution of 34,912 rix dollars toward the expenses of the war.

From the 10th September 1805, to the 15th November 1806, the number of Austrian, French, and other troops, quartered in the city of Ulm, amounted as follows: Generals, 1,938; Staff Officers, 14,117; Officers in general, 110,272; Members of Administrations, 11,227; Privates, 1,115,821. Total number of individuals, 1,257,375.—Horses, 299,494.

The Peace between France and Saxony was celebrated at Dresden on the 10th ult. amidst the discharge of 124 pieces of cannon. The Saxon Contingent was immediately to repair to Poland.

At Leipzig all British produce, although the property of Saxons, or other individuals, has been confiscated by the French.

The arsenals of the Elector of Hesse Cassel at Cassel, Hanau, and Ziegenhain, were so richly provided with every necessary, that 2000 waggons were required to carry off their contents.—The surplus of the treasure of the Elector of Hesse Cassel has, by the direction of a traitorous spy, been discovered by the French, in a subterraneous vault at Wilhelmsee. It is valued at 18,000,000 of dollars, exclusive of a gold and silver table and tea-service.

A considerable insurrection has broken out in the Hessian territory, in consequence of the exactions of the French. About 10,000 men, consisting principally of disbanded soldiers and some peasants, assembled lately near Eschwege; and having nominated an officer of the regiment of De Wurmb, Captain D'Ustar, their commander, with the rank of colonel, proceeded

proceeded to organize themselves as a regular force. Those among them who had served as non-commissioned officers were appointed officers; and armed themselves by seizing all the muskets, swords, &c. which they could find. A Colonel Schmidt, who had entered into the French service, and was at Eschwege for the purpose of forming a regiment out of the disbanded Hessian troops, was seized by the insurgents, and compelled to swear, on a Hessian standard, that he would renounce the service of Buonaparte. The insurrection was not confined to the Hessian territory; but is said to have extended itself to Saxony and Hanover.

The Duchy of Bareuth is assessed by Buonaparte in the sum of two millions and a half of livres.

Mortier, it is said, is to be created by Buonaparte Duke of Mecklenburgh Strelitz or Schwerin. He entered the latter city in great state, his suite occupying six carriages, each drawn by six horses.

FRANCE.

Paris, Dec. 30. The Imperial decree of the 21st of November, which places the British islands in a state of blockade*, shuts the ports of France against all vessels coming directly from England or her colonies; and the excuse of having been compelled to put into port, cannot be allowed to vessels which, in the course of their voyage, shall have touched at a British port, either in Europe or elsewhere.

The Senate of Paris have transmitted a Message to the Emperor, congratulating him on the success of his late incredible conquests.

A new Imperial Decree was issued on the 22d ult. for embodying and organizing the National Guards, all over France. Every male, from 16 to 60, capable of bearing arms, is called on to supply the place of the regulars, ordered to Poland.

HOLLAND.

A most rigorous decree has been issued in Holland, forbidding any correspondence with England, under pain of death.

The Dutch now make forcible levies of recruits in Westphalia.

With the Dutch Journals to the 21st instant, we received a separate slip of printed paper; by which we are informed of a most dreadful calamity that has befallen the city of Leyden, by the accidental explosion of 150 barrels of gunpowder,

which took place there on the 12th. A great part of the town was destroyed, and upwards of 2,000 persons are stated to have been buried in the ruins, of whom, however, 500 were shortly after dug out alive.—The paper to which we allude is dated the 17th, and contains several notes upon the subject from the distressed survivors. At the top is an engraving representing the dreadful fate of the numerous victims.

SPAIN.

Buonaparte has proposed to the King of Spain, to take into his service 35,000 French troops, and a like number of Prussians from the prisoners of war, who are to be allowed to enlist into the Spanish service.

By the latest accounts from Spain, it appears that the Spanish Government has been compelled, by a peremptory mandate from France, to prohibit the sending of any wool to this country, as has been the practice during the present as well as former wars. The same prohibition has been issued in the kingdom of Italy against the exportation of raw silk to this country.

ITALY.

It has been ascertained, that by the dreadful earthquake at Naples, on the 28th of July last, upwards of 30,000 inhabitants lost their lives in the county of Molina.

A gentleman who lately left Rome declares that the reduction of Naples cost France 35,000 men.—King Joseph has not for many months ventured to sleep in the city. He has fitted up and fortified the Palace of Capo di Monte, whither he retires every evening.

Lucien Buonaparte lives in the neighbourhood of Rome, in a state of domestic but elegant retirement.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor Alexander has ordered all subjects of France, Italy, Naples, Genoa, Holland, and the countries on the left bank of the Rhine (except such as have been naturalized), to quit the Russian Empire, and has prohibited all correspondence with those countries.

The Russian troops in the field are stated, in a letter from Vienna of the 3d, to amount to 400,000 men.

AMERICA AND THE WEST-INDIES.

A Mr. Taylor, who had embarked in Miranda's expedition, has brought to Trinidad the intelligence of his defeat at the

* Notwithstanding the blockade of these Islands ordered by Buonaparte, about 430 sail of British Merchantmen (independent of running ships) have ventured to sea during the first fortnight of the present year; viz. Prince George, 98 guns, from Portsmouth to the West Indies, with 200 sail; Ramilies, 74 guns, from Cork, for the West Indies, with 120 sail; Blonde frigate, from Falmouth, for the West Indies, with 20 sail; Gannet sloop, from Portsmouth, for Portugal, with 40 sail; Moselle sloop, from Falmouth, for Portugal, with 15 sail; and Meteor bomb, from Portsmouth, for the Mediterranean, with 40 sail.

Caracas. Miranda's force, which he had collected at Trinidad, did not amount to more than 400 men, and with this small addition he attacked the Spaniards; but was completely defeated, with the loss of nearly the whole of his followers; and, with much difficulty, secured his retreat in one of the small vessels belonging to his squadron. The *Leander* was captured; and Capt. Johnison, who commanded her, with most of his officers, were beheaded.

The Island of St. Thomas has again been visited by a dreadful calamity. That part of the town which was destroyed in the same way two years ago, and had been rebuilt, was again found in flames on the night of the 3d ult. and nearly the whole was reduced to ashes. The greater part of the inhabitants escaped with their lives; but had scarcely time to clothe themselves. It is stated, that 7-8ths of the whole property in the island has been thus consumed; the value of which is supposed to amount to nearly 80,000*l*.

The French garrison of St. Domingo lately made a sortie against the Black army, under General Capreau, at Monte Christ, and nearly cut it to pieces.

Desfilines, we are told, in his last moments, manifested as much cowardice as his government displayed brutality and tyranny:—When he found that a division of his army was drawn up in array against him, instead, as he had flattered himself, of being assembled to receive him with joy and loyalty, he leaped from his horse and ran into a cane plantation, and, the better to conceal himself, lay down on his face. The soldiers who followed him plunged their bayonets through his body, and pinned him to the earth.

As soon as the Revolution had been effected, the new Government published an Address to the Commerce of Neutral Nations; in which they observe, that, having destroyed the hydra they had nourished in their own bosoms, their whole attention is now turned to the cultivation of that valuable produce, which the mercantile part of Europe obtains at a great expence from the most distant countries.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Dec. 22. This evening, precisely at six o'clock, a very brilliant meteor, like a rocket, passed over the parsonage of *Midwinton Cheney*, Northamptonshire, in a direction from South-west to North-east. It glided along horizontally, not more swiftly than a bird flies, and, seemingly, at the height of not more than 20 or 30 yards; and as it became extinct within the distance of about half a mile, before it reached the hill in that direction, its height from the ground could not be much mis-

taken. No sparks issued from it; but it was followed by a smoky train three or four yards long, unless the vivid light of the phenomenon deceived the eyes of the spectators. The evening was rather hazy, as appeared by a very large halo, or circle, round the moon; which drawing stirred or four persons to the door, was the occasion of their seeing this most beautiful sight.

Dec. 22. As five men were conducting a float of timber down the *Wyre*, near *Ros*, in attempting to pass through *Wilton Bridge*, by some accident the float ran against the pier, when three of them were instantly washed off, and drowned.

Dec. 30. The antient edifice at *Ketteringham Hall*, Norfolk, belonging to Mrs. Atkins, a lady who took a very active part in favour of Col. Wodehouse at the late Norfolk Election, was burned a few nights ago.

Dec. 31. A child, which had been imprudently left alone, was burned to death in a house at *Repton*, Derbyshire; and on the 4th inst. another child, which had also been left, was burned at *Ilkston*. On the 31st ult. a labouring man of the name of *Boss*, who resided at *Messham*, was so dreadfully hurt by a blow he received on the head, from the windlass of a screw-jack, whilst endeavouring to remove a large boiler, as to occasion his death in a few hours.

Jan. 2. An alarming fire broke out in the work-shops of Mr. Alderman Burbidge, of *Leicester*, which happily was got under without extending far beyond the premises where it commenced.

Jan. 10. As two youths were shooting near *Liverpool*, one of them was affixing his companion over a hedge by the gun which he held out to him, when it went off, and lodged its contents in his thigh. A gentleman in the evening was attracted by the boy's groans, and found him weltering in blood, his companion crying beside him: before assistance was procured, the lad expired.

Jan. 13. Early this morning, the heavy Chester coach stopped at the house of T. Bagnall, at *Eccleshall* in Staffordshire, horse-keeper to the coach. The people perceiving neither coachman nor outside passengers, but those in the inside fast asleep, a search was immediately undertaken; when it appeared that the coachman had fallen from his box at *Sughill*, a distance of three miles from *Eccleshall*, and that the horses had instinctively drawn the coach to the door of the horse-keeper's, which is about 80 yards from the inn. The coachman was found, quite dead, in the highway, in his usual position of driving, and was neither bruised, nor apparently otherwise injured. He is supposed to have died suddenly on the box.

Jan.

Jan. 17. Lately, the housekeeper of a gentleman at *Cheam*, in Surrey, being requested by his son to place a quantity of damp gunpowder in an oven to dry, and having shortly after occasion to bake, kindled the wood without recollecting the circumstance. A tremendous explosion took place, and the unfortunate woman had her head severed from her body. No other life was lost; but every square of glass in the house was shattered, and the building much injured.

Jan. 20. This morning, the extensive cotton-mill belonging to Mr. John Taylor, of *Ahton-under-line*, was discovered to be on fire, which in a short time entirely destroyed the building, and all the machinery.

Jan. 21. The inhabitants of *Henley* and its environs have presented Thomas Chapman, only 13 years of age, son of Mr. C. stationer, of Henley, with a pair of silver cups, value 15 guineas, and a watch, with gold seals, &c. value 9l. 5s. as a reward for his intrepidity in saving William Russell, a child of eight or nine years of age, from being drowned, on the 10th of May, 1806. He had all his clothes on, and leaped from a height of seven feet from the water, which was from 12 to 16 feet deep, and close to the side of that part of the stream called *The Mill Tail*. The child, who had also his clothes on, had sunk twice; but was saved by the intrepid youth's taking hold of him as he was sinking a third time, and swimming out with him.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Monday, Jan. 19.

The day on which the anniversary of the Birth of her Majesty is usually kept, falling on a Sunday, the solemnities took place this day. After receiving, in company with the Princesses, the compliments of the Archbishops and Bishops, and examining the boys from *Christ's Hospital*, her Majesty repaired to the Throne, and the Ode for the New Year (see p. 60) was performed by her band. The room was completely filled soon after her Majesty had entered. There were present the Dukes of York, Kent, Suffex, Cumberland, Cambridge, and Gloucester, and all the Princesses. The Prince of Wales and Duke of Clarence were both prevented from attending by indisposition. The presentations were numerous beyond example; and amongst them were many Naval and Military Officers.

The same night, about 12, the Duke of Cumberland's apartments in *St. James's Palace* were discovered to be on fire; but the flames were got under without doing much damage.

Saturday, Jan. 24.

This day, the *Fuliant*, a beautiful 74 gun ship, was launched at *Perry's Dock*, *Blackwall*. The launch was adorned with the standard of England, and naval ensigns. The head is ornamented with the bust of a British naval officer in uniform, and the stern, decorated with figures and trophies, rakes in unison with her head; the whole combining the excellency of naval architecture, for which our navy is so celebrated.

Wednesday, Jan. 28.

The official dispatches of Sir Home Popham and Col. Backhouse, respecting the re-capture of *Buenos Ayres*, and the capture of the fortress of *Maldonado*, with the island of *Goretti*, which forms the harbour of that place, at the mouth of the *Rio de la Plata*, were published in *The Gazette* of this night; and shall be given in our next.

Saturday, Jan. 31.

The value of British produce and manufactures exported from the port of London alone to all countries, except the East Indies and China, in the three quarters ending the 10th of October, 1804, was 7,797,667 l. Ditto, in the three quarters ending 25th October, 1806, 8,001,811 l. Balance in favour of the present year, 894,144 l.—Value of articles, of foreign and colonial growth and manufacture, exported from the port of London alone, in the three quarters ending the 10th of October, 1805, 4,156,692 l. Do. ending 10th October, 1806, 4,176,620 l. Balance in favour of the present year, 19,028 l.—Owing to the encouragement given to the Newfoundland fisheries, it appears, that in the year 1805, 467 ships, 57,997 tons, and 3,514 men, were employed in the export of its produce. There have been, in 1806, 577 ships, of 64,067 tons, and 4,330 men, employed; making an increase to the shipping interest of this Country of 110 ships, 11,070 tons, and 822 men, in this trade alone.

Mr. Bolton's *Trafalgar Medals* are now distributing to the officers and seamen of the British fleet who fought under the illustrious Nelson on that day. The Medals for the flag-officers and commanders are of gold.

On the 8th day of this month, a very serious accident happened to our Printer, Mr. Nichols. Passing rather hastily out of one room of his Printing-office into another, the passage being somewhat dark, and he near-sighted, he stumbled over a large coal-shovel, which had been carelessly left there by a little boy, and, falling violently down, fractured his right thigh, very near the hip. Fortunately the assistance of some skilful Surgeons was speedily obtained; and we are happy to add, that he is in a fair way of recovery.

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BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIRS OF THE LATE ISAAC REED, ESQ.

1807. Jan. 5. In his 65th year, at his chambers in Staple-inn, of which honourable Society he had long been one of the Antients, worn out by natural debility, which for the last two or three years had rendered his hands unable to do their office, though his mind retained its original firmness, ISAAC REED, esq. a respectable solicitor and conveyancer, but who, for several years past, had confined the practical part of business to the last-mentioned branch of his profession. He was born in the parish of St. Dunstan in the West, where his father passed unambitiously through life, in the useful occupation of a baker, and had the satisfaction of witnessing the son's literary attainments with that enthusiasm which so frequently prevails in a strong uncultivated mind. Placed in a situation which, above all others, is frequently the road to riches and honour, Mr. R.'s principal ambition was, to acquire a fundamental knowledge of the jurisprudence of his Country; and thus far he was eminently successful. But the Law, however alluring its prospects, had not charms sufficient to engage his whole attention; he loved, he venerated that admirable system which, from the days of Alfred and Canute, from the bold, usurping Norman to the present amiable Father of his People, has been regularly ameliorating; but he detested the chicanery of which he was almost daily a witness in many of its professors. If ever there was a mind devoid of guile, it was Isaac Reed's; and an attempt to make "the worse appear the better cause" would have been with him a breach of moral obligation. Hence an extensive line of business was necessarily precluded; but he had the satisfaction of numbering among his clients many highly-valued friends; and other avenues to Fame, if not to Fortune, were open to his capacious mind. His intimate knowledge of ancient English Literature was unbounded. His own publications, though not very numerous, were all valuable; and he was more satisfied with being a faithful editor than ambitious of being an original composer. In the year 1766 he collected into one volume, 12mo, "The Poetical Works of the Hon. Lady M[ar]y W[ortle]y M[ontagu]e." His other publications were, Middleton's "Witch, a Tragi-Coomodie," a few copies only for his friends, 1778; the Vth Volume of Dr. Young's Works, 12mo, 1778 (see our vol. XLVIII. p. 484); "Biographia Dramatica," 2 vols. 8vo, 1782 (LII. 77), founded upon "Baker's Companion to the Playhouse:" the biographical department of this work is the result of diligent enquiry, and his strictures on the productions of the English Drama display sound

judgment and correct taste; an improved Edition of Dodsley's Old Plays, with Notes, 12 vols. 8vo, 1780 (L. 370); Dodsley's Collection of Poems, with Biographical Notes, 6 vols. 8vo, 1782 (LII. 125); "The Repository: a select Collection of Fugitive Pieces of Wit and Humour, in Prose and Verse, by the most eminent Writers," 4 vols. 8vo, 1777—1783 (LIII. 950); Pearch's Collection of Poems, with Biographical Notes, 4 vols. 8vo, 1783 (which some have ascribed to the late Geo. Keate, Esq.); "A complete Collection of the Cambridge Prize Poems, from their first Institution, in 1750, to the present Time," 8vo, 1778; an Edition of Johnson and Steevens's Shakspeare, 10 vols. 8vo, 1785, which he undertook at the request of Dr. Farmer and Mr. Steevens, the latter of whom resigning, for this time, the office of Editor; some short Lives of those English Poets who were added to Dr. Johnson's Collection, in 1790; the last and splendid Edition of Shakspeare, in 21 vols. 8vo, 1803, with his name prefixed; an effort which he with some difficulty was persuaded to make. So extremely averse indeed was he to appearing before the publick, that, when he was asked, as a matter of course, to add only his initials at the end of the prefatory advertisement to the volume of Dr. Young, his answer was nearly in these words: "I solemnly declare, that I have such a thorough dread of putting my name to any publication whatever, that, if I were placed in the alternative either of so doing or of standing in the pillory, I believe I should prefer the latter." He was a valuable contributor to the Westminster Magazine from 1773-4 to about the year 1780. The biographical articles are from his pen. He became also very early one of the proprietors of the European Magazine, and was a constant contributor to it for many years, particularly in the biographical and critical departments. He was also an occasional volunteer in the pages of Sylvanus Urban. So ample indeed was his collection of literary curiosities, so ready was he in turning to them, and so thoroughly able to communicate information, that no man of character ever applied to him in vain. Even the labours of Dr. Johnson were benefited by his accuracy; and, for the last 30 years, there has scarcely appeared any literary work in this country, of the least consequence, that required minute and extensive research, which had not the advantage of his liberal assistance, as the grateful prefaces of a variety of writers have abundantly testified. Among the earliest of these was the Edition of Dr. King's Works, 1776, and the Supplement to Swift, in the same year. In both these works

works Mr. Nichols was most materially indebted to the judicious remarks of Mr. Reed, whose friendly assistance also in many instances contributed to render his "Anecdotes of Mr. Bowyer," in 1782, completer than they otherwise could possibly have been. He contributed also many useful Notes to the late Editions of Dr. Johnson's Lives of the Poets. To enumerate the thanks of the Authors whom he had assisted by his advice would be endless; but in a Preface which we have this moment seen, those thanks are so happily expressed that we feel a great pleasure in referring to it*. With the late Dr. Farmer, the worthy master of Emanuel college, Cambridge, he was long and intimately acquainted, and regularly for many years spent an autumnal month with him at that pleasant seat of learning. At that period the Theatricals of Stuributch Fair had powerful patronage in the Combination Room of Emanuel, where the routine of performance was regularly settled, and where the charms of the bottle were early deserted for the pleasure of the sock and buskin. In the boxes of this little theatre Dr. Farmer was the *Arbiter Elegantiarum*, and presided with as much dignity and unaffected ease as within the walls of his own college. He was regularly surrounded by a large party of congenial friends and able critics; among whom Mr. Reed and Mr. Steevens were constantly to be found. The last-mentioned gentleman, it may here not improperly be noticed, had to inviolable an attachment to Mr. Reed, that, notwithstanding a capriciousness of temper which often led him to differ from his dearest friends, and occasionally to lampoon them, there were three persons with whom through life he scarcely seemed to have a shade of difference in opinion; but those three were gentlemen with whom it was not possible for the most capacious person to have differed—Dr. Farmer, Mr. Tyrwhitt, and Isaac Reed. Whilst the Edition of Shakspeare, 1793, was printing, Mr. Steevens was unremitting in his attendance at a very early hour every morning at the chambers of Mr. Reed, where he was allowed to admit himself, with a sheet of the Shakspeare letter-press ready for correction, and found a room prepared to receive him; there was every book which he might wish to consult; and on Mr. Reed's pillow he could apply, on any doubt or sudden suggestion, to a knowledge of English literature perhaps equal to his own. Mr. S. bequeathed his corrected copy of Shakspeare to Mr. Reed, together with a legacy of 200 guineas; and in a copy of

Dido, which was sold after his death for 17l. was this note: "This copy was given me by Mr. Reed. Such liberality in a Collector of Old Plays is at least as rare as the rarest of our dramatic pieces. G. S." To follow Mr. Reed into the more retired scenes of private and domestic life, he was an early riser; and, whenever the avocations of business permitted leisure, applied, in general, several hours in the morning either in study or in the arrangement of his numerous scarce tracts. His collection of books, which are chiefly English, is perhaps one of the most extensive in that kind that any private individual ever possessed; and he had recently made arrangements for disposing of a great part of it. The whole, we learn, will now come to the hammer. He was also naturally companionable; and frequently enjoyed the conversation of the table at the houses of a select circle of friends, to whom his great knowledge of men and books, and his firm but modest mode of communicating that knowledge, always rendered him highly acceptable. Exercise was to him a great source both of health and pleasure. Frequently has the compiler of this article enjoyed a twelve miles walk to partake with him in the hospitalities of Mr. Gough at Enfield, and the luxury of examining with perfect ease the rarer parts of an uncommonly rich topographical library. But the most intimate of his friends was the friend of human kind at large, the mild, benevolent Daniel Braithwaite, esq. late comptroller of the Foreign Post-office, who has frequently beguiled him into an agreeable saunter of near 20 miles to his delightful retreat in the pleasant village of Amwell, where he was always as happy and as much at home as Dr. Johnson was at Mr. Thrale's at Streatham. Among his other near and dear associates were, Mr. Bindley, a commissioner of the Stamp-office, whose skill and taste in collecting rare and valuable articles in literature were so congenial to his own; James Sayers, Esq. of Great Ormond Street; Mr. Romney and Mr. Hayley, the eminent painter and poet; William Long, esq. the celebrated surgeon; Edmund Malone, esq. the great rival commentator on Shakspeare; J. P. Kemble, esq. not only an excellent critic and collector of dramatic curiosities, but himself (perhaps with the exception of Mr. S. only) the best living exemplar of Shakspeare's text; the Rev. H. J. Todd, the illustrator of Milton and Spenser, to whom he has left a legacy for his trouble in superintending the sale of his library; Francis Newbery, esq. of Heathfield, co. Sussex; Richard Sharp, esq. M.P. for Castle Rising; and George Nicol, esq. the judicious

* By Mr. Beloe. See p. 19.
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judicious purveyor of literary curiosities for the King. Some of these gentlemen were members of a select dining-club, of which he had from its origin been president. On the bed of pain and anguish, another of his oldest friends (though unable to hold a pen) feels a soothing satisfaction in dictating this last tribute of respect to so exemplary a character. His remains were deposited in Amwell church on the 13th. He left considerable property to some relations, and small pecuniary remembrances to most of his friends. J.N.

Vol. LXXII. p. 377. A splendid monument has been lately erected in the parish church of Hanmer, co. Flint, to the memory of Lord Kenyon. It is of the usual pyramidal shape, and is divided in height into nearly two equal parts. The lowest is occupied in the centre by a projecting pedestal, containing the following dignified and appropriate inscription:

"LLOYD LORD KENYON,
Baron of Gredington, in the County of Flint,
Lord Chief Justice of England.

In the execution of his high and important magistracy, he was eminently distinguished for learning, discernment, firmness, and integrity; not only was he qualified to administer the laws with fidelity, promptitude, and vigour, but, as the Guardian of the Public Morals, to instruct, admonish, and reform; for the authority of his high station, great and weighty in itself, was strengthened, graced, and dignified, by the religious simplicity of his own character, and the untainted purity of his habitual conduct.

Dear to his family,
in every office and relation of domestic life, he has left a name, to which they look up with affectionate and honest pride, and which his Country will remember with gratitude and veneration, so long as her happiness and her glory shall continue to depend on the great and united principles of Religion, Law, and Order.

Born October 5th, 1732. O. S.

Died April 4th, 1802."

On the right hand of and adjoining the pedestal, is a spirited figure of watchful Justice, with the libra and unsheathed sword. On the left hand is a beautiful figure of Religion, bearing the Cross, and Book of Life, opened in Proverbs, at the verse, "The memory of the just shall be blessed." From the top of the pedestal rises a Gothic niche, from which, a grand curtain being supposed to be thrown back, a sitting figure of his Lordship is seen, in his Parliamentary robes; and, though small, is

esteemed a very striking likeness. The whole monument is of fine white marble, the figures are in *alto relievo*, and the design and execution such as must add to the increasing reputation of John Bacon, jun. the Sculptor.

Vol. LXXVI. p. 1174. Sir Richard King, bart. Admiral of the Red, was descended from a respectable family of Bromley in Kent, but was born in Hampshire in August 1730. It may be literally said that he was "nursed on the wave, and cradled in the storm;" for, before he was eight years old, he entered on the toils of that service, of which he afterwards became so splendid an ornament. In 1738, he went to sea with his maternal uncle Commodore Curtis Barret; under whose immediate tuition he first served in the Mediterranean, and in 1744 he accompanied him to the East Indies, on his appointment to the chief command on that station. Here Mr. King was employed in much service, for which his uncle rewarded him by a promotion to the rank of Lieutenant, in February 1746; and a few weeks afterwards a sudden indisposition terminated the Commodore's valuable life. Lieut. King remained in India till the conclusion of the war in 1748, when he returned to England. On the re-commencement of hostilities with France in 1754, he was appointed lieutenant of the *Bristol*, one of the Squadron ordered to the East Indies under Rear-admiral Watson. This Squadron put into the harbour of Kinsale in Ireland, where the *Bristol* received so much damage from a storm as to be incapable of proceeding; on which she was replaced by the *Tiger*. To that ship Mr. King was removed; but, on his arrival in India, he was received on-board the *Kent* of 74 guns, the flag-ship of the rear-admiral. Here, our young officer highly distinguished himself in 1756, in the attack and capture of *Geriah*, the capital of *Angria*, a petty piratical sovereign; after which service the admiral advanced Mr. King to the rank of master and commander in the *Blaze* fire-ship. The Squadron then sailed for Bengal, sailed up the Ganges, and prepared to attack the fort of *Busbudgia*, belonging to the Nabob *Surajah Dowlah*, who was then at war with the English, and had taken *Calcutta*. On the 29th of December, Colonel Clive was landed with the troops; and, in a council of war held on-board the *Kent*, it was resolved to attempt to carry the fort by storm early the next morning. A body of 100 seamen was likewise landed to co-operate with Col. Clive. By a singular event, however, the fortress was taken the same night. A seaman, named *Strachan*, belonging to the *Kent*, having drunk too much grog, strolled in the dead of the night

night under the walls of the fort. Perceiving a breach, he entered it, at the same time giving loud huzzas. Some of his shipmates, who had likewise rambled that way, hearing the shouts, hastened to the spot, mounted the breach, and drove from the works the Moorish soldiers, by whom Strachan was furiously attacked. The whole camp was now alarmed by the noise; and the soldiers, repairing to the fort, entered, and obtained possession without encountering any resistance. Admiral Watson being informed of the circumstance, sent the next day for Strachan, to reprimand him for his temerity; and began with addressing him, "What is this you have been doing, Strachan?" The untutored hero, having made his bow, scratched his head, and then, with one hand twirling his hat on the other, replied, "Why to be sure, sir, it was I who took the fort, but I hope there was no harm in it." The admiral then remonstrated with him on the fatal consequences that might have resulted from so rash an act, and, as he left the cabin, seemed to insinuate that he should be punished. The hardy tar, woefully disappointed at this reprimand, for what he rather conceived to be deserving of reward, muttered as he was going—"If I'm flogged for this here action, I'll never take another fort as long as I live, by God!" Capt. King was next engaged in the same kind of service in the attack and capture of Calcutta and Hughly. The fort of the latter was carried by storm, our gallant officer, with his detachment of seamen, first entering the breach. As a distinguished mark of approbation and confidence, Admiral Watson entrusted his dispatches, containing an account of his success, to Capt. King. He arrived in England in July 1757; and was the following year appointed to the Bonetta sloop, in which he was sent to the Leeward Islands. In 1759, he was promoted by Commodore Moore to the rank of Post Captain. His first appointment was to the Rye frigate; but he was soon removed into the Ludlow Castle, of 44 guns. In the same year, he convoyed a large fleet of merchantmen from Jamaica to England; and, at the beginning of 1760, was appointed to the Argo frigate, of 29 guns, in which he cruized for some time off Brest, and afterwards in the North Sea till the end of 1761. On the commencement of hostilities with Spain, Lord Anson particularly recommended Capt. King to his Majesty, as an officer on whom he could depend to carry the earliest intelligence of that event to the East Indies; and Gen. Draper, who was appointed to command the land forces, on an expedition planned against Manilla, embarked with him on-board the Argo. The squa-

dron in the East Indies immediately proceeded to execute the orders brought by Capt. King; who, during the siege of Manilla, was directed to cruize, in company with the Panther, Capt. Hyde Parker, for the St. Philippina, a rich galleon expected from Acapulco. Instead of the object of their search, they fell-in with another vessel of the same description, the Santissima Trinidad, a ship of larger dimension, than our third-rates, but which had on 13 guns mounted. The Argo, which had on-board only 80 men able to go to quarters, engaged her singly in the night; but, having sustained considerable damage, was obliged to haul off till the next morning, when the galleon, after a brisk cannonade from both the frigates, surrendered. Returning to Manilla with his prize, Capt. King was directed to proceed with the Seaford to Palapa, a port in the island of Samar, in which it was understood that the St. Philippina had taken shelter; but, after persevering for three months against the monsoon, he was under the painful necessity of putting back to Manilla, without effecting the purpose for which he had been sent. In 1763, Capt. King was appointed to the Grafton, of 68 guns, in which he arrived in England in July 1764, having in charge the galleon which he had assisted in capturing. In 1771, he was appointed to the Northumberland; and immediately afterwards to the Asia, a guard-ship at Portsmouth, in which he continued for the usual period of three years. In 1777, he commanded the Pallas, of 36 guns, and convoyed a fleet of merchantmen to Quebec. On his return in September 1778, hostilities having been commenced between Great Britain and France, he was sent with the Squadron under Commodore Evans to assist in taking possession of the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, on the coast of Newfoundland; after which he exchanged ships with Capt. Spry, and in November returned to England, in the Europe of 64 guns. In March 1779, he was appointed to the Exeter, of 64 guns, and was ordered to proceed as second in command, under Sir Edward Hughes, to the East Indies. After his arrival there, in January 1780, he was promoted to the rank of Commodore. On this station he continued during the whole of the war, and was engaged in all the actions with the French squadron under M. de Suffrein. In the first of these engagements, on the 15th of February 1782, Commodore King's ship, the Exeter, received the first or most of the French ships as they passed on toward the centre; and, as it was evidently the design of Suffrein to disable the Exeter and Superb, those two ships were materially crippled. The Exeter had to sustain

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tain an unequal contest first with three, and then with five, of the enemy's ships; the smallest equal to her in force, and superior in size. The *Superb* was nearly in the same situation; and a dead calm prevented the rest of the British squadron from coming up to their assistance. The wind at length sprung up, and enabled the four headmost ships to pay round to the enemy, who now made a precipitate retreat. By this time the *Exeter* was almost reduced to a wreck; her captain, Reynolds, had been killed close by the side of the *Commodore*; ten of her men had shared a similar fate, and 45 were wounded. From the number of shot-holes which she had received under water, she was obliged to make a signal of distress; and, had it not been for the most indefatigable exertions, she must have sunk. Amid this scene of horror, *Commodore King* displayed the most consummate bravery, unshaken fortitude, and unalterable presence of mind. Towards the close of the action, when two of the enemy's ships were bearing down to attack the *Exeter*, the master asked him what he should do with the ship; to which he replied, with the characteristic spirit of a British seaman, "There is nothing to be done but to fight her till she sinks!" The *Exeter* was, however, preserved; but she was so completely disabled, that for two days after the action she was under the necessity of being towed by the *Monmouth*, not being in a condition to carry any sail. During the latter part of the time that *Commodore King* served in India, he had his broad pendant on-board of the *Hero*; and in the last action with the enemy's squadron, on the 13th of June 1783, he narrowly escaped being killed by the bolt of a grape-shot, which struck the speaking-trumpet out of his hand, while he was giving orders on the poop of the ship. On the conclusion of peace, he returned to England with the first division of the fleet; and soon after his arrival, in May 1781, his Majesty conferred on him the honour of knighthood, in consideration of his meritorious services. In September 1787, a promotion of flag officers took place, by which sir Richard King became rear-admiral of the white; and in 1790, he was appointed commander in chief in the Downs. In 1791, he was promoted to be rear-admiral of the red, and was appointed to command the third division of the fleet at Spithead. In 1792, he experienced the farther honour of being created a baronet of Great Britain, and was sent out as governor and commander in chief at Newfoundland. In 1793, he was promoted to be Vice-admiral of the blue; and on his return from his government, was the fol-

lowing year elected member of Parliament for Rochester. About the same time, he was appointed port admiral at Plymouth; and in June 1793, was promoted to the rank of admiral of the blue. In February 1799, he became admiral of the white; and, in the month of April following, he was succeeded in his command at Plymouth by sir Thomas Pausley. This was the last professional appointment held by sir Richard, who, in November 1805, was raised to the rank of admiral of the red. It may be asserted of the deceased admiral, with the greatest truth, that his Majesty's navy did not possess a braver officer, or a more honourable and respected man. Sir Richard is succeeded in his title by his only son, Captain King, of *L'Achille* of 71 guns, which ship he commanded in the ever-memorable battle of *Trafalgar*.

P. 1176. Thomas Whetham, esq. was descended of a very respectable family. His father, John Whetham, esq. was a commissioner of Excise; the subject of the present paragraph was his eldest son. At a very early period in life he entered into the Army, as a cornet of Dragoons, and served with his regiment on the Continent of Europe in the war of 1743; was at Dettingen, Rocour, and La Feldt. On his return to England he exchanged into the Foot-guards; and, possessing a slender patrimony, he married a Miss Barnardiston, one of the two daughters and coheiresses of Mr. Barnardiston, attorney at law, with whom he received a very considerable fortune. By this lady, now deceased (who survived her sister and coheiress Mrs. Jefferies), he had a numerous issue, of whom three sons and two daughters arrived at maturity, viz. Arthur, the eldest son, now an officer in the first Regiment of Foot-guards; John, the second son, was an officer in the 12th Regiment of Foot, and was killed by a shell while on duty in the batteries at Gibraltar, in the memorable siege of 1791; the youngest son, a very promising youth, was accidentally drowned at a school near Redburn, in Hertfordshire. The eldest daughter married Thomas Greenwood Fothergill, esq. formerly of High-Down-house, near Piton, in Bedfordshire, but now of Grosvenor-street, and is now living; Harriet, the youngest daughter, died in 1797, of a typhus fever and sore throat, unmarried, at her father's residence at Brackwood. Mr. W. has a brother, the Rev. John Whetham, who married a Miss Moore; and a sister, the wife of the Rev. Mr. Dove, of Lilly, near Hitchin, in Hertfordshire, both living. Mr. W. resided at Brackwood, near King's Walden, Herts, not at Beachwood.

P. 1177, l. 4; for Imlet, r. Imlec.

P. 1180.

P. 1180. The late Anthony Dalzell, M. A. F. R. S. Edinb. professor of the Greek language in the University of Edinburgh, keeper of the University library, principal clerk to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, one of the secretaries of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, &c. was certainly one of the most amiable men, and the most eminent classical scholars, that have ever adorned a Scottish university. He was born, about the year 1750, at a farm-house in the parish of Ratho, a few miles West from Edinburgh. His father was a respectable and industrious husbandman. He enjoyed, at an early age, the benefits of instruction in the first principles of classical knowledge at the public school of his native parish. He went thence to the schools and the university of Edinburgh. The gentleness and purity of his manners, the discretion and propriety of his conduct, his enthusiasm for sound and elegant literature, and his extraordinary proficiency in it, recommended him to the particular notice of the late earl of Lauderdale, when that nobleman was looking out for a tutor to his eldest son, the negotiator who has so recently foiled the artifices of Talleyrand, Clarke, and Champagny, at Paris. He superintended the private studies and amusements of his noble pupil; assisted his exercises in the university; was with him in hearing the lectures of Millar, the famous juridical professor of Glasgow; and afterwards accompanied him to Paris. Upon his return from the Continent, he was, at the recommendation of the late earl of Lauderdale, appointed to succeed Mr. Hunter in the professorship of the Greek language at Edinburgh. From this hour, began his career of great and illustrious public usefulness. Classical learning had been on the decline at Edinburgh, from the time when the public lectures ceased to be read in the Latin language, and when French literature, and composition in English, came to be much in vogue. Even while the Foulis' were publishing their famous editions of the Greek Classics at Glasgow; and while Moore, one of the most ingenious philologists, and the most profound and accurate Greek scholar of the age, was teaching in the university of that city; Grecian learning was very little regarded at Edinburgh. The students in Divinity were content if they learned Greek enough to read the Greek Testament; candidates for the higher honours in medicine sought just as much of this language as should enable them to spell out the Aphorisms of Hippocrates; none else cared for Greek. Mr. Dalzell, from the moment of his appointment, thought only how to communicate that passion, which he himself felt, for

the richest and most polished language of antiquity. He adopted the use of Moore's Grammar; the shortest, the most accurate, and the most easily intelligible, that had been published. To supply the deficiency of its latter part, he dictated lessons, short, perspicuous, elegant, as the Rules of Moore. His Supplementary Syntax of the Prepositions, and other Parts of Speech, was admirable. He explained the passages of Herodotus, of Xenophon, of Thucydides, of Homer, of which the sentiments and imagery were the most adapted to win upon young minds, with a clearness of intelligence, and with a sweet and ardent yet modest enthusiasm, which it was impossible to resist. Of a frame of mind remarkably congenial with that of Plato; he took delight to select the beauties of that philosopher's Dialogues for the use of his pupils. He instructed them in the clearest and most lively parts of the Critical and Ethical Treats of Aristotle. The tragedies of Sophocles and Euripides furnished scenes, of which the interest particularly assisted his endeavours in favour of Grecian learning. From the Lyric and Pastoral Poets, from Æsop, Ælian, Theophrastus, Lucian, from the Epigrammatists, and especially from Demosthenes and the other orators, he culled whatever was the most intelligible and attractive to young minds, with a diligence, and a fond solicitude, almost without example. These selections formed the course of readings, in which it was his desire to engage and detain his students for at least four or five sessions. At first, he only indicated what books he wished the students to provide themselves with, for the readings in their respective classes. But the variety and the expence were too great; and his other endeavours would have been defeated, if his zeal for the revival of Greek learning, his tender interest in the instruction of his pupils, and the conscience he put in the discharge of his duty, had not excited him to compile and print, at a considerable expence, and with extraordinary pains and labour, a series of Collections out of the Greek authors, including all those passages which he wished to explain in teaching the language. These were printed in several volumes, under the titles of "Collectanea Minora," and "Collectanea Majora." He added, in each volume, short notes in Latin, explanatory of the difficult places. The Greek Texts were printed with singular accuracy. The Notes are admirable for brevity, perspicuity, and judgement. His Latinity in the Notes, and in short Prefaces to the several parts of the Collection, is the most remarkable for delicate propriety, and genuine power of classical expression, perhaps of any thing that has

love. Hundreds have been introduced by him into situations as tutors, and into other honourable connexions, which proved the means of their subsequent advantageous and useful establishment in the world. His advice was confided in by parents, in respect to their children's education, more than (I believe) that of any other man in any university, or other seminary, in the three kingdoms. Upon the institution of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, he was persuaded to undertake the functions of secretary to its literary class. At the death of the learned professor of Oriental languages, Dr. James Robertson, Mr. Dalzell was chosen to succeed him as keeper of the public library of the university. With an exception in favour of a layman (which was, I believe, without example), he was chosen to succeed Dr. John Drysdale, in the highly respectable appointment of principal clerk to the general assembly of the church of Scotland. He discharged the functions of all these offices with a zeal, a fidelity, and a masterly ability, which gave universal satisfaction; and have never, indeed, been exceeded in any one of them. He was, as may well be imagined, the pride and delight of the private society in which he chiefly lived. Among his particular friends were, the late Dr. Gilbert Stuart; Dr. Russell, known as the judicious compiler of the History of Modern Europe; Mr. Liffon, who has so long, and with such distinction, served his country in a diplomatic capacity; Mr. Porter, an eminent Russian merchant; the late Dr. William Robertson, the historian; the late venerable Lord Monboddo, well known as an amiable enthusiast in Grecian literature; Mr. Dugald Stuart, that most learned, ingenious, and modest, of the members of the Scottish universities; Mr. Professor Christison, and many others, the most eminent for virtue, rank, and talents. Amidst so many public duties, Mr. Dalzell's application to private study was indefatigable. The composition and continual improvement of his lectures, with the compilation of his *Collectanea*, or *Anecdotes*, cost him prodigious pains and labour. His correspondence with Heyne, and other men of learning abroad, encroached a good deal upon his hours of leisure. He has enriched the volumes of the Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh with a variety of interesting communications in bibliography, or on subjects of erudition. He was the editor of the posthumous Sermons of his father-in-law, the learned and judicious Dr. John Drysdale. He gave a value to Chevalier's Description of the Plain of Troy, by translating and illustrating it. His application was, indeed, far

too intense; but, so very much was his heart in his studies and his official duties, that no tender suggestions of his friends, no counsels of his physicians, could divert him from them. He was, in stature, among the tallest of the middle size; his complexion was fair; his aspect mild, sweet, and unavoidably interesting; there was peculiar power of ingenuous expression in the modest, almost timid, serenity of his blue eye; his features were plump and full, but without heaviness or grossness; his address, in accosting a stranger, or in the general course of conversation, was singularly graceful, captivating, and yet unpretending. He took little exercise, but in occasional walks in the King's Park, which was the rural scene the most easily accessible from his residence in the college. An attic propriety, a golden moderation, seemed to pervade all his habits in common life. He was eminently temperate, yet hospitable and convivial. In the tenderest connexion of domestic life he was truly fortunate, having married the eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. John Drysdale, a lady whose temper, taste, good sense, accomplishments, and turn of manners, were entirely in unison with his own. She survives, with the children of their marriage, to mourn his premature loss.

Ergo Quintilium perpetuus sopor
Urget? cui pudor, & justitiæ soror,
Incorrupta fides, nudique veritas,
Quando ullum invenient parem?

Multis ille quidem flebilis occidit;
Nulli flebilior quam mihi—

P. 1143. Aged 84, Mrs. Anne Hinstock, widow of the late Mr. H. of Hoxton, watchmaker, who died last year; after whose death she went to reside with her own brother, Mr. Ilbury, at Enfield. About a fortnight before, being by herself near the fire, she perceived a hot cinder fall upon the carpet, which she removed, and, on resuming her seat, found her apron on fire; while striving to put that out, her cloaths were also burning (it is presumed a coal had fallen where she sat). She went out of the room into the kitchen (the air of a puff of steam through which she passed drew the flames all round her), and had the presence of mind to lay herself down, but the fire could not be extinguished till one came to do it with water. She was much burnt; nevertheless, felt no pain, except when the wounds were touched; was perfectly serene, and in her senses; and frequently expressed her desire of going to a better state, which wishes were accomplished by falling into a profound sleep to wake no more.

P. 1201. Sir Thomas Walhouse was buried in the family-vault of Lord Walhouse.

BIATUS,

BIRTHS.

1866. **H**ER Imperial Majesty, consort to his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, a grand duchess.

LATELY, in Dominick-street, Dublin, the Countess of Howth, a son.

At his house near Salisbury, the wife of Thomas Atkinson, esq. a daughter, their twenty-fifth child.

At Bath, the wife of the Rev. Charles Gore, a son.

The wife of Mr. William Henry, of Bolton, co. Lancaster, three sons; baptised Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob.

At Woolchester park, co. Gloucester, Lady Frances Morton, a daughter.

At Cottingham, the wife of Nicholas Sykes, esq. a daughter.

At Twickenham, Middlesex, Lady Elizabeth Cole, a son.

Jan. 1. At Wells, co. Somerset, the wife of John Paine Todway, esq. a daughter.

2. At Bedford, the wife of Major Butterm, a son.

3. At his house in St. James's-square, the lady of Lord Vile, Anson, a daughter.

4. At Cheltenham, the wife of Charles Shaw Lefevre, esq. M.P. for Reading, a still-born child.

5. At Robeson-hall, co. Pembroke, the wife of William-Henry Scourfield, esq. a son and heir.

6. In Guildford-str. near the Foundling hospital, the wife of G. Baller, esq. a son.

At Shilohbury, the wife of Thomas Whitmore, esq. M.P. a son and heir.

8. At Clatham, the wife of Col. Pringle, of the Coldstream Guards, a daughter.

The lady of St. Edward Kneller hall, bart. M.P. of Metham-hatch, Kent, a daughter.

10. The wife of Brigadier-general the Hon. Alexander Hope, a son.

11. The wife of William Smith, esq. of Myrtle place, Blackheath, Kent, a son.

The wife of George Salmon Martin, esq. of Sandridge lodge, near St. Andrew's church, high sheriff of the county, her fifth son, which five sons, together with her daughter, have all been produced within the space of 6 years and 8 months, and are all living.

15. At Wenham, Surrey, Vincentine Templetown, a son.

16. The wife of a Mr. A. Williams Wynne, esq. M.P. and member of the State for the Home Department, a daughter.

17. At his house at Clonmel, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Edward Clarke, a son.

18. At Miss Chester's, in his Majesty's Court, the wife of Capt. Black, a son.

19. In Wolbeck the lady of the late Sir Thos. Vernon Waller, a son.

24. The Countess of Essex, a son and heir.

25. In Upper Seacombe, a son, the wife of James Conways, esq. At 12, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. **R**EV. Wm. Hardman, B.D. rector of North Luffenham, Rutland, to Miss Paget, of Lynn.

Jan. 1. At Carnile, Robert Paley, M.D. of Hunsay, co. York, to Mary, third daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Paley.

2. Lord Nicholl, esq. of Doctors Commons, nephew of Sir John N. his Majesty's advocate-general, to Sarah, 2d daughter of Henry Horle Oxley, esq. of Carey-street.

5. At Ipswich, Lieut. Barry, of the Leicester Militia, to Sarah, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Durham, attorney.

6. Lieut.-col. Conway, late of the 53d Foot, to Elizabeth, only daughter of John M. Arthur, esq. of York-place, Portman-sq.

7. At Westminster, John Gurney, jun. esq. of Lynn, to Miss Elizabeth Gurney, daughter of Richard G. esq. of Kewick.

8. At G. borough, Marmaduke Constable, esq. to Octavia, eighth daughter of the late General Hale.

9. At Ringmore, near Teignmouth, Devon, George Wadborne, esq. of Newton-Arbett, to Anna, one of the daughters of ——— Butler, esq. of Shaldon, in same co.

10. At Coston, near Bristol, Philip Staunton, esq. to Miss A. M. Bourdeau, daughter of the late James B. esq. of Coombe, near Croydon, Surrey.

11. At Youdgrove, co. Derby, John-Samuel Walsby, esq. of Stenigot, co. Lincoln, to Miss Prime, heiress of Daniel P. esq. of Barchoven.

14. Anthony Gaiway, esq. of Carrick-on-Suir, in Ireland, to Miss Costello, of Waterford-street, Cavendish-square.

15. At Wingham, Surrey, Rev. Henry Walsbrook, rector of Michelmersh, to the youngest daughter of the late Thos. Staunton, esq. of St. John park, Suffolk.

16. At Bath, Capt. Goldfinch, of the Oxfordshire Militia, to Miss Austin, daughter of the Rev. Hugh-William A. of the island of Barbadoes.

17. John Pringle, esq. of Oakenden, Surrey, to Miss Mary-Anne Gordon, of Edinburgh.

18. At Penbury, the Rev. L. Heapy, M.A. minister of Marblesfield, to Miss Catherine Hobson, of Sutton, near Macclesfield, sister to Edward H. esq. of Sotherton, Lancs.

19. The Hon. Col. Ponsonby, son of the late Lord P. to the Hon. Miss Fitzroy, daughter of Lord Southampton.

21. At Croydon, co. Somerset, Henry Hilditch, esq. commissioner of Stamps, and son of the Rev. Dr. H. canon of Windsor, to the eldest daughter of Sir A. Elton, bart. now in court.

22. Lieut. Lewis Hollingsworth, esq. of St. James, Durham, to Miss Stokes, daughter of Henry St. esq. of Brunswick-street, Gloucester-square.

DEATHS.

DEATHS.

1805. **I**N King-street, Soho, aged 84, Dec. 15. Mr. Benjamin Gee, formerly a baker, and one of the oldest inhabitants of St. Anne's, Soho.

1806. Feb. . . . In the East Indies, Lieut. Charles Morfe, of the Artillery, deputy commissary of stores at Penang.

Oct. 1. On the Middle Passage, after an illness of only 12 days, Capt. Roberts, of the ship Backhouse, of Liverpool.

8. On the Middle Passage, off Cape St. Vincent, Capt. James Seddon, of the ship Trafalgar, of Liverpool.

21. At Richmond, in Virginia, Mrs. Foster, wife of Mr. John F. merchant, and daughter of the late Mr. Gandy, of Kendal, in Westmoreland.

Nov. 13. At Kingston, Jamaica, Mr. Hannah, chief mate of the ship Valentine, of Liverpool.

Dec. At Castle Head, near Carmel, aged 82, Mrs. Wilkinfon, wife of John W. esq.

After a few hours illness, of the gout in his stomach, aged 39, Mr. William Lovell, of King Sutton, co. Northampton.

At Kingsclere, Hants, Mr. Twitcher, an eminent maltster. While he was lying dead, some villains broke into his house, and stole three large sides of bacon.

Mr. Thomas Alexander, schoolmaster, of Tetbury, co. Gloucester, who never slept from his own house during a life of 69 years. He has bequeathed his property to various charities; amongst which he has ordered a Bible to be given to every couple that may hereafter be married at Tetbury church.

John Eyre, esq. of Workop, formerly of Sheffield.

At Douglas, in the Isle of Man, George Stewart, esq. architect, late of Devonshire place, London.

Dec. 13. At Fochabers, in Scotland, William Kelman, who was born in the parish of Grange, in Banffshire, and, by the kirk-register, baptised Dec. 20, 1704; consequently, had completed the 102d year of his age. He was a mill-wright and carpenter, and continued to work till within three weeks of his death.

14. In Appleby gaol, which *by choice* he had made his place of residence for the last seven years, aged 66, Thomas Parker, a most singular character.

15. At Throwleigh, in Kent, in an advanced age, Mrs. Monk, widow. Mrs. M. was first married to Mr. Thomas Gates, deceased; secondly, to Mr. John Parker, jun. deceased, who was nephew to the late Mrs. Sarah Hearnden, of Throwleigh; and, thirdly, to the late Mr. General Monk, deceased.

16. At Ripley, in Surrey, in her 61st year, Mrs. Harden, wife of Mr. George H. of the Talbot inn.

17. At Port Patrick, Adam Gordon, esq. collector of the customs there.

18. At Sheffield, in the prime of life, Mr. John Daniell, printer.

21. Anne, the wife of Wm. Thacker, esq. of Muchell-hall, in the parish of Penn, co. Stafford, only daughter of Col. William-Henry Mills, deceased, formerly of Peedee, South Carolina, whose loyalty and great exertions, as a British subject, in aid of his Majesty's arms during the American war, occasioned the confiscation of his estates in that country; for which his title to a compensation was allowed by the Commissioners for American Claims.

22. Aged 99, Mr. Samuel Robinfon, law-stationer, Curfitor-str. Chancery-lane.

23. After a few days illness, at his house at Whitecroft, co. Dumfries, aged 63, Robert Henderson, esq. of Cleugh Heads.

At the Rev. Mr. Trollope's, in Christ's hospital, aged 53, Mrs. Mary Clane; a lady whose death is deeply lamented by a large and highly respectable circle of friends. She bore a tedious illness with truly exemplary fortitude and patience.

24. At Little Broughton, near Cocker-mouth, in his 44th year, much esteemed and regretted, Mr. David Ruston.

25. William Rowland, a sailor, belonging to the Fortitude, of London, lying in Ramsgate harbour, came on shore sober, a little before ten o'clock this evening, and had but just got on the Pier when he was stabbed, by some person or persons unknown, in three different parts of his body.

At the Court-house of Saundrestead, in her 71st year, respected and beloved by all who knew her, Mrs. Susannah Wigfell. In the exercise of devotion she was seized with an apoplectic fit in the church, and died, in about an hour after, in her own mansion-house. This worthy and most respectable lady was the last of an ancient opulent family, for the last three centuries possessed of large estates and three contiguous livings in the county of Surrey. She was wont to express an earnest wish that she might die suddenly, and lived uniformly, from her earliest youth, in the best possible preparation for it, exhibiting, through the whole of her life, consistently, a truly exemplary Christian character. By her last will she left the estates and livings of the family to Atwood Wigfell, a very promising minor.

26. William Page, a man in the prime of life, residing at Hounsflet, near Leeds, co. York, followed the hounds with such ardour and perseverance that he became completely exhausted, fell down, and expired on the spot, a martyr to the pleasures of the chase.

27. At

27. At Little Broughton, near Cocker-mouth, aged 82, Mrs. Parker, mother of the late Timothy P. esq. of Hornby-hall. Her remains were interred at Gosforth.

At Darlington, Elizabeth, second daughter of Mr. Appleton, bookfeller there.

This day an inquisition was taken at the Mitre, near Colnbrook, on the body of Mr. James Wignell, a farmer, who met his death the preceding day, as supposed, by a fall from his horse. He had left his home for London on the 24th, on business, and on the 26th he was discovered lying dead on the turnpike-road. His horse was stopped by some men working on the road, and he appeared to have been down on his side, as the saddle was very dirty, and a leather stirrup was broken. He had, it appeared, been making merry at the house of a friend on the road, and he left it rather inebriated at 12 o'clock at night. Some gold and silver were found in his pockets; and it was concluded that his horse had fallen off a bank. Verdict, Accidental Death.

Mrs. Jackson, relict of Mr. William J. apothecary, of Cambridge.

At Rugby, co. Warwick, Mrs. Harris, widow of Thomas H. esq. of that place.

At his apartments in the British Museum, in his 59th year, Edward Whittaker Gray, M.D. senior secretary of the Royal Society, and keeper of the department of Natural History and Antiquities in the British Museum.

28. At Bristol, Mrs. Wingfield, wife of the Rev. Mr. W. of Bulwick, Northampton.

29. Mrs. Maxwell, wife of George M. esq. of Fletton, Hants.

At Allenby, aged 24, Hannah Williamson, one of the people called Quakers.

In her 90th year, Mrs. Hannah Stainthorpe, of Brompton, near Northallerton.

This day an inquisition was taken on the body of Mary Bishop, who lived with an Irishman in Bainbridge-street, St Giles's, as did also another woman, named Jones. The two women had several battles on the 25th and 26th; the man took the part of each alternately, and proclaimed military order by means of his fist. On the evening of the 26th the deceased was found dead in a chair, with marks of very severe blows about her head. The surgeon who examined the body was of opinion that her death had been occasioned by most excessive drinking. Verdict, Died by the Visitation of God.

At Goodwood, Sussex, in his 72d year, after having been a considerable time in a declining state of health, and for some months dangerously ill, which he bore with the greatest fortitude and resignation, Charles Lennox, Duke of Richmond. His Grace was of Royal extraction, being descended from Charles Len-

nox, natural son of King Charles II. by Lady Louisa Rennie de Penneconrt, a French lady, who came to England with the Dukes of Orleans, the King's sister, and whom his Majesty not only created Dukes of Portsmouth, Counts of Farnham, and Barons of Petersfield, in England, but prevailed on Louis XIV. to confer on her the title of Dukes of Aubigny in France. The late Duke, who was born Feb. 22, 1734, was the third in succession, and possessed the titles conferred on his grandfather in the reign of Charles II. viz. Duke of Richmond in England, Duke of Aubigny in France (confirmed and registered by the Parliament of Paris in 1777), Duke of Lennox in Scotland, Earl of March in England, and Darnley in Scotland, Baron of Settrington in England, and Turbolton and Methuen in Scotland; besides which, he was created by his present Majesty a Knight of the Garter. He was also a Field Marshal of Great Britain, Colonel of the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards Blue, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the County of Sussex, High Steward of the City of Chichester, F.R. and A.SS. He bore the arms of King Charles II. and his motto was, *En la Rose I flourish.* He married, April 1, 1757, Mary, eldest daughter and coheir of the late Earl of Aylesbury, by Caroline, daughter of John Duke of Argyll, who afterwards married, secondly, the late Right Hon. Henry Seymour Conway, brother to Francis first Marquis of Hertford. His Grace formed, for many years, a very prominent figure on the political scene, under circumstances too recent to be forgotten. His exertions, in conjunction with Mr. Pitt, in favour of a Parliamentary Reform, and his plan of fortifying our coast, which was negatived only by the voice of the Speaker (Cornwall), are, perhaps, the most remarkable epochs in his active life. His Grace possessed considerable powers of mind, and much industry. He had a strong disposition to take part in political transactions; but not possessing a promptitude and facility in expressing his thoughts in public, he took every opportunity of attending county and sometimes parochial meetings, for the purpose of improving himself in oratorical habits. In this, however, he was by no means successful; but what he said in Parliament was always supported by observation and good sense. His Grace had been a widower (without issue) some years. The story of a second marriage, said to have been disclosed, rests on no solid foundation. By the young person who was attendant on the late Dukes, however, his Grace had three children, all girls, the youngest of which

which was born in Richmond-house the Autumn before last. The illustrious titles and entailed estates have of course devolved on his Grace's nephew, Lieut.-gen. Lennox, M. P. for the county of Sussex, whose father, Lord George, the heir-apparent, died some time ago. The dukedom of Aubigny, which the late Duke of Richmond enjoyed till the French Revolution, was not a barren dignity; an estate of about 500l. a year and a chateau having been attached to it till that period. The death of the Duke has produced another general mourning in the fashionable world, as there are few families of rank in the United Kingdoms that were not related to him. He was a most regular pay-master; nay, so anxious was his Grace to be free from debt, that he has been known to order printed notices to his tradesmen, &c. to be stuck up in Chichester and its neighbourhood, to require them to send in their accounts for examination and payment, on pain of forfeiting his employment. The following, it is said, are the leading particulars of his Grace's will: to Miss Le Clerc (a long acknowledged daughter of his Grace) he has bequeathed 2000l. a year; to his three daughters by Mrs. Bennett, 10,000l. each; to Mrs. Bennett, the estate of Earl Court, at present let to Lord Albemarle, at 500l. per annum; to the second son of the present Duke, the estate of Iichenor. His Grace directed that his body should be opened; which was accordingly done, and filled with slack lime. The surgeons employed in opening the body discovered a considerable ulcer in his stomach, and in the gall-bladder sandy stones, of which his Grace experienced a large discharge about ten days before his death. He had been long of opinion, that he had a particular complaint in the bowels, which baffled all medical art either to discover or remove. Mr. Steele and Mr. Arnold are appointed executors. His remains were interred in the family-vault in Chichester cathedral, agreeably to the directions of his will, without any pompous parade. The inscription on the coffin-plate is as follows: "The most Noble Prince Charles, third Duke of Richmond and Lennox, Earl of March and Darnley, Knight of the Garter, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the County of Sussex; Colonel of the Militia of the said County, Field Marshal of his Majesty's Forces, Colonel of the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards Blue, and High Steward of Chichester. Born 22d of February, 1735. Died 29th of December, 1806." About 15,000l. per annum, it is thought, will devolve with the title to the present Duke; 12,500l. is from the Consolidated Fund, the composition made by the late Duke

with Government, for his portion of the proceeds of the Coal-tax, granted to his Grace's ancestor by King Charles II.—The Dukes of Gordon has at length the high gratification of seeing four of her daughters elevated by marriage; three of them to the rank of English Duchesses, and one to that of an English Marchioness, viz. Lady Charlotte, now Duchess of Richmond; Lady Susan, Duchess of Manchester; Lady Georgiana, Duchess of Bedford; and Lady Louisa, Marchioness Cornwallis. Her Grace's second daughter, Lady Madeline Sinclair, was re-married in 1803 to Charles Palmer, esq. of Luckley park, Berks.

30. At New-hall, in Essex, in her 55th year, after a long and painful illness, Miss Henrietta Fermor, second surviving daughter of the late William F. esq. of Tatmore, co. Oxford.

At Dromore-house, in Ireland, aged 75, Mrs. Percy, the truly worthy, amiable, and very accomplished wife of Dr. P. Bishop of Dromore. She was the daughter of Martin Goodricke, esq. of Dethorpe, co. Northampton. (See our Poetical Department, p. 60.)

31. In his 72d year, Jeremiah Curteis, esq. of Rye, in Sussex. He was descended from the family of Curteis, of Tenterden, in Kent, who have been there seated for a great length of time. He married Jane, a daughter and coheir of Searles Gyles, esq. of Biddenden, in Kent; and by her he had issue Edward-Jeremiah Curteis, esq. of Windmill-hill, Sussex; Martha, the wife of Robert Maccall, esq. of Peasemarth-place; Anne, the wife of Rufell Collet, esq. of Leefam-place; Katharine-Sarah, the wife of John Luxford, esq. of Sprivers; and Jane, who died unmarried a few years since.

1807. Jan. . . . At Pontefract, co. York, the widow of the late John Ellison, M. D. of Woolley, near Barnsley, and sister of the late Rawson Aislaby, esq. merchant in London.

Jan. 1. At Barton-upon-Umber, co. Lincoln, in her 91st year, Mrs. Blunt, sister of the late Mr. Rawson, of that place.

This day, at the annual meeting of the members of the Hurstperpoint Amicable Society, at Brighthelmston, Mr. Thomas Mitchell, their clerk, being an excellent singer, was called upon for a song, with which he had, on former similar occasions, often entertained the company; he sung it accordingly, and with his accustomed melody and cheerfulness; but it was the last he had to sing, for he had no sooner chaunted the concluding line, than he reclined his head on the back of the chair, and expired without a groan. He was a very worthy character, and greatly respected by all who knew him.

At his house in Portman-square, aged 77, John Moffatt, esq. one of the oldest directors of the Sun Fire Assurance-office.

Mr. John Thomas, solicitor, of Fenchurch-street, by running a pen under his nail, which brought on a mortification.

2. At Woodstock, co. Oxford, aged 71, Joseph Brooks, esq. banker, many years an alderman of that borough, of which he several times served the office of mayor.

At Weymouth, after a long and severe illness, borne with exemplary patience, Sarah the wife of J. Palmer, esq. one of the representatives for the city of Bath; a lady in whose character were united a large share of elegant and useful knowledge, an exquisite taste, polished manners, and distinguished worth.

3. Samuel Palmer, of Moreton-Valence, near Gloucester. While standing in his mother's garden, this day, a person with a loaded gun in his hand, in passing hastily through the gate, with the intention of shooting at a small bird, struck the trigger of the gun, which went off, and the whole charge lodged in the body of Palmer, who only survived the accident till next day.

Rev. William Gilbank, rector of St. Ethelburgh, London, chaplain to the Duke of Gloucester, and eldest son of the late Thomas G. esq. of York. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge; B. A. 1763; M. A. 1766. 'The living is in the gift of the Bishop of London.

At Norwich, much regretted, Mrs. Anguish, widow of the late Thomas A. esq. accountant-general of the Court of Chancery, and mother of the Duchess-dowager of Leeds.

4. Mrs. Harvey, wife of Mr. John H. bookfeller, at Weymouth.

At his house in St. Clement's, Oxford, aged 58, the Rev. Charles Leslie, chaplain to the Roman Catholic congregation in that city; and, on the 6th, his remains were deposited in the Roman Catholic chapel, with the usual ceremonies, attended by a vast concourse of his hearers.

5. The wife of Mr. Richard Scotney, of Thornhaugh, near Wansford, co. Lincoln.

Aged about 83, at his house in Great Ormond-street, which, with a handsome legacy and a museum of curiosities, was bequeathed to him several years ago by his uncle, Mr. Timothy Hollis, Samuel Solly, esq. of Serge-hill, near Abbot's Langley, Herts, F.R.S. and S.A. He was formerly a very considerable merchant in the Italian and Levant trade, but had retired from business several years. He was younger brother of Isaac Solly, esq. a respectable merchant in St. Mary Axe, who died a few years ago, leaving a numerous and flourishing family, and elder brother

of Edward S. esq. formerly F.S.A. who died unmarried. He married one of the two daughters and coheiresses of Dr. Hoffman, formerly an eminent physician in London, by the daughter of Mr. Reynolds, an eminent timber-merchant; she died Nov. 14, 1805, aged 59, leaving two sons, Richard Hoffman Solly, and Samuel Reynolds Solly.

This evening an inquisition was taken at Guy's hospital, on the body of James Rødd, a young lad, who, it appeared, was riding on horseback, on the 29th of December last, in Holland-street, and, in endeavouring to pass a coal-waggon going on at a slow rate, his horse unfortunately fell with him between the horses of the waggon, the hind wheel of which went over his body. Two witnesses said, they saw no driver with the waggon, The Jury returned a verdict, "Accidentally killed," but assented the horses and waggon, which was laden with coals, and belonged to Messieurs Horne and Devey, of Bankside, Southwark, at 40l. as a deadend.

6. At Slawston, co. Leicester, aged 34, Mr. William Hodgkin, grazier, son of the late Mr. W. H. of the same place, whose death is recorded in our last volume, p. 676. By the death of this person, the name of Hodgkin is become entirely extinct in Slawston, where the family has resided, as farmers and graziers, for nearly if not quite 300 years; nor are there any of the same name and family living any where else, that the writer of this article knows of. J. T.

In his 6th year, Mr. Christopher Brown, of Oxford Arms passage, Warwick-lane; a man well known among the Bookfellers of the Metropolis, of the last as well as the present generation. In early life he was placed in the house of Baldwin, of Paternoster-row, where he remained seven years, and acquired a knowledge of the bookfelling business. He then engaged himself to the late Mr. Longman, as an assistant, and continued to serve him, with strict integrity and fidelity, during the long period of 35 years; and after that gentleman retired, and relinquished the business in favour of his son, the present Mr. Longman, Mr. Brown remained, as an honourable fixture, in his place, for seven years longer; when, in a manner and under circumstances highly creditable to all parties, he was induced to retire to rest from the fatigues of a long life of labour and exertion, and to pass the evening of his days in tranquillity. It will be deemed no trivial eulogium to say of him, and it may be asserted with truth, that wherever he was known he was respected. As a servant, no man ever evinced more integrity, or more solicitude to promote the interest of his employer; as a friend,

a friend, no one could be more sincere and faithful; and as a husband and father, no one more tender, indulgent, and affectionate.

At her house in Sloane-street, Mrs. Pownall, of Everton-house, co. Bedford, relict of the late Governor P. who died Feb. 25, 1805 (LXXV. 288). She was widow of Mr. A'bell, of Everton-house, and married to the Governor in 1784.

At Warwick-house, Chestnut, Herts, said to have been the residence of the famous King-maker, Earl of Warwick, aged 58, William Newdick, esq. formerly in the oil and colour trade, in the commission of the peace for Herts, and an officer in the Volunteers of Chestnut, and brother to Mr. N. formerly of Hadley. He was buried with military honours at Chestnut, on the 13th.

7. At her house in Charles-street, Manchester-square, Dorothy the dowager Lady Head, relict of Sir Edmund H. bart. She was daughter of Maximilian Western, esq. one of the Directors of the East India Company, and second wife of Sir Edmund, 1796, by whom she had no children.

8. Jane, the wife of Clement Winstanley, esq. of Braunton-house, co. Leicester, eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Parkyns, bart. of Bunny, Notts, and sister to the late Lord Ranelagh.

In the Rules of the Fleet prison, to which he had been confined some years, for a small debt, Mr. Samuel Chiffney, a well-known jockey on the Turf, author of a publication intitled "Genius Genuine," and sole inventor of the patent bits.

9. In his 74th year, after a severe indisposition, Mr. Edward Rogers, who had kept the respectable boarding-school at Walsham-le-Willows, Suffolk, 46 years.

At Thorp, Surrey, in his 7th year, Geo. Auriol, eldest son of James-Peter A. esq. of Park-street, Park-lane.

10. In his 84th year, Mr. Alderman Price, of Leicester. Filial Affection might be suspected of partial vanity, did it dwell on peculiar traits of this truly estimable and much-respected character; but it is no flattery to his memory to say, that he approached the true Christian as near as it is possible for the fallibility of human Nature to admit; courteous in disposition, warm in affection, and ardent in friendship; the great object of his life was usefulness; and the grand spring of all his actions religion.

At Ripley, in Surrey, in her 75th year, Mrs. Spong, widow of the late Mr. Barten S.

Suddenly, in Dublin, in his 72d year, Brice Earl of Milltown, who succeeded his brother Joseph, the late Earl, Nov. 27, 1801; and is succeeded in his title and estates by his grandson, Joseph, now Earl of Milltown, who will enter his 8th year on

the 11th of February, and is the son of Joseph Leeson, esq. eldest son of the late Earl, who died before his father succeeded to the title, and Emily, grand-daughter of Gen. Douglas. The young Earl has a brother, Henry Talbot, born in 1800; and a sister, Cecilia, born in 1801, shortly after the death of her father.

11. At Wells, of apoplexy, Miss Holland, daughter of the late Samuel H. esq. of Tenbury, co. Worcester.

In her 73d year, Mrs. Kidd, of Rathbone-place, Oxford-street, mother of Dr. K. reader of chemistry at Oxford.

12. By cutting his throat, on the 10th, of which he lingered till this evening, Mr. Chretien Ochse, fur-manufacturer, Gough-square, Fleet-street.

At Pentonville, Hannah wife of John English Dolben, esq. only son of Sir William D. bart. She was daughter of the late William Hallett, esq. (son of the late William H. esq. of Cannons by Edgware), by Hannah the daughter and heiress of the late John Hopkins, esq. of Bretons, Essex. She was married in 1779; and has left a son and three daughters.

At Knightbridge, aged 50, Mrs. Bridget Nevill, wife of Richard N. esq. of Furnace, co. Kildare, Ireland, and late M.P. for the county of Wexford. She was formerly the beautiful Miss Bowerman, of the county of Cork.

At his house at Wimbledon, Surrey, in his 63d year, Sir Stephen Lushington, bart. so created April 12, 1791, M. P. for Plympton, co. Devon, and many years a member of the East India Direction. He had been several years afflicted with the gout, which had rendered him totally incapable of walking for a long period; but experienced no uncommon change in his health till within a few days of his death.

13. At Bush-hill, Edmonton, aged 74, of a lingering and painful disorder, and blind, Mr. Briggs, formerly surgeon in the Royal Navy.

Instantaneously, as soon as he got into his house, on St. Mary-at-Hill, Thames-street, Mr. Grant, fish-ale-man.

In consequence of a fall through the aperture of a trap-door, by which he dislocated the spine, Mr. Peter Harrison, of Sandwich, Kent, a reputable fellmonger, and one of the jurats of that Corporation.

At Bath, after a severe and painful illness, borne with most patient submission, Mrs. Dutton, relict of Ralph D. esq. brother to Lord Sherborne, formerly the accomplished and lovely Honor Gubbins, whose accomplishments, amiable disposition, vocal powers, and refined taste, were the theme of universal praise, as her death is now that of equal regret, in an extensive circle of personages of the highest rank and respectability.

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14. At his house in Pallenty-street, Bath, aged upwards of 80, after having been for some months in a declining state of health, Arthur Acheson, Earl of Gosford, Viscount Gosford, of Market-hill, and governor of Armagh, in Ireland. He succeeded his father, Archibald, the late Viscount, Sept. 5, 1790; married, in 1774, Millicent, daughter of Lieut.-gen. Edward Pole, and by her had issue four sons and three daughters, viz. Archibald, Lt. Gosford, married, July 30, 1805, to Miss Sparrow, only daughter of Robert S. esq. of Worthingham, Suffolk; Arthur, deceased; Arthur Pole, deceased; Edward; Olivia, married, March 14, 1797, to Robert Bernard Sparrow, esq. of Abingdon, in Huntingdonshire; Mary, married, Feb. 19, 1803, to Lord William Bentinck, governor of Fort St. George, in the East Indies, second son of William Duke of Portland, K. G.; and Millicent. The late Earl of Gosford lived, for many years after he was married, on the Continent, and was considered one of the most elegant and well-loved men of the age.

15. In King's-road, Bedford-row, aged 66, Hollis Edwards, esq. brother of Mrs. Uwin, of Castle-Hedingham, Essex. The bulk of his ample fortune goes to Abraham Wilkinson, M. D. of Enfield.

At Edmonton, aged 38, the wife of Mr. Bigg, attorney, of Hatton-street. The fate of this lady is singularly calamitous. A few days before, as she was assisting in trussing a wild duck, in consequence of her cook having abruptly left her, the point of the skewer ran into the ball of her thumb, conveying with it some of the putrid matter of the bird, which brought on a mortification that terminated in her death. She has left a family of 8 children.

At Clifton, near Bristol, much regretted, Lady Hesketh, eldest daughter of Ashley Cowper, esq. formerly clerk of the Exchequer, and widow of Sir Thomas H. Esq. of Rufford-hall, co. Lancaster. She was the lady to whom so many of the letters of Cowper the poet are addressed, to whom she was a cousin, and for many years one of his few companions.

16. At Gloucester, in his 78th year, Mr. Jeremiah Hooper, a respectable farmer, of Bulley, co. Gloucester. He has left, by will, a pair of blankets to each of the poor women of his parish. The estate which he occupied was held 77 years under a lease for his own life; and it now descends to James Wood, esq. of Gloucester.

Aged 78, James Preton, esq. of Hounslow, Middlesex; a character of great benevolence; of whom hereafter.

At Lambeth palace, the infant daughter of the Hon. Hugh Percy, born Dec. 28 last.

17. At his house in Gloucester-place, New Road, near Paddington, after long lingering under a consumption, Francis Gould, esq. principal proprietor of the Opera-house, in the Hay-market. He bore an amiable character, and is much regretted by all who knew him. His acquaintance with persons in fashionable life was very extensive; during the time he assisted in conducting the affairs of the Opera, it proved exceedingly lucrative, and he obtained the approbation of the Nobility and Gentry. He is supposed to have died possessed of considerable property, the theatrical part of which devolves to his brother. He was married, on the 12th instant, to Miss Skedgall, a lady to whom he had been attached, and a niece of Mr. Kelly, of the Opera-house.

18. At Bath, in his 95th year, Walter Long, esq. a gentleman of rather a singular but highly respectable character. He has left landed, funded, and other property, to a vast amount; and for many years was looked on as living parsimoniously. In 1766 he was a candidate for Bath, and lost his election by a majority of only one. He possessed great classical information, and a thorough knowledge of the polities of Europe; the fate of which, to the latest hour of his existence, he never despaired of, having constantly asserted that the Continent would surmount its present calamities and difficulties.

19. At Woolwich, in Kent, John Morris, esq. of the Royal Artillery, second son of Robert M. esq. M. P. for Gloucester.

21. At the house of his daughter, the Hon. Mrs. Hewitt, in St. James's-square, Bath, much regretted, Tho. Strettell, esq.

22. In New Palace-yard, Westminster, highly respected and much regretted, as a truly worthy man, James Simmons, esq. M. P. for Canterbury, and editor and proprietor of the *Kentish-Gazette*; some further account of whom will be given in our next.

23. In Abingdon-street, Westminster, Mrs. Pownall, widow of the late John P. esq. commissioner of the Customs.

26. In Portland-place, aged 83, Mrs. Berry, relict of Samuel B. esq. land-surveyor of the Customs, and sister of the late Dr. Plomer.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from December 23, 1806, to January 27, 1807.

Christened.	Buried.		
Males 1023	Males 712	Between	2 and 5 158
Females 1059	Females 720		5 and 10 50
			10 and 20 40
			20 and 30 96
			30 and 40 157
Whereof have died under 2 years old 406			40 and 50 154
Peck Loaves 3d.; 4s. 5d.; 4s. 5d.; 4s. 5d.			50 and 60 126
Salt 1. 1. 0d. per bushel; 4d. per pound.			60 and 70 123
			70 and 80 95
			80 and 90 32
			90 and 100 3
			100 0 105 0

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending January 17, 1807.

INLAND COUNTIES.										MARITIME COUNTIES.														
Wheat					Rye					Barley					Oats					Beans				
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.				
Middlef.	85	7	47	11	40	5	20	7	40	0	Effex	80	0	34	0	39	8	32	6	11	0			
Surrey	87	8	46	0	42	10	33	2	12	0	Kent	88	0	18	0	41	8	37	0	10	0			
Hertsford	75	5	13	0	41	8	28	0	10	6	Suffex	83	10	00	0	46	0	35	4	00	0			
Bedford	75	9	52	0	30	8	26	3	14	3	Suffolk	77	10	00	0	39	5	37	10	42	0			
Huntingd.	78	7	00	0	10	0	23	8	10	10	Cambrid.	72	5	43	10	35	7	22	2	28	5			
Northam.	72	0	50	3	37	8	26	9	11	0	Norfolk	70	8	17	0	37	8	25	5	36	0			
Rutland	73	0	00	0	30	9	22	9	11	0	Lincoln	70	0	37	6	37	0	23	6	42	5			
Leicefter	73	0	45	2	40	1	25	5	15	2	York	69	2	41	7	36	8	25	11	43	8			
Nottingh.	75	8	18	6	12	8	27	11	14	0	Durham	78	8	00	0	40	0	26	10	00	0			
Darby	75	0	00	0	15	1	26	10	19	4	Northum.	73	7	52	3	37	11	27	2	00	0			
Stafford	77	1	00	0	44	1	29	11	52	10	Cumberl.	73	6	54	9	39	7	25	9	00	0			
Salop	71	11	53	10	40	8	27	10	00	0	Westmor.	78	6	60	0	40	2	28	0	00	0			
Hereford	74	11	16	4	37	6	27	3	17	4	Lancaster	73	4	00	0	41	4	27	6	48	1			
Warcest.	74	3	00	0	14	0	33	1	46	6	Chefter	68	5	00	0	46	4	28	1	00	0			
Warwick	81	6	00	0	45	4	29	10	52	5	Flint	78	0	00	0	48	4	00	0	00	0			
Wilts	74	8	00	0	38	8	31	6	54	0	Denbigh	80	3	00	0	46	2	22	11	54	3			
Berks	85	6	00	0	30	11	31	9	48	3	Anglesea	70	0	00	0	36	0	21	6	00	0			
Oxford	79	8	00	0	37	4	29	0	42	2	Carnarvon	75	4	00	0	40	4	20	8	00	0			
Bucks	78	7	00	0	39	3	28	6	45	8	Merionet.	83	10	56	0	14	10	25	0	00	0			
Brecon	78	4	51	2	40	0	25	8	00	0	Cardigan	70	0	00	0	31	5	16	0	00	0			
Montgo.	71	8	00	0	10	0	23	4	00	0	Pembroke	63	7	00	0	33	8	19	11	00	0			
Radnor	73	2	00	0	38	6	22	1	00	0	Cardinath.	81	9	00	0	37	4	19	10	30	0			
Average of England and Wales, per quarter.										Glamorg.														
77 0										Gloucestr.														
77 0										Somerfet														
77 0										Monmo.														
77 0										Devon														
77 0										Cornwall														
77 0										Dorset														
77 0										Hants														
77 0										77 0														

AGGREGATE AVERAGE PRICES of the Twelve Maritime Districts of England and Wales, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated in Great Britain.

Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans	Pease	Oatmeal	Beer or Big
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
76 7	48 4	39 5	27 3	45 2	53 9	42 2	00 0

PRICES OF FLOUR, January 26:

Fine 70s. to 72s.—Seconds 65s. to 70s.—Pollard 23s. to 28s.—Bran 8s. to 10s. 6d.

Return of Flour, January 10 to January 16, from the Cocket-Office:

Total 19,216 Sacks. Average 74s. 1d. $\frac{1}{2}$ —os. 1d. $\frac{1}{2}$ higher than the last Return.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, January 17, 43s. 4d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the Returns made in the Week ending Jan. 21, 1807, is 87s. 0d. $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cwt. exclusive of the Duty of Customs paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

PRICE OF HOPS, January 26:

Kent Bags.....	4l. 15s. to 5l. 15s.	Kent Pockets.....	5l. 0s. to 6l. 10s.
Suffex Ditto.....	4l. 10s. to 5l. 5s.	Suffex Ditto.....	4l. 15s. to 5l. 16s.
Essex Ditto.....	4l. 10s. to 5l. 5s.	Farnham Ditto.....	8l. 0s. to 9l. 9s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, January 26:

St. James's—Hay....	3l. 6s. 0d. to 5l. 0s. 0d.	Average	4l. 3s. 0d.
Straw....	2l. 5s. 0d. to 2l. 12s. 0d.	Average	2l. 8s. 9d.
Whitechapel—Hay....	3l. 10s. 0d. to 4l. 18s. 0d.	Average	4l. 4s. 0d.
Clover....	4l. 10s. 0d. to 5l. 10s. 0d.	Average	5l. 0s. 0d.
Straw....	2l. 10s. 0d. to 3l. 8s. 0d.	Average	2l. 16s. 0d.

SMITHFIELD, January 26. To sink the offal—per stone of 16lb.

Beef.....	4s. 8d. to 5s. 8d.	Pork.....	5s. 0d. to 6s. 0d.
Mutton.....	4s. 0d. to 4s. 8d.	Lamb.....	4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.
Veal.....	5s. 0d. to 7s. 0d.	Beasts 2500. Sheep and Lambs	11,000.

COALS, Jan. 23: Newcastle 43s. 6d. to 49s. 6d. Sunderland 44s. 6d. to 47s. 3d.
SOAP, Yellow 78s. Mottled 84s. Curd 92s. CANDLES, 112s. Moulds 12s.
TALLOW, per cwt., 11d. St. James's 3s. 11d. Clare Market 2s. 11d. Whitechapel 3s. 11d.

BRANSCOMB and Co. Stock-Brokers, 11, Holborn, 37, Cornhill,

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE :

LOND. GAZETTE
GENERAL EVEN.
Lloyd's Evening
St. James's Chron.
London Chron.
Brit. Pres.—Globe
London Evening
The Sun—Star
London Packet
English Chron.
Times—Whit. h.
Morning Chron.
Morning Herald
M. Post—L. deer
Courier—Ev. Ma.
Dat. Ad. & Oracle
Morning Advert.
Traveller—News
Commer. Chron.
15 Weekly Papers
Bath 3, Bristol 6
Birmingham 3
Blackburn
Bury S. Edmund's
CAMBRIDGE
Canterbury 2
Carl. — Chester
Chelmsford 2
Cornw. — Covent.



FEBRUARY, 1807. CONTAINING

Cumberland
Doncaster—Derby
Dorchester.—Essex
Exeter 2, Glouc.
Halifax
Hampshire 2
Hereford, Hull 2
IRELAND 36
Ipsw. 2, Kentish 2
Lancast.—Leicest.
Leeds 2—Lewes
Liverpool 5
Maidstone
Manchester 4
Newcastle 3
Northampton
Norf.—Norwi. 2
Nottingham
OXFORD—Portf.
Reading—Salib.
SCOTLAND 15
Salop—Sheffield
Sherborne, Surry
Shrewsb.—Suffex
Staffordshire
Stamford—Tyne
Wakef.—Warw.
Winch.—Worc. 2
YORK 3, Jersey

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at HASTINGS; and of the old Conduit at MAID-TONE;
Two curious FONTS, &c. &c.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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METEOROLOGICAL DIARY for January 1807. By Dr. POLE, Bristol.

Days Mo.	M. 8th. Gr. heat	Inches 20ths.	WEATHER.
1	52 31	30-13	clear
2	20 27	30-14	cloudy and foggy
3	24 36	30- 9	morn. foggy, mostly clear
4	30 39	30- 8	morn. foggy, aft. clear
5	27 33	30-12	cloudy
6	23 31	30-11	mostly cloudy
7	21 31	30- 9	cloudy
8	28 38	30- 3	cloudy
9	41 48	29-16	cloudy at times, even. rain
10	40 44	29-19	cloudy, some rain
11	34 38	30- 7	cloudy, some rain
12	35 44	30- 5	cloudy, even. windy
13	42 44	29-18	cloudy at times
14	29 30	30- 3	light snow all day
15	18 35	30- 5	cloudy, even. rain, high wind
16	48 53	29-19	mostly cloudy
17	46 49	30- 1	cloudy at times
18	35 41	29-13	mostly clear
19	31 44	29-16	cloudy, even. rainy
20	33 42	29- 5	mostly cloudy, some rain
21	34 46	29- 1	cloudy, rainy, some snow
22	33 37	29- 8	cloudy, rainy, snowy
23	31 41	29-15	mostly clear. some rain
24	31 43	30- 6	clear
25	24 36	30 11	morn. cloudy, aft. mostly clear
26	23 38	30-12	cloudy
27	38 42	30-12	morn. cloudy, aft. clear
28	27 40	30-14	morn. mostly clear, aft. cloudy, some rain
29	34 43	30-10	cloudy
30	33 42	30- 3	cloudy
31	33 43	29-16	mostly cloudy, some rain.

The average degrees of temperature, as noted at eight o'clock in the morning, are 31 10-31; those of the corresponding month, in the year 1806, were 37 2-31; and in 1805 were 33 5-31.

The quantity of rain fallen this month is 2 inches 29-100ths; that of the corresponding month in 1806, was 5 inches 27-100ths; in that of 1805, 2 inches 44-100ths; in 1804, 4 inches, 43-100ths; and 1803 2 inches 29-100ths.

The low temperature of the atmosphere has considerably checked the progress of vegetation during this month, which advanced to remarkably in the preceding: crocuses and snow-drops, however began blowing about the middle of the month, and some of the hardier annuals are not yet wholly destroyed.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for February, 1807. By W. CARY, Strand.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.						Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.					
Day of Month	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Feb. 1807.	Day of Month	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Feb. 1806.
Jan.						12	52	56	48	30,17	cloudy
27	42	43	40	30,52	fair	13	46	54	46	,10	fair
28	37	41	40	,56	cloudy	14	46	53	45	,20	fair
29	40	41	35	,32	cloudy	15	43	52	48	,07	fair
30	35	41	30	,02	cloudy	16	49	53	46	29,85	cloudy
31	38	43	35	29,62	fair	17	40	46	38	,01	cloudy
Feb. 1						18	20	27	25	,65	fair
2	26	38	36	,29	cloudy	19	25	33	32	30,14	fair
3	31	39	35	,05	fair	20	31	46	40	29,06	cloudy
4	36	38	36	,26	snow	21	39	47	48	,76	cloudy
5	37	42	35	,32	fair	22	46	48	46	,67	small rain
6	36	46	35	,46	fair	23	37	47	35	,85	fair
7	35	43	37	,00	fair	24	30	46	46	,90	fair
8	39	43	45	,65	rain						
9	46	52	44	,30	rain						
10	40	49	46	,52	fair						
11	48	56	50	,92	fair						

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For FEBRUARY, 1807.

BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIRS OF THE BISHOP OF LEON.

JOHN FRANCIS de la MARCHE, Bishop and Comte de Leon*, was descended from an antient and noble family in Brittany.

He was born in July 1729, and was educated at Quimper in that Province. Having entered very early into the Army, he distinguished himself at the battle of Placenza in Italy, where he was wounded; and soon after, viz. 1747, promoted to the rank of captain in the Queen's Infantry, at the age of 19.

After the Peace of Aix la Chapelle, he returned to his studies. He spent some time in a seminary at Paris, and went into the Church; and, after having taken his degrees in Theology, he became Canon and Vicar General of the Cathedral Church of Treguier, with a pension of 2000 livres, which, however, he always applied to the use of the poorer students. In 1772 he was made Bishop of Leon, (to which the title of Comte is also annexed); and there being but a very small seminary in his See, he purchased a large piece of ground, and erected and fitted up a very handsome building or college at his own expence, proper to hold about 200 persons, over whom he placed Ecclesiastics, distinguished for their learning and piety: to this college he added a small seminary, where the poorer students were brought up and instructed free of all expence.

He endowed the whole of this himself with funds sufficient for the salaries of the Professors, and for the repairs of the buildings. This Establishment was completed long before the Revolution, as is known to several emigrants now in this country, and to several English who visited Brittany before that period.

Besides this work, this good Bishop was very active in various plans and pursuits for the advantage of his Diocese, and particularly for the benefit of the poor, having dedicated two-thirds of his income for these purposes. The

progress of the French Revolution is too well known to need a recital here, nor does the writer know the detail of this Prelate's opinions or conduct till the month of January 1791, when he became obnoxious to the ruling Powers by resisting the new Civil Constitution, as it was called, of the Clergy, dated August 24, 1790; by which the Bishopric of Leon was suppressed, and united to that of Quimper, in order to form the Diocese of the latter; notwithstanding which the Bishop of Leon continued to reside in his Episcopal House, and to exercise his functions.

In consequence of this want of compliance with the new order of things, several proceedings were had against him in the Department of Morbihan; and notice was sent him to quit the Episcopal House, and to deliver up all the papers relative to the temporal and spiritual government of his See.

As the Bishop, however, paid little attention to these orders, his conduct was represented to the National Assembly then sitting at Paris, who made a decree the 16th Feb. 1793, to send three Commissioners into the Department, under pretence of establishing order; and, among other things, directed, that the late bishop of Treguier, St. Pol de Leon, and Nannes, should immediately, on the notification of the decree, attend the National Assembly.

This Decree was immediately printed; and sent off to the Directory of the Department of Finistère, with orders to serve it, by an Officer of the Mairie, on the Bishop of Leon, and summon him to obey it without delay. An officer was sent directly to the District at Morlaix, with orders that the Bishop should be conducted immediately, in a carriage under a good escort, to the National Assembly.

The Bishop received this Decree the 24th, at 10 o'clock at night, and prepared to attend the National Assembly according to the Decree; but having received private advice on Friday the 25th not to go to Paris, where he would in-

* We hope to be favoured with a profile of the Bishop.

fallibly be imprisoned; and having received an express from Morlaix the same evening, whilst attending a concert at a Lady's house, that he had only a few minutes to withdraw himself from the pursuit of three officers of the *Marechaussée*, (who were setting out with a carriage to carry him off to Paris,) he immediately left the room and the house of M. de —, in the suburbs.

The Bishop's motive for escaping from the pursuit were, that he was aware of the violence of parties at Paris, that he knew his friends and parishioners at Leon would defend him, and that some blood therefore would be spilt in the conflict.

The Officers of the *Marechaussée* arrived with their carriage about half an hour after he had quitted the place; they enquired for him at M. de —'s, where he had been that evening, and announced their intention of a more particular search the next morning, an account being brought of this to the Bishop, he thought it best to pass the following day, Saturday Feb. 26, in the fields and woods, disguised as a sportsman following game.

Being informed that the Officers had been sent another way by some of his friends, he returned to the same house at night; the next morning, Sunday the 27th, he determined to quit the country, and bargained with an English smuggler which was at Ralscott, a small port in Brittany, to take him to England, and it was agreed a boat should be ready to take him up at 10 o'clock at night.

He determined to take no baggage with him, and had wished nobody to accompany him; but many persons came to attend him, and he could not prevent two of them from so doing. He set out at half past eight, and, after immense fatigue, arrived at the rendezvous by a circuitous path at 11 o'clock; his hands torn, his legs bruised, and his feet quite wet. "Providentially," he says, for this is his own account, and in his own words, "I had a pair of dry stockings, and the boatman lent me a pair of shoes." They set sail on Monday morning, the 28th, at six o'clock, the wind E. N. E. with a high sea. They saw the English coast on Tuesday afternoon, March the 1st; but an apprehension of the Custom-house Officers and the look-out boats, made the master of the vessel put off

frequently from the land; this continued all Wednesday, and they did not anchor till Thursday morning, the 3d of March at 2 o'clock, in Mounts Bay.

When the vessel was unloading, a boat came to take him up about five o'clock, and conducted him to the only house there was on the shore, kept by one Peter Carter, who spoke French, and supplied him with some warm gin and water and a bed, where he got some little rest, of which, he says in his Diary, he "had the more need, as he had spent three nights in a vile leaky boat, in very bad weather, without any bed except some sail-cloth and sailors cloaths on planks, and barrels of brandy. But, providentially," the good man adds, "I was not sea-sick; otherwise I could not have borne it, joined to the cold and the uneasiness of my feet."

His host conducted him to Marazion, about a league distant. He there met with some French, and English who understood French, who changed some French silver he had still left. He met, likewise, with a Mr. Churchill, clerk to Mr. Fox, near Falmouth, who gave him a letter to Mrs. Scott, of Penryn, and told him where Mr. Clainfie lived, who had lived and whom he had known in Brittany, viz. near St. Aulfe, in his way to London. He stopped and slept at Mrs. Scott's at Penryn, and set out on Saturday the 5th of March for the residence of Mr. Clainfie, whom he found at dinner with his family. At first they thought him an apparition, and could not believe their eyes; but after they knew him (more by his voice than his person) and they had heard his story, they burst into tears. Being Catholics, he officiated on the Sunday; they loaded him with civilities, and it was with difficulty he got away on Thursday, after having passed Ash-Wednesday with them. Mr. Clainfie insisted on his son accompanying the Bishop to London, which the latter consented to, finding the young man wished it in order to visit his brother, whom he had not seen for three years.

He met at Mr. Clainfie's Mr. Brindley, a Catholic priest, who gave him a letter to Lord Arundel, at Wardour-castle, and whom he intended to visit in his way to London.

They arrived at Exeter the 11th, where, the Bishop says, a superb Cathedral reminded him what was formerly the Religion of this Island; the same

same at Wells. They arrived at Bath on Saturday the 12th, there they met Lord and Lady Arundel, Mr. Clifford, of whom the Bishop speaks highly, Mr. Wentley, a Catholic Bishop, the French Ambassador, M. de la Lus-
seme, and his daughter, who received him with particular civility.

He spent a good deal of time with Lord and Lady Arundel, and attended the Catholic Chapel, where Mr. Heteley officiated. They left Bath on Tuesday the 15th, and passing by Windsor, where the Bishop much admired the beautiful Chapel of St. George; they arrived in Town on the 16th.

The above is an Abstract kept by the Bishop in a very small neat hand; it is interspersed with observations on the roads and conveniences of travelling in this country, on its soil and cultivation, on the civilities he every where met with, and the manner in which he was struck with the objects as they presented themselves, particularly Exeter, Bath, Windsor, and London, which he celebrates as much superior to Paris, in the breadth and length of its streets, and its accommodation for foot passengers, but not equal to it in palaces and magnificent buildings, except St. Paul's, which he compares to St. Genevieve at Paris. All this is related in the most simple and naïve manner, without those prejudices which might have been expected from a Prelate of the Roman Catholic Church. The events and observations appear to be put down the same day that they occurred, and shew the wonderful composure and tranquillity of his mind, which had leisure, so soon after the perils he had lately escaped, to observe and to note down the hourly occurrences of the day.

If the character of the Bishop had not been before well known in this country, especially to those of his own persuasion, his piety and humility, and his singular escape, would have soon made him an object of attention and interest to all who saw and became acquainted with him. His person was not in his favour, being short, and of a very fallow complexion, as most of the French are after a certain age. He was at this time in his 62d year; but his talents and vigour of mind were unimpaired, and remained so, as will be seen, to his very latest hour, verifying the observation, I think, of Seneca, "*Manet ingenium Senibus, modo permaneat studium et industria.*"

He soon became known to many considerable persons in this country, particularly to the Duke of Portland, Lord Fitz-William, Mr. Burke, Mr. Metcalfe, M. P. for Plympton, and many others distinguished for their rank, their talents, or their virtues: and as many of the French Clergy began about this time to fly to this Country, he became the rallying point to whom they all applied for advice, assistance, and relief. The numbers of them, however, were at this time not great, and the private donations were chiefly supplied by the Catholics of this Country. The Bishop was no sooner settled in his retreat, than he addressed a Pastoral Letter to his Diocese, which he begins in this manner:

"United to the Clergy of my Diocese by affection, by esteem and confidence, I find some consolation in speaking to them of the affliction which filled my breast, in being under a necessity of absenting myself from them; and I feel it my duty to inform them of the reason which determined me to withdraw myself from oppression, and to leave my own country.

"You are not ignorant, Gentlemen, that a mere report, full of the falsest imputations, was thought sufficient to produce an order for me to attend the National Assembly without delay.

"This order was brought to me at nine o'clock at night; the next morning I prepared for my departure, but they did not give me time to effect it: that very day I received certain advice that the Officers of the *Marechaussée* would arrive in a few minutes to carry me away by force.

"I feared not to appear before any Tribunal; if they attacked my doctrine, it was that of the Clergy or France, of the Holy See, and of the Catholic Church; I was ready to give an account of the hope that was in me:—if they blamed my conduct, it was easy to justify it; it was as public as it was innocent: but when all semblance of justice was laid aside, when force was employed against my person, and against that liberty which had been so often guaranteed by the new Constitution, I saw there was no longer any security in the Tribunals, in Law, or in Justice. "I was aware that the smallest degree of violence exercised against me, would have been to prohibit me all correspondence with my Diocese."

"* * * My thoughts, therefore, were occupied

occupied in providing for myself a retreat, where I might hope to communicate with my Clergy, and be able to protest them against all the attempts which might be made to shake their religious principles. * * * * *

"I feel myself compensated for the severe fatigues I have undergone, by the consolation I now enjoy of your hearing my voice, and of the interest I take in your sufferings."

He then takes notice of the arts made use of to corrupt some of his Clergy, and to induce them to take the oath to maintain the new civil Constitution of the Church, the errors and defects of which he points out at large, to shew that it is quite inconsistent with the principles and doctrine of the Roman Catholic Church.

He then finishes by saying, "that if he is prevented by violence from his personal assistance, he will not cease to co-operate with them by his continual prayers, and by all the services which his unwilling absence will permit."

This Letter is dated April 8, 1791.

After this, he learned that persecutions increased in Brittany, and that many of the Clergy of his Diocese were come over to Jersey to escape from them. He found, likewise, that the communication with his Diocese was rendered more difficult; notwithstanding which, he wrote them a second letter the 20th of August, which was printed, in the hopes of being circulated amongst them. It began as follows:

"When, my dear Brethren, the circumstances, already known to you, obliged me to leave you, the hope of communicating with my Clergy, and through them, with the rest of my Diocese, determined the place of my retreat, and was the only alleviation of my sorrow. This consolation has soon been envied me: communications have become more difficult. Domiciliary visits, researches, and inquisitions, have been increased, to prevent all correspondence, and public confidence openly betrayed. It was only by extraordinary precaution that some copies of my Letter of the 8th of April reached you, and we do not know whether the one we now address you will be able to evade that jealous attention which endeavours to counteract all our proceedings.

"We know that persecution reigns from one extremity of the kingdom to the other; that from the Bishops it extends to all the Pastors, and to every part of the kingdom.

"We learned that many of our fellow-labourers had sought refuge in a neighbouring Island. We wished much to go to them; and, after adverse winds and a difficult navigation, we have had the satisfaction of taking them in our arms; it was the most pleasing employ we had since our absence from you; but it was of short duration. We heard with grief the dangers which they had escaped, and the oppression which was the cause of them," (which he then describes:) "Such is the recital, which penetrated our heart by turns with grief and with admiration. In seeing what our Diocese now is, we recalled to our mind what it was, and tears have flowed from our eyes. Alas! what is become of that majestic Temple, the Mother Church? Her sacred walls no longer resound the daily praises of our Lord! What is become of those interesting Establishments where the youth of both sexes received pure and solid instruction, a polished and religious education, where young Ecclesiastics, formed to knowledge and piety, were reared under the shade of the Altar, and constituted our joy and our hope.

"What are become of those mansions of silence, where, at the voice of God, by the organ of his Ministers, the broken heart was healed, enmity extinguished, revenge smothered, injustice repaired, sins confessed, detested and pardoned?"

He then launches out into the most eloquent expostulations, and justifications of his own conduct, and of the causes of his persecution, in which he develops his own principles, and contends that these are the true principles of the Catholic Church, his chief crime being that he thought it right to obey God rather than men.

"They think," says he, "that the persecuting us to poverty, prison, and even death, will promote the work of their Revolution. Their enthusiasm has blinded them; they know not what they do. But we know what Charity commands us; we know that it enjoins us 'to forgive them, to bless them, to pray for them.' If we love those that love us, what reward have we? do not even the Publicans do the same? but to love our enemies, to do good to those that hate us, to bless them that curse us, and to pray for them who despitefully use us and persecute, this is our Law, this is the precept of our Divine Legislator!"

(To be continued) Mr.

MR. URBAN,

Jan. 7.

AT the commencement of the French Revolution, to which Mr. Burke with singular propriety gave the title of "accursed," we had many attempts to prove that that event had been predicted: and from the writings of some old Divines, certain passages were extracted which might appear to contain somewhat of the spirit of prophecy. But, if I remember right, these in general went to the destruction of *Popery* only, and not that of all legitimate government. The latter effect, however, appears to have been foreseen by many sensible English travellers in France, who were, rather incautiously, admitted into the undisguised society of the French Philosophers, and suspected that their continued efforts in perverting the minds of the people might eventually lead to *something like* what we have seen.

But it was not in England only, or by Englishmen, that such suspicions were entertained. All France was not blinded to the real views of the Voltaires, D'Alemberts, and Diderots. Of this I beg leave to give you a very striking proof, in an extract from the preface of a book, published at Paris in 1772, nearly *twenty years* before the Revolution was accomplished.

This work was intitled "Les Trois Siècles de notre Littérature, ou Tableau de l'esprit de nos Ecrivains, depuis François I. jusqu'en 1772." 3 vols. For the following extract from the Preface, I am indebted to the Monthly Review of that year.

"Among the writers whom we have censured, the *pretended philosophers* of the age will be particularly distinguished; and this, indeed, they ought to expect, if they are capable of doing justice to their own characters. Those who do not judge of Authors for themselves, but follow the opinion of the multitude, have hitherto looked upon them as burning and shining lights, as superior geniuses, as the benefactors of mankind: as for us who have read them, who know them, who studied them thoroughly, we assign them their proper rank and station, and throw down those altars which inconsideration had erected in honour of them.

"There is nothing more extraordinary in the history of the human mind, than the foolish enthusiasm which the *philosophy* of the present times excited, as soon as it began to raise its voice. The volatile geniuses of the capital (Paris) communicated the enthusiastic spirit to the provinces, and the tyranny of the mode ren-

dered the distemper epidemical. It was impossible indeed to make any resistance. The golden age was to appear again under this new *Astræa*; new *Platæuses* seemed to have stolen purer fires from Heaven, to animate the human race, and make it happy. *Benevolence, humanity, toleration, knowledge, virtue, happiness, &c.* were the blessings which the *Philosophers* promised to mortals; *superstition, fanaticism, ignorance, slavery*, were the anathemas of their zeal.

"But this bright horizon was soon overcast: this gracious and gentle *Philosophy* soon assumed a different tone, and exchanged its soft and compassionate language for that of rage and declamation. Its light became a flaming torch, ready to set fire to every thing: divine toleration was changed into an inexorable fury; the most important truths, the most sacred principles, the most indispensable duties, heaven, earth, the altar, the throne, every thing, in a word, *would have felt* its fatal influence, if men had been as ready to practise its maxims, as they were eager to publish them. All on a sudden errors, lies, calumnies, injuries, absurdities, torrents of gall and impiety poured forth from the box of this modern Pandora.

"So glaring and sudden a transformation could not fail to open the eyes of those who had any discernment. Strange philosophers, it was said, who demand favour from every body, and shew it to nobody!

"But people have gone farther: they have not only read the books of these philosophers, but they have followed them into the world, and watched their behaviour in public and private life, and then it was very easy to see, that what might have been considered as the mere effect of a momentary delirium, of the rage for scribbling, of the love of singularity, as having dropt from their pen undesignedly, &c. was but too frequently realized in their conduct. It has been seen that there is but little harmony among them, that they are jealous of each other, bitter enemies to those who oppose their opinions, eager to form intrigues, in order to increase and support their party; and now, to retard the utter ruin of their cabal, these haughty philosophers are seen cringing to those in power, artfully calumniating merit whenever it appears in opposition to them, and oppressing the victims of their animosity in the most mercilefs manner."

It is not necessary, Mr. Urban, to make any farther extract from this publication. What I have now given sufficiently proves that *all* France was not blinded to the real views of the revolutionary philosophers, but unfortunately the imbecility of the government

ment let them alone, perhaps thinking with this writer, that their purposes and characters once detected would become harmless. We have lived to see a different conclusion drawn, and I hope we have lived to profit by the discovery.

LECTOR.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 8, 1806.

IN March 1800, having previously informed myself of the safety and efficacy of the Cow-Pock, I began to inoculate my two parishes Leckhamstead and Akeley, near Buckingham. I was induced to do this *at that particular time*, because the Grand Junction Canal was in its progress to my immediate neighbourhood, which, like every other great work employing vast bodies of men from distant quarters, would probably introduce the Small Pox. It was my wish, that the labourers of these parishes should have the benefit of the high wages given on such occasions, without being exposed to the danger of that dreadful pestilence.

Having been in the habit of administering medicines to the poor, my offer to inoculate them was very generally accepted; and especially as most of these people are employed in milking. The common answer of such persons to my proposal was, "*we all know that nobody EVER DIED OF THE COW-POCK, and we all know that nobody EVER HAD THE SMALL-POX after it: but what an odd thing it is, that any body should think of INOCULATING with it!*" For my part I thought it very odd, these two facts being so generally known, that no one should have attempted it sooner.

I had no intention of proceeding in this practice beyond my own parishes; but I was soon applied to by a clergyman, to whom I have been more than twenty years curate, to inoculate at Greens-Norton, near Towcester, the Small-Pox having broke out in two families. I readily consented, on condition that he would prepare the minds of the people, to whom I was but little known. In this he met with opposition, and in the result, about *five hundred* persons were inoculated with the *Small-Pox*, and *Twenty-eight* by me, with the *Cow-Pock*.

I started the same day as the hired Inoculator. On the eighth I inspected the parties, and finding that they were all decidedly infected with the Cow-Pock, I desired them to give what assistance they could to the people, who were falling very fast with the *Small-*

Pox, and in great distress for nurses; *two hundred*, at one time, being in a helpless condition. Of these *twenty-eight* patients of mine, many slept with *Small-Pox* patients, and even with some who died in a most dreadful condition.

The neighbouring villages were satisfied with this test, and in the following month I inoculated more than *one thousand* persons, who were apprehensive that a very great fair at Towcester, on old May-day, would spread the *Small-Pox* over the whole surrounding country.

On the application of clergymen and other respectable inhabitants, I have inoculated, within ten miles of my residence, upwards of *four thousand seven hundred* persons, many in situations greatly exposed to infection.

In the autumn of 1804, the *Small-Pox* raging among the people employed at the tunnel of the Grand Junction Canal, I inoculated in the neighbouring towns of Stoke-Bruern, Shuttichanger, and Paulerspury, *five hundred and seventy*. In the Summer of 1806 I inoculated *two hundred and seventy* at Poterspury, the *Small Pox* being at that time in two houses of the village.

In the whole of my practice I have inflexibly avoided accepting any fee or present, except in two instances, where I had no choice. I am therefore not to be treated otherwise than as an independent evidence. In that character I make the following declarations:

1. After a practice of more than six years, no instance has occurred of any one inoculated by me being afterwards infected with the *Small-Pox*.
2. I never, during that period, have seen a single arm that required surgical assistance, or any other dressing farther than a little oil, or milk and water.
3. I never knew an instance of a life being endangered, or a taint left in the constitution by the *Cow-Pock*. On the contrary I can produce persons who date a period of health, unknown before, from the turn of the *Cow-Pock*; the disease having apparently a tendency to cleanse the constitution.—If any candid person wishes to be more fully informed, let him devote a fortnight to the full investigation of this statement *on the spot*; I promise him the use of my lists, and recommendations to fit persons in every parish where I have set my foot: and this is the only method I propose of supporting the above assertions; as local benefit to my neighbours, and not public fame or emolument, has been the object of

J. T. A. REED.

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1967

1. ALL SAINTS, HASTINGS, S.E.



2. ST. CLEMENT'S, HASTINGS, S.E.

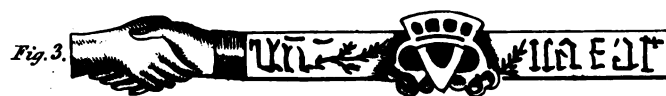


Fig. 3.

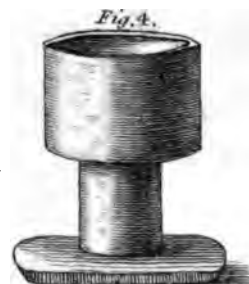


Fig. 4.

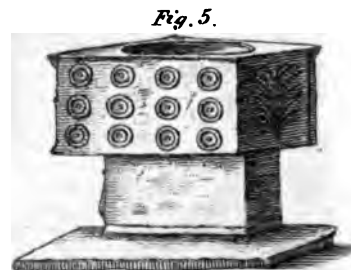


Fig. 5.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 1.
I SEND you two views, one of St. Clement's Church, the other of All Saints' church, Hastings (*see Plate I. figs. 1 and 2.*)

The Livings are consolidated, and the service is performed alternately.

Yours, &c. S. R.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 8.
I NCLOSED is a drawing (*fig. 3*) of a silver ring, being the exact size of it, which appears to have been gilt: the weight of it is six pennyweights. It was found accidentally by a clergyman on the common near Wakefield in Yorkshire. H. B.

* A nearly similar Ring is engraved in our last Volume, p. 217. The inscription is *THE RING*.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 2.
O F the two rude but accurate sketches, now sent, *fig. 4*, is the font in the church at Boslney, and *fig. 5*, the font in the church at Lancellos, both in the county of Cornwall. VIATOR CORNWALLIENSIS.

LETTER XXXVII. ON PRISONS.

Principiis obsta — OVID.

Mr. URBAN, Sambrook Court, Feb. 3.

EVERY reader who has perused the preceding Prison Histories must have noticed the disgraceful state of many of the Poor, or Parish Workhouses, and must have anticipated the necessity of a thorough reform in them, as well as in the general system of the Poor Laws; without which the industry and wealth of the country must ultimately be consumed in the support of idleness and profligacy. The indolent, or labouring poor, are a blessing to every country they inhabit; and the more numerous they are, in proportion to the other individuals of the community, the more will the wealth and comforts of the people abound; for every labourer, whether he exercise his industry by sea or by

land, who earns more than the expences requisite to support him, adds wealth in the ratio of this surplus; the labouring poor, therefore, chiefly constitute the wealth of the country in which their industry is exercised.

In this Metropolis, to which I shall principally confine my remarks, *three hundred thousand* of this class of labourers daily rise from their beds without any surplus support, who, with industry and health, are enabled to enjoy many comforts of life. As they are, however, exposed to the inclemency of weather, and to other inconveniences, *one in every three* is annually afflicted with illness, or *one hundred thousand* in the total. In London there are fifteen hospitals and as many dispensaries, each class of which charities relieves fifty thousand sick poor annually, and thus the succour is adequate to the misery; or is rendered so by the liberality of neighbours possessing a surplus. But if from extreme indigence and want of timely assistance, or from idleness, or from whatever cause the poor may be induced to enter into a Poor, or Parish Workhouse, energy, and the spirit of industry, are extinguished, the morals are corrupted, and idleness and depravity are generated. Instead of being a blessing to the country, they become the contrary; and to support them in these miserable habits there is a heavy tax on industry.

About twenty years ago the poor-rates of this kingdom might amount to half a million sterling annually; they now amount to nearly five millions; which enormous tax on industry is chiefly expended in supporting idleness and depravity.

This rapid increase of the poor-rates is truly alarming; and if it continues in the same progression, it will be about *ten millions sterling per annum*, in the space of twenty years only; which must eventually absorb the whole surplus of wealth produced by the labour of the whole nation!

Considerations of this nature have, probably, occurred to many distinguished members of the community. Eden, Rose, and others, have turned their attention to this alarming state of the poor-rates, but in vain. Whitbread, for some years past, has exercised his distinguished talents on the same subject, but without being able to lessen the

* "Prevent the beginning or growing evil."—I have not thought it requisite to make any remarks on the prisons of Southwell and Birmingham; the reader must contemplate their miserable state with pain, and the conduct of Neild in exploring them, with a view to their improvement, with admiration and gratitude.

the evil. Pitt, the late premier, for two years likewise employed his efforts to fathom and lessen them, but they eluded his grasp; and, in the midst of other important objects, he relinquished this most important one as too complicated and Herculean for even his gigantic powers to remedy. And the plan of Malthus, of monachism and nunnery of the poor, is so little connected with the nature of the human passions and propensities, as to render it either impracticable, or subversive of morals.

The length of this Essay induces me to postpone any farther remarks on these subjects, after premising that the first step towards effecting a diminution of the poor-rates, and the promotion of morality with the poor, is the demolition of Poor, or Parish Work-houses; or the appropriation of them to any other purposes than those of the present impolitic and ruinous system.

In a future Essay the subject will be farther considered by

J. C. LETTSOM.

County Bridewell, Southwell, Notts. Gaoler, William Adams, salary 110l. Fees abolished. For the conveyance of prisoners to Nottingham 7s. 6d. each; and to Redford 1l. 1s. and to Newark 4s. 6d. and the same sum each if brought back to the respective places. Chaplain, none, or any religious attentions whatever. Surgeon, Mr. Hutchinson, salary none, makes a bill. Allowance one pound of bread and one penny in money per day.

Remarks.—This Bridewell is used as a prison for those manors in this County which belong to the Archbishop of York.

The situation, a little way out of the town, was advantageously chosen, upon a gradual eminence commanding a free circulation of air. The entrance is in the centre of the front wall, and faces Burgage Green: a passage, nine feet wide, leads to the Keeper's house. On the left of the entrance is his coal house and kitchen, the window of which looks through the iron grating of a door on the opposite side of the passage, and opens into the male felons' court, which is 30 feet 6 inches by 23 feet 8 inches; it has a flagged floor, a pump, and a sewer; at the upper end is the felons day-room, 17 feet 9 by 16 feet 6 inches, with a fire-place, and iron-grated window. In the floor of

this room is a trap-door, on opening which you descend, by ten steps, into a loathsome hole, or dungeon, 13 feet by 10 and 7 feet 3 inches high, with three wooden bedsteads, on which lay some short dirty straw, and pieces, or bits, of dirty ragged rugs. The only ventilation or glimmering light this miserable place receives is through an iron-grating, 2 feet 10 inches by only eight inches, and level with the court; in this damp and loathsome dungeon seven of the prisoners, heavily ironed, sleep every night; one of them told me that when the trap door was lifted up, in a cold morning, the steam which issued out was like the smoke of a chimney. What must the miserable wretches confined every night in such a putrid hot-bed of disease suffer! I represented to the Keeper, (I wish I could add with effect), that it was unfit for any human being, during the hours of sleep; and, as there was plenty of room in the prison, he was not justified in the use of it, but expressly forbid by the statute 14 Geo. III. Behind the Gaoler's kitchen is the court-yard, for males committed for petty offences, 31 feet by 28, with a room, 18 feet 6 by 16 feet 6; it contains three wooden bedsteads, two of them for four persons each, and the other for two; this is, likewise, their day-room, in which they eat and drink, and sleep, and, in bad weather, must be in the whole day; the Keeper's parlour commands this court. Vagrants have a court-yard, 23 feet by 18, with a day and sleeping-room, 24 feet by 20, for male vagrants; and another, of the same dimensions, above it for females. A door in the wall of the vagrants' court opens into that for female felons, which is 28 feet 3 inches by 18 feet 6. By a flight of stone steps you ascend into the sleeping-room belonging to the prisoners of this class; it is 18 feet 6 inches by 16 feet 6, and contains two wooden bedsteads for three persons each; the floor of this room is plaster, and immediately over one which is appropriated to petty offenders. There is a passage which leads to the cell-yard, which has in it a pump, and lead cistern; and, very improperly, three solitary cells for the refractory, each about 10 feet by 8 and 9 feet high, with a wood bedstead, and small iron-grating over each door, through which those in solitary confinement are enabled to see and converse

verse with the female felons, in their chambers, or on the steps. At the farther end of the vagrants' court a door opens into that for faulty servants, or apprentices, which is 24 feet by 20, with two apartments, one above the other, the lower for males with two beds for three persons each, the upper for females with one bedstead for three persons, and each of them 20 feet by 18. The iron-grated window looks into the court-yard which is common to all. In this court are two solitary cells, similar to those near the female felons yard, and at the extremity is a door into a small garden, containing about a rood of land. A court for the women might be made out of this garden. No infirmary, bath, or oven. No rules and orders. Neither the Act for preservation of health or Clauses against spirituous liquors hung up. Some of the prisoners were employed by the Keeper in cutting pegs at two pence a thousand, which he sells at four pence a thousand. On a stone tablet over the door is this inscription:

"This house was built in the year 1656, and the new addition, with the walls, in 1787."

Prisoners, 4th Oct. 1805, twelve men, two women.

My dear friend, *Southwell,*
Oct. 4th. 1806.

This prison is so remarkably bad in its construction, that it is with difficulty I can describe it, so as to be understood. It is in a very dilapidated and insecure state, and instead of promoting morals, or health, is the very bane of both. Nothing can exceed the squalid wretchedness, filth, and severity, which are every where presented. I have just been conferring with a very sensible Magistrate* of this place on the subject, and who is deeply impressed with its importance. Adieu, yours truly,

JAMES NEILD.

To Doctor Lettson, London.

Postscript, Nov. 1806. I have just received a report of this prison, drawn up by the excellent Magistrate alluded to above, by which it appears that the humane and considerate Justices of this respectable County, assembled at the General Quarter Sessions, have determined upon building a new House of Correction. That a new Keeper is appointed, rules and orders made, a visiting committee formed, and a system of

labour and salutary regulations already adopted, which promise to vie with the very best in the Kingdom.

BIRMINGHAM. The Gaol for this large and populous town is called *The Dungeon*. Gaoler, *John Sumner*, salary 18 l. 10 s. but he pays a rent of 25 l. to the widow of the late keeper, Martha Wooldridge. Fees 2 s. No table. Licence for beer. No Chaplain, or any religious attentions. Surgeon from the town, if wanted. Allowance, 4 d. a day, in bread and cheese, which the Keeper sells in the prison.

The court, which is paved with broad stones, is about 25 feet square. The Keeper's house in front; and under it two dungeons, down eight steps each, have a wood bedstead, with straw and one blanket. At some particular times the Gaol has been so crowded that six prisoners have slept a night or two in each of these dungeons. On the right hand side the court are two night-rooms for women; 8 feet by 6 feet 9 inches, and four rooms over them. On the other side of the court is one small day-room for men and women, and two night-rooms, formerly the Gaoler's *stables*; the doors have each an iron-grated aperture of 12 inches square, the only light or ventilation they receive. Over these are four other rooms, but being very insecure are not used. In the Gaoler's house are six rooms for those who can pay, one is partitioned off for a drinking-room, another with lumber in it, and four have iron bedsteads, and bedding for those who can pay 2 s. 6 d. per week. On each side the bedstead is a chain and handcuff, by which the prisoner is secured, flat on his back, every night: and there is an iron neck collar, with a seven pound weight suspended by a chain, which, I was told, had been frequently used. Neither the Act for preservation of health, nor the Clauses against spirituous liquors hung up. The lower parts of the prison intolerably filthy. Prisoners, 5th. Nov. 1802, four men, three women; who, with four of their acquaintances from the town, were drinking, and some of them in a state of intoxication. My remarks to the Keeper were not totally thrown away, however; for at my visit, September, 1803, I found the drinking-room, up-stairs, converted into a bed-room, and the lower parts clean. The prisoners, men and women, six in number,

* Rev. J. T. Becher,

number, were drinking with their associates; the tap must be kept running, or how was the Gaoler to pay his rent. On my visit, 1st. Nov. 1805, prisoners, viz. 3 men, 2 women; drinking, as usual, with their friends. On this occasion I was accompanied by a very worthy and active Magistrate* of this town, who went with me to the new Gaol building here, to which, he assured me, there should be no licence for beer, nor should the Gaoler furnish any article of provision to the prisoners.

The prison for debtors, called the *Birmingham Court Prison*, is situate in Philip-street; *John Downes*, Keeper, salary none; allowance, none whatever. A damp dungeon, about 3½ yards square, in the little back yard (13 feet 10 inches by 13 feet) of the Keeper's house, and a sleeping-room above, with straw on the floor. There are three rooms to which the Keeper furnishes beds to those who can pay 2s. per week. The dungeon is used as a day-room on account of the little courtyard, and, I was informed, there were frequently four and once fifteen prisoners in it. Debtors are not permitted to work, which seems cruel, because their confinement may be forty days. Prisoner, 5th. Nov. 1802, one; Sept. 1803, three; 1st. Nov. 1805, two. At this visit I was informed that poor prisoners had an allowance of 3 d. per day from their respective parishes.

ASTON GAOL, Birmingham. is in the back yard of an ale-house; Keeper, *Jemima Tart*; salary none, but lives rent free. Two dark, damp dungeons, down ten steps, to which you descend by a trap-door level with the court, about 12 feet by 7 each, with wood bedsteads, straw, and a rug. The only light, or ventilation, through an iron-grated aperture, about 12 inches square. The doors open into a narrow dark passage. Brick floors, an inch deep in water at my visit, 5th Nov. 1802. Prisoners, none. These dungeons are unfit for the confinement of any human being, and may be numbered amongst the very worst in the Kingdom. Over them are two rooms which open into the court, each about 12 feet square, one used as a day-room, the other as a sleeping-room, with a wood bedstead, straw, and rugs, for petty offenders. Prisoners, 25th August, 1803, three runaway apprentices. Allowance 4 d.

* George Simcox, Esq.

a day. Soft water is bought at a half-penny a pail, and hard water at twelve shillings a year. At my visit, 1st. Nov. 1805, the Keeper, *W. D. Brownell*. Prisoners, three. It is called *Bordley* prison.

P. S. There seems to be great attention at the Poor-house to the numerous inhabitants.

Yours truly, JAMES NEILD.
To Dr. Lettison, London.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF HORACE.

BOOK I. EPISTLE IV.

TO ALBIUS TIBULLUS.

INTRODUCTION.

THAT this is the same Tibullus who has left us in his elegies the transcript of his tender and susceptible soul, formed, as if by the Graces themselves, to soft sensations and a voluptuous melancholy enthusiasm, is beyond all doubt, notwithstanding the scruples of the learned Cruquius: Concerning the friendship of our Poet for him, we find two memorials in his works; the xxxiii. Ode of the First Book, and the present Epistle, which, though the proper date thereof is not now to be ascertained, appears to have been written a few years after that Ode, yet, perhaps, earlier than the majority of the other Epistles.

How the learned tribe of expositors came to fall upon the conceit that this little familiar letter was a consolatory epistle, in which Horace endeavoured to cheer his sorrowing friend by an affectionate address, it would be difficult to comprehend, if we had not so many examples that these gentlemen frequently cannot see the wood for trees. Throughout the whole of this short epistle there is not indeed the smallest trace of the pretended dejection of Tibullus. But it appeared quite unnatural to these sharp-sighted wits, that a Poet, who, from the whole tenour of his elegies that are come down to us, had had so much agreeable dalliance with the Delias and Nergas of the day, should all at once be seen roving about the forests in solitude and silence entirely immersed in moral contemplations. Hereupon it occurred to them, that Tibullus, in his heroic poem to Messalla Corvinus, speaks of very great riches, of which he had been deprived by the inconstancy of fortune, and that he begins the very first of his elegies with declaring himself poor. This, they thought, explained the whole

whole affair; for, naturally, he who from a state of opulence is fallen into poverty, has every reason in the world to hang down his head. But they forgot that Tibullus, in the very place where he speaks of his lost riches, gives likewise to understand that he has still something to lose; and that the poverty which through the whole of his first elegy he paints in very glowing colours, and in which he esteems himself extremely happy, is only deserving of that name in comparison with the wealth of a Mæcenus or a Messalla, or a Cneus Lentulus; in short, that it was a kind of poverty with which no reasonable man would envy the said Cneus Lentulus his five and twenty millions of crowns, which he, according to Seneca's* account, possessed, without being able to enjoy them, and, for the most part, lost, without knowing what was become of them. This seems to have been the true state of the finances of Tibullus. During the civil commotions (probably under the last triumvirate) in his early youth, he lost the considerable estate which his ancestors, most likely by Government contracts, as Roman knights, had acquired. But, when Augustus was endeavouring as much as possible to repair the ruinous consequences of the civil war, he regained so much of it, or at least saved so much of it, from the shipwreck, as enabled him, exempt as he was from all extravagant desires, to live in ease and independence. This is amply evinced by the epistle now before us; and there is nothing in the poems of Tibullus himself that does not coincide with it. His dependence on Messalla Corvinus proves nothing in behalf of the pretended indigence of Tibullus. For every Roman of moderate station and circumstances had his patron among the great, whose client he was. This relation was the cement whereby the founder of Rome held his political fabric together; and at the period when the Republic was imperceptibly declining into a Monarchy, it was more neces-

sary than ever to have a friend and patron who was near to them on whom all depended. But this relation did not prevent, it rather promoted, the liberty and assured leisure wherein Tibullus served those beneficent deities to whose service the wise Solon confessed himself devoted even in his advanced age, and from whom, as he affirms, all the joys of mortals are derived. Tibullus loved to roam in fancy in Saturn's golden age and in the Elysian fields; he loved, like Horace, liberty and learned ease; he therefore preferred to live, like Horace too, in the country; and this letter is written to him during his residence on his estate in the territory of Pedum. Our poet, who was connected with him by similarity of dispositions and pursuits, but lived generally at a distance from him, and in a different circle, seems to have had here no other end in view, than to inform himself once more concerning the condition of his friend, to invite him in a familiar, polite, though not very earnest manner, to come to him, and on this occasion to pay him a compliment in return for the civil way in which Tibullus had spoken of his *Sermones*. The urbanity which is diffused through the whole letter, may be more easily felt than described or imitated. Nothing can exceed the delicacy with which he gives such a turn to the praise of Tibullus, as to make it at once a beautiful character of an amiable man born under lucky omens, and a nice indirect admonition to be content with all that nature and fortune had done for him, and not to disturb his satisfaction by restless endeavours to increase it. The modesty too deserves observation with which he not only treats Tibullus, who was doubtless in more than one respect his inferior, as his equal, but also in a manner makes him his superior, by the value he sets upon the favourable judgment he passes on his *Sermones*. To spare the self-love of the persons with whom he has to do, in this liberal manner, without flattery and meanness, is somewhat peculiar to Horace; and hence it is more easily comprehensible how he was able to live constantly in such good understanding with so many rivals of a class of mankind, whom he elsewhere terms, with the greatest reason, the *genus irritabile*. From the circumstance of his mentioning in the first verse only his *Sermones* (that

* Seneca de Benefic. ii. 27. He was, says Seneca, the most striking example of wealth in private persons; for he saw himself, by the liberality of Augustus, in possession of 400 million of sesterces. If we reckon four sesterces to a denarius, and six denarii to a crown, it gives the above sum.

(that is, his Satires), which were the first works he published, compared with the facetious conclusion, where he calls himself *pinguem et bene curatâ cute nitidum Epicuri porcum*, it is pretty probable that this little occasional letter was written some years before the rest. For, though Bentley seems to have ascertained, with tolerable accuracy, the years in which Horace successively composed and published his works, yet it by no means follows, that, because he did not publish the first book of his epistles before his forty-sixth or forty-seventh year, that therefore they were all written about that time—though the logic which authorizes this mode of drawing conclusions is very usual among the expositors of the antients.

Quid nunc te dicam facere in regione Pedana (1) ?

(1) Pedum was a little town between Tibur and Præneste, in the confines whereof Tibullus probably had an estate.

Scribere quod Cassi Parmensis (2) *opuscula vincat* ?

(2) Cassius of Parma, one of the conspirators who, by the death of Julius Cæsar, were in hopes of reviving the Republic, was, on the last breach between Octavianus and Antonius, of the party of the latter, and had a command in the battle near Actium. On the well-known event of that day he fled to Athens, where, at the command of Octavianus, he was murdered at his writing-desk, by the hand of Q. Varus. [Valerius Maximus, lib. I. cap. 7. sect. 7. Velleius Paterc.] The old Scholiast, in Cruquius, in his account of this Cassius, confounds the battle of Actium with the battle of Philippi, though there was an interval of more than ten years between them, and the Quintus Varus, who suffered himself to be employed as an assassin, with the Lucius Varius who in tragic poetry shewed himself equal to the best of the Greeks, by his *Thyestes** [Quintilian. lib. x. cap. 1. *Varii Thyestes cuiuslibet Græcorum comparari potest*] and in the epic department, perhaps, was only inferior to Virgil; and whom Horace unites with Virgil in that fine encomium where he says of both :

Animas, quales neque candidiores [alter. *Terra tulit, neque quis me sit devinctior*

* Dr. Blackwell also makes Varius the person who put Cassius to death. *Mem. of the Court of Augustus.*

For all that, this shallow Glossarist not only makes him an assassin, but by an *inuendo* gives to understand, that, on this occasion, he stole the tragedy of *Thyestes* from Cassius of Parma, and afterwards sent it into the world as his own. Many people thought so, says he, because Varus murdered Cassius at his writing-desk, and carried off the desk with the writings it contained; and it was well known that Cassius wrote several tragedies. The evidence would be incompetent, even though Q. Varus and L. Varius had been the same person: but, as two several names naturally denote two several persons, the anecdote gives the lie to itself, and manifestly is to be classed among those numberless others which malice and envy have at all times been busy in inventing, and which dulness and stupidity have adopted without proof and propagated without design, to tarnish the reputation of illustrious men.—I should not have dwelt so long in vindicating a poet, who, though one of the prime ornaments of the most shining period of Roman literature, is become indifferent to us, who are no longer in possession of any of his productions, had I not observed this scandalous scholium admitted into the best editions of our poet, even into those of Baxter and Gesner, and not one of the editors employing but a couple of lines for defending the honour of an innocent man thus cruelly slandered after his death.

Horace here speaks solely of the opuscula of Cassius of Parma, and gives us an adequate idea of the department to which they belonged; as he contrasts them with the opuscula of Tibullus, and thinks it paying him a great compliment to assert that he has been even able to excel them.

The interpreters of the antients often mistake the true meaning by kindly wishing to lend the author some of their wit, as if he had too little of his own; and it must be confessed that their's is not always of the best sort. Cruquius spies an irony here, perfectly indiscernible by any one else; and Baxter supposes that opuscula has in this place a quite peculiar force, and is as much as to say, works that would not be paid for by their weight in gold. As if opuscula, where the question is of little, light, occasional, ludicrous, or amatory poems, must be somewhat else besides opuscula!

Moreover,

Moreover, it is especially worth notice, that Horace could and did take the liberty to mention namely and honourably the younger years of a former friend who had been an accomplice in the murder of Cæsar, a follower of M. Brutus, and so determinate a foe to the Julian party and the subsequent Augustan, that after the death of Brutus and Cassius, he rather chose, in a kind of desperation, to side with Antonius than submit to Octavius. This likewise is a stroke that helps to make us more familiar with the moral character of our Poet, on this side too little known. As we proceed we shall light upon more such instances as shew, that, amid the selfish or voluptuous courtiers of an all-powerful, and, with all his affected moderation and pretended modesty, a sometimes dangerous Usurper, he had the honest assurance to say what he thought, *fari quæ sentiat*. Such as would perhaps reply, that this does as much honour to Augustus as to Horace, I would remind of an anecdote handed down to us by Suetonius, and which is so completely in character with the former, that we may even venture to take it on the word of an ancient glossarist. A certain Æmilius Ælianus of Corduba was accused of various crimes, into which Augustus himself thought proper to examine. The accuser, for the sake of giving the greater weight to his other charges, laid the most stress upon this: that Ælianus had used to allow himself in speaking very undutifully of Augustus. "That thou shalt immediately perceive," interrupted Augustus with vehemence; "I will shew Ælianus that I have a tongue as well as he! I will say more against his character than he against mine." And when Tiberius, in a letter to his stepfather, expressed himself very violently on the same subject, Augustus told him in reply, that he would do better to restrain his youthful warmth, and not to be so much incensed that any one should speak ill of him: "It is enough," added he, "that we have brought matters to such a pass that no man can do us any harm." Octavianus had cleared his way to the sovereign power by such infamous and cruel means, that it was now mere prudence in Augustus to rule with gentleness, and with the lustre of his new name, which spoke nothing but pure kindness, to cover the crimes with which his former was sullied.

Et mundus victus (3), *non deficiente crumena* (4)?

(3) I read *mundum victum*, and not, with Bentley, *et victum et domum*.

(4) We are imperceptibly impelled by a necessity within, to take ourselves, our own opinions and manners, for the standard, whether we would say something completely handsome to another person, or suggest to him with a good grace, how we think he ought to be. Horace seems, throughout this Epistle, always to put himself in the place of Tibullus. Indeed there was a great similarity between them, especially in the propensity to an independent and idle country-life, and in the desirable poverty, as they both call it, of being exactly so rich, and no richer, than was necessary to the gratifying of their inclinations. But the difference in the modification of it, and even in the main features of their mind, seems to have been still greater than that similarity: and though in the elegies of Tibullus we may meet pretty often with sentiments and images of the greatest tenderness, yet, in my opinion, they contain nothing of the philosophical spirit that breathes throughout the works of Horace, and gives them so peculiar a character of sagacity and a refined understanding. The proper character of Tibullus is more—or almost entirely—refined sensuality. This alone, elevated by a romantic force of fancy, might inspire him to write the first of his elegies, which is also the most beautiful, and supply him with that affecting mixture of enthusiasm of love and images of death; but nothing can make us believe, that an image like this,

—*Tacitum sylvas interreptare salubres
Curantem quicquid dignum sapiente bonoque est,*

would have suited him; or such a wish as this,

*Sit mihi quod nunc est, etiam minus: ut
Quod superest ævi, &c.* [*mihi vivere*]

would ever have come into his mind. His avenues, and thickets and bowers, are to him only the scenes of his darling propensities; and all the charms they have for him, they receive from the presence of his Delia. To Horace, his little farm is the place

Which gives him to himself again;

and when he exclaims, with such a rapturous effusion of heart,

O rus,

O rus, quando ego te aspiciam? quande-
que licebit [tibus horis
Nunc veterum libris, nunc somno & inér-
Ducere sollicitæ jucunda oblivio vitæ?

he has no need, like Tibullus, to turn his meads and grassy banks, by the magic of his imagination, into a voluptuous Elysium, where

—Juvenum series teneris immista puellis
Ludit, et assidue prælia miscet amor.

TIBULL. i. 8.

The latter, while he is praising his present humble, though plentiful condition, casts many a stolen glance, scarcely able to repress his sighs, at the splendid fortune which he never enjoyed, but was born to enjoy; and he seems to want some more agreeable dissipations, as a *nepenthe* to keep him from painful suggestions. Horace, on the contrary, sees his wishes exceeded in the enjoyment of his little fortune; *Hoc erat in votis*, &c. *Auctius atque Divinus fecere*—he has nothing more to desire than that he may keep what he has, and it might be less, without his thinking he had lost anything. Tibullus's life was a dream, and his happiness a delicious intoxication of soul. Horace lived awake, and by his experience acquired two great treasures, the knowledge of the world and the knowledge of himself. Indeed he too had trifled, and was not ashamed of it. *Nec hisse pudet, sed non incidere ludum*; but he knew when to leave off; and the tumult of life and enjoyment had not deafened his ear to the gentle voice of his genius, of his better self, admonishing him to live to himself, and in himself to seek that which mankind are seeking every where except where they would find it; and then are surprized or angry that it is not to be found.

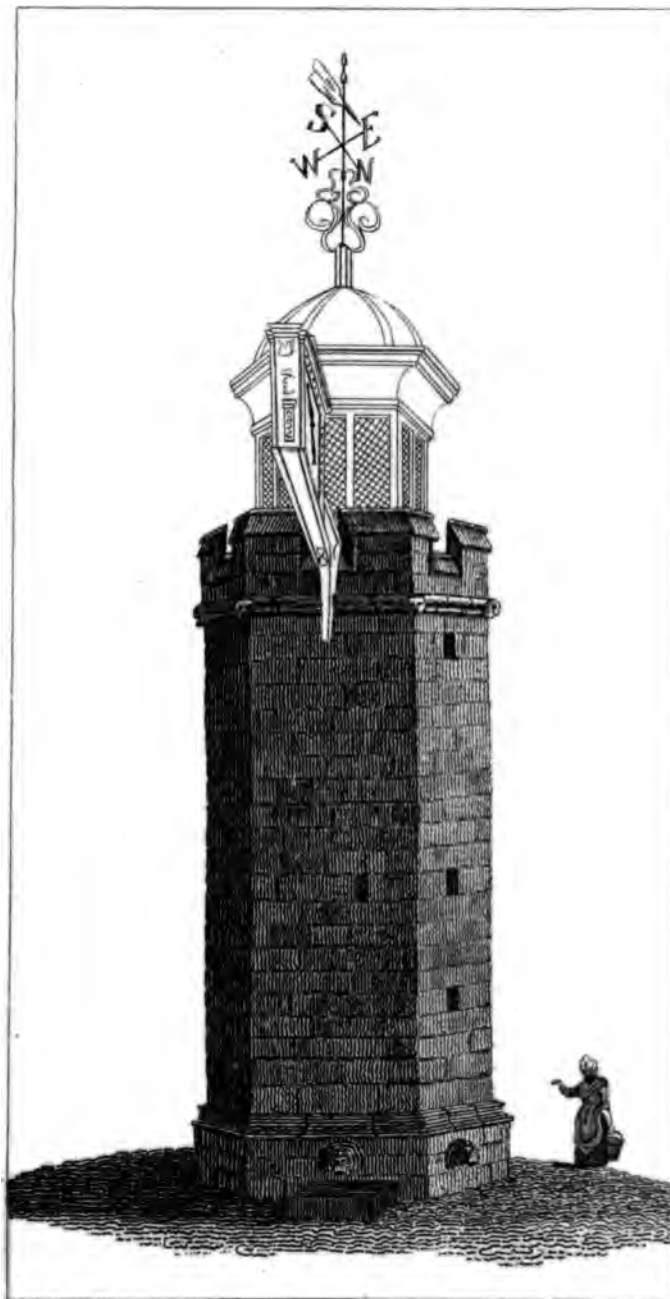
Horace therefore, in all appearance, does Tibullus too much honour, when, in the passage *Quid dulci voveat nutrimentum majus alumno*, he puts him, as it were, in his own place, nay, perhaps, already too much, in only thinking him wise enough to profit by the hint he thereby gave him. Tibullus had all that for which his friend esteems him happy; only he seems not to have been quite master of the *sapere*; and yet this was exactly that which could substantiate the rest.

—*Epicuri de grege porcum* (5).

(5) What pity that Horace could not foresee the perplexity into which this passage, after many hundred years,

would throw such a number of honest men, who labour with all their might to rescue an author who writes such beautiful Latin, and whom they cannot well avoid putting into the hands of youth, from the horrid charge of Epicurism*. It is indeed only in waggery that he talks of the fat, sleek, and well-fed Epicurean hog; that these gentlemen are well aware of: but nothing so offensive ought even to be said in mirth!—Horace, (we cannot deny it,) with all his grave morality, is at times somewhat frolicksome: the house of the jocular Mæcenas, and the Emperor Augustus himself, who was fond of this humour, had not corrected him in that particular; and indeed it is good fiddling to them that love dancing. “But may we not suppose that he here called himself an *Epicuri de grege porcum* in the same ironical sense as Socrates, in Plato's apology, and on other occasions, gave himself out for “an ignorant laic.” The evasion would not be so much amiss, if Horace here had but as good a reason for such an irony as Socrates. But of this no trace appears. In short, if the *virī barbarissimi* cannot afford any indulgence to our Bard for one joke, in reasonable regard to the bad company in which he had the misfortune to live; the company of Augustus, of Mæcenas, Pollio, Messalla, Lamia, &c. not to forget the wanton Cynara, and Lalage who smiled and prattled so prettily, *dulce ridentem*—*dulce loquentem*; then we must give him up to the censure they would pass on his philosophy, and let him do penance for his perverseness! Yet, for the sake of the reader who may not be sufficiently acquainted with the antients for finding the salt of this pleasantry so fine as in all likelihood it appeared to Tibullus, let us be permitted to add a couple of words. The Epicurean philosophy, which used the word voluptuousness—a word for ever abominated by the Romans—to denote the ideal representation of that wherein they placed the happiness of the wise, had, merely on account of this word, an universal prejudice against it. For, amidst the most profligate corruption of manners, the Romans would not have

* The good J. H. Meibom can contrive no other way of bringing him off than by reading *porcum* for *porcum*—whereby, indeed, the joke is lost, but, in his opinion, the man's reputation is saved.



*J. Fisher delin.
Ancient Conduit in the High Street, see
Maidstone, Kent. 1786
H. Bompas sculp.*

1807.] *Illustrations of Horace.*—*Maidstone Old Conduit.* 113

it seen that they had renounced the way of thinking, or at least the way of speaking, of their noble ancestors. In general, by the term Epicurean was meant a freethinker, a man to whom religion and virtue were but empty names; and the declamations of Cicero, as well as the deportment of some of the principal Romans of those times, who, that they might have some kind of philosophy, affected the Epicurean, was thought to justify the worst that could be said of them. In the time of Augustus, many things indeed were considered in a manner less austere than formerly; but the common notion that men were accustomed to entertain of the Epicureans still remained; and, though people of a good education, and who had gone through their studies in Greece, saw clearly the state of the case; yet they applied the word, at least in sport, according to the vulgar acceptance. When, therefore, Horace, by a dilogy very usual with him, calls himself an Epicurean hog, for telling Tibullus in a facetious manner, that, from the idleness he indulged in at his farm, he would find him fatter and sleeker than before, it is without any manner of consequence to the sect—as such an epithet in his mouth could be nothing else than an indirect piece of raillery on vulgar prejudice; but likewise without consequence to himself—since, for this pretended confession, which Brucker and others in good earnest take it for, he was not a hair's breadth more an Epicurean than Cicero when he writes to his jovial friend Pætus, “*Illa mea, quæ solebas antea laudare, O hominem facilem! O hospitem non graveum! abierunt.*—In *Epicuri nos adversarii nostri castra conjecimus.* &c.” The encomiums thou formerly wert wont to bestow upon my contentedness are all at an end. I am no longer the easy guest, pleased with every thing and taking all things kindly, my good Pætus! We are gone over into the camp of Epicurus, our former enemy. Not that we carry our zeal for our new party so far as the notorious defenders of it: at present we content ourselves with the tasteless elegance, in which thou thyself wert pleased when thy finances were yet in good order.—Be prepared, then, for a guest of great appetite, and who has already made considerable progress in the theory of

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good eating, &c.—Lib. 9. ep. xx. ad Familiares.—It is a lamentable case for the Ciceros and Horaces when they have readers who want an explanation of what raillery is; but the reader who can neither understand nor endure a joke is still in a worse condition!—He should consult with his physician on the subject.

Mr. URBAN. Feb. 7.

IN common with all those who value our national antiquities, I derive considerable satisfaction from the various efforts which are making at the present time to illustrate the ancient architecture of this country; and, as a mite towards the ample fund of materials now collecting, permit me to offer the accompanying representation (*Plate II.*) of a Conduit which formerly stood in the middle of the High street at Maidstone, in Kent. It was an octagonal tower, about 24 feet in height, and 8 in diameter, constructed of well-squared masonry. The ascent to the works of the clock, which were contained in the cupola, was by a winding flight of stone steps, occupying the whole interior of the edifice, and opening to the street under a small Pointed arch on the North side.

About the year 1703 the town was paved, and this Conduit destroyed. The dates 1567 and 1669, then discovered upon the leads, no doubt, marked the periods of different repairs; and the latter perhaps ascertained the age of the clock.

Maidstone is supplied with water of excellent quality, conveyed in pipes right across the river from a place called Rocky Hill in the the West Borough. These pipes communicate with three conduits in the town, one at the top of the High-street, another about the middle, which was the most ancient, and is the subject of the present communication, and a third at the bottom towards the bridge.

The improvements and alterations which have taken place within the last 30 years in many of the towns of England, although they have added much to the convenience of the inhabitants, and to the facility of travelling, have proved very fatal to many of those objects which are interesting data to the antiquary, and capable of throwing much light on the ancient domestic architecture of these islands. The

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...An Historical-
...upon the Saxons
...and by many difficulties in
...know when it will be
...a study so much neg-
...all our Antiquaries, that I
...little assistance from friends,
...little from books. Our greatest
...the Roman way, always except-
...have been here miserably
...and I can discover some
...traces in them, but still am un-
...to produce any thing perfect and
...of my own; for want of a
...thorough knowledge of the Runick;
...and it is not now a time of life for me
...to study dead languages. Had I been
...in Sweden, and was perfectly mas-
...ter of their language, I flatter myself
...that I could have made many discov-
...eries that would have been, very accept-
...able, to the curious. However, imper-
...fect as my work is like to be, I may
...perhaps one day or other send it to the
...press, and submit it to the censure of
...the world. In the mean time,

I am, dear Sir,
Your, &c.
FRANK WISE.

"I have now an old friend with me
from the Land's-end in Cornwall, who
is publishing the Antiquities of that
County; if you have not already sub-
scribed, I hope you will give me a
comodition to do it for you; as you may
be assured, from the character of the
Author (Mr. Borthwick) that the thing
will be well executed.

To Dr. Darnley.
Doctors Commons, London."

THE

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Ancient

PROJECTOR, N° LXVII.

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that every age has contributed

ing to our stock of materials,

but they are allowed to remain

employed, owing to a discovery

my persons have made of certain

substitutes for Wisdom and Virtue,

which answer *their* purpose just as well.

The question of general improve-

ment or degeneracy, however, seems

of late to have been agitated by a set of

philosophers, who have taken upon

them the pleasing task of dispersing un-

bounded riches throughout the realm,

and who fancy they know human na-

ture more intimately than their prede-

cessors. They have accordingly been

endeavouring to establish a theory upon

this subject extremely simple, and to

them extremely practicable. The re-

sult of their arduous labours and deep

consultations appears to be contained

in this single proposition; namely, that

all mankind are fools, except about a

dozen or fourteen individuals, whose

business it is to profit by their folly,

and whose opinion it is, that mankind

will never get wiser.

The lucubrations of these philoso-

phers are regularly published twice or

thrice within the space of a year, not through the slow and expensive medium of bookfellers, who wait until books are called for, and then demand a price for them, but by every method of gratuitous dispersion. Their ingenious remarks appear in the shape of handbills, of posting bills, of letters, of songs and anecdotes, sometimes elegantly printed, and "adorned with sculptures;" and are distributed not only in the repositories where they are written, but at the corners of the streets, at every turnpike, on every bridge, and every highway; and such is the impartiality of the authors that these presentation-copies are expressly ordered to be given to all classes, especially the lower, including "serving men and maids." And lest the persons appointed to disperse such valuable writings, should by negligence, or willfully, overlook any individual whatsoever, every publick edifice and dead wall is covered with them, printed in letters of such large dimensions, that the invalid may read them from his bed-chamber window, and the near-sighted may not lament having forgot his spectacles in his other coat pocket.

This last contrivance cannot be sufficiently praised for its ingenuity; for what can be more happily contrived for the benefit of those who are already half blind, or in a fair way to become so by poring over the *pocket*-editions of the works of these benevolent writers, and imbibing their principles? Nay, that the heedless passengers may be attracted in every way, the very hackney coaches are covered with large paper copies of these lucubrations, and we have seen a species of small cars decorated in like manner.

Here, too, I must pause, to admire the metaphorical benevolence of these gentlemen, who by this striking imagery (far beyond the reach of our best poets) give their readers an idea, either of gratifying their ambition by a coach, or of gaining their end in a cart. With an equally happy attention to the wisdom that speaks in hints, and in parables and allegories, they regularly publish very large editions of their works on the walls of Bedlam and St. Luke's; an illustration of cause and effect, which none of our fabulists ever hit upon, from Æsop to Doddley. Indeed, I have ever considered the two buildings just mentioned as admirably adapted for a course of lectures on the princi-

likely to succeed than an Act of Parliament, commanding an unfeigned assent and consent to all and every proposition submitted to the publick, for the cure of disease or poverty. Who, indeed, can read a quack bill, or a lot of pills, and not think it intolerable to witness the agonies of disease, or to behold the squalor of poverty? Who can temperately listen to the complaints of men in pain, or in debt, of men unable to move a limb, or to pay a bill, and at the same time read the infallible remedies and benevolent offers which decorate, not to speak of other places, the walls of the Royal Exchange? There must be something more in this inconsistency "than good men think for," since it is impossible that aches and rheums, that starvation and rags, can be more eligible than health and riches, plenty and independence, things notoriously offered every day, and for such small sums, that the benevolent dispensers of these blessings not only adapt themselves to the meanest understanding, but to the lowest pocket.

In considering the comparative numbers of rogues and fools, some are inclined to think that the latter are upon the increase; they seem to consider the parties are agreeing to intermarry and propagate the breed. Although I am not entirely of this opinion, yet I allow that many attempts have been made in the way of marriage, and perhaps these marriages have been prolific. It is no less certain, that the parties are so naturally connected, that the one cannot exist without the other; and it is equally certain, and absolutely requisite, that the number of fools should always greatly exceed that of rogues. And whatever the exact proportions may be (for no pike will ever tell us how many of the small fry he has swallowed), it seems to be not improbable that there is at present a sufficient supply of fools, or, if they are reluctant and hesitating, it must be supposed, that the numerous addresses made to them in the ways above mentioned, are not without success.

Whether their number be upon the whole increasing, is yet a doubtful point. I am rather inclined to think, that folly has not of late received any remarkable additions; and my reason for this opinion is, what would perhaps at first sight occasion an opposite conclusion. In proportion, however, to the pains taken to practise deception,

it seems not unnatural to conclude that deception is losing ground; and when it becomes necessary to assault common sense in new and unheard of ways, we may be certain that the old and accustomed methods have lost their effect. In opposition, therefore, to the ingenious writers and gratuitous publishers, whose works I have humbly endeavoured to commensurate in this paper, I would suggest to them, that it is possible they may be mistaken in their calculations. Far be it from me, however, to destroy the whole of their doctrine. I would only hint that *all* the world, themselves excepted, may not be fools, and that among the classes over whom they think they have most influence, there may be some not altogether destitute of common sense; a few more who have been wise enough to profit by experience; and perhaps many who can feel an insult to their understandings with as much keenness as the wise men who offer it. They ought also to recollect, that even in folly there are degrees, and that the fools upon whom they calculate, are perhaps no fools in the article at which they principally aim. A single act of folly, such as they prompt, may not lead to idiotism, and because a man has once been deceived, it does not follow that he should cherish the deceit or the deceiver. Still let them not be discouraged by these suggestions. Erroneous as their calculations may be, they can still reckon that new modes of address will produce new converts, and, I am afraid, they may at all times rely upon idleness, and not unfrequently upon profligacy and despair.

Mr. URBAN,
YOU have performed an acceptable service to your Readers, and to the Publick at large, in preferring the very curious Report (vol. LXXXVI. p. 1205) on the Will of the late Lord Chedworth. There is one part, however, of Dr. Parr's letter concerning the inscription on the plate, which requires such an explanation as I am certain your candour will readily induce you to give; and this, perhaps, cannot be done with more propriety than by copying the following letter from the Warwickshire Advertiser of January 10, 1807.

"SIR, When men of extensive abilities and profound erudition, are made the objects of malignant censure and wanton abuse,

buse, it becomes the duty of every well-wisher to the cause of literature, to refute the one and expose the other, by every means in his power.

"Learning, Sir, on its own account, justly claims from us a tribute of respect and admiration; but, when we find a man pre-eminently gifted with talents both natural and acquired, and joining to these the unpremeditated exercise of the noblest feelings of the heart, active humanity and unbounded benevolence, such a man, though he may possess a few trifling eccentricities, which lay him open to the ill-nature and envy of the precise and the ignorant, has still the most unlimited right to our regard, our deference, our veneration.

"Influenced by such considerations, I felt peculiarly gratified by a paragraph copied from a London paper, and inserted in your paper of the 27th September last. It was in the form of a note from the Rev. Mr. Eyre, of Solihull, addressed to the Editor of the *Morning Chronicle*, and intended to arrest the progress of a scandalous and malicious libel, inserted with the signature of John Bull, in many of the public prints; in which the Rev. Dr. Parr was charged with being himself the writer of an inscription engraven on a piece of plate, presented to him by the late Lord Chedworth. In the inscription the Doctor was praised and complimented, certainly not beyond, if equal to his deserts; but in a way in which the laws of decency and modesty forbid a man to speak of himself. Mr. Eyre in his note affirmed, that *he*, and not the Doctor, wrote the inscription in question, and promised, as soon as he had had time to arrange his papers, to lay before the public full and convincing proofs of his assertion.

"By inserting Mr. Eyre's preliminary note, you tacitly pledged yourself to give the remainder of his correspondence with the Editor of the *Morning Chronicle*, whenever it appeared, and I have anxiously looked over the columns of each succeeding paper, hoping to find it. In this hope, however I was disappointed; and should have concluded, Mr. Eyre's defence of the Doctor had never appeared, had not accident thrown in my way, a few days since, the paper in which it was published. That paper I now send to you, and beg you to copy what you will there find on the subject. It would appear both superfluous and impertinent in me to add another word, after what has been so ably said in answer to John Bull, by Mr. Eyre; I would, however, just remark, that the name of John Bull is generally coupled with honour, honesty, and integrity, and, I believe, was never before

used to cover the dark designs of a malicious libeller, or as the medium through which to convey to the public the overflowings of a mind charged with hatred and anger, and breaking forth into accusations, to which the accuser was evidently ashamed or afraid to subscribe his name.

"I am the more anxious that Mr. Eyre's refutation of John Bull's charges should appear in your paper, as it is published in the very centre of the Doctor's neighbourhood, in which neighbourhood, I am sorry to observe, there are men equally ready to revile the Doctor when absent, or to wipe his shoes when present; and whether from ignorance or impertinence, there are many who still speak of the inscription as if written by the Doctor, and characterise it as *modest, unassuming, &c.* Your publication of Mr. Eyre's statement will deprive them of the plea of ignorance, and, as a check to their impertinence, let them remember, they are reviling a man whose name will live for ever in the annals of literature, while a reference to a parish register will be the only means of ascertaining that such men as his accusers have ever existed.

"I remain, Sir, Yours,

"A CONSTANT READER.

Warwick, January 7th, 1807."

"Letter of the Rev. Mr. Eyre, to the Editor of the *Morning Chronicle*.

"SIR, On proceeding to fulfil my promise of detecting the fallacies contained in John Bull's letter, dated August 20th, and inserted in the *Oracle* of September 10th, I cannot help observing, that the quaint title of *Parr v. Chedworth*, the exact price of the tureen, and the mention of the name of the artist, the words of the inscription, and a very unkind reflection, *said* to be made by Lord Chedworth, upon Dr. Parr's request, suggest no improbable conjectures as to the real writer; and manifestly shew, that he was either in possession of Lord Chedworth's private papers, or had been furnished with them for the purpose of calumniating Dr. Parr. John Bull says, "that nothing can be more modest than the inscription to the Doctor, written by himself and to himself: that the praises are all in favour of the accipient: not a word in praise of the donor; which, as a common act of gratitude, might have been expected from the Doctor, when he himself had requested to write it." Now the facts are, that the Doctor wished to write the inscription in a different form from that in which it is composed by myself: that he intended to praise the donor, as appears from his own words when he speaks of preparing what is to be engraved on the present: that, by the desire of that

that donor, this intention was relinquished, and that the inscription in its present form must be supposed to flow from the donor, and therefore could not admit any panegyric upon him. Readers of more learning, perhaps, and taste than John Bull, would have discovered, from internal evidence, that the inscription is not written in conformity to the rules which the Doctor mentions in his letter to Lord Chedworth: and I should hope that John Bull would feel some sorrow for his precipitation, when he reads the extracts which I shall now produce from my correspondence with his Lordship for illustrating and confirming my assertion, that the inscription was written, not by Dr. Parr, but by myself.

'The publication of confidential letters written by friends is, in general, dangerous to society: and I confess myself at a loss for any reason which can justify the production of Dr. Parr's letters, for the purpose which John Bull seems to have had in view. I observe that Lord Erskine was unwilling to have them read in the Court of Chancery. But, however justified Mr. Wilton might be in producing them there, for legal purposes, and however proper it might be to publish them afterwards in the newspapers, as part of the proceedings of the Court; the same plea cannot be urged for the author or the abettor of the paper signed John Bull. I stand, however, acquitted to myself for producing Lord Chedworth's letters to me, because the contents of them will repel the injurious attack made upon a person who was equally respected by his Lordship and by myself; and I am persuaded that, were his Lordship now living, his regard to truth and honour, and his friendship for Dr. Parr, would induce him to approve of my conduct.'

"Extract of a Letter from Lord Chedworth, dated April 8, 1803.

'Dr. Parr has signified to me that he will do me the favour of accepting a piece of plate as a memorial of the reverential regard which I bear him. I am desirous of finding out what would be most acceptable to him; and what I wish is, that you should learn this for me. There is no immediate hurry for this information, as I shall not make the purchase till I go to town, which I believe will not be till toward the middle of next month. It will be necessary that the plate should have an inscription: and you will readily believe that nothing could induce me to put two words of Latin together, which might meet the eye of Dr. Parr; I should be sorry to have the plate blemished by barbarism; and I had it in contemplation to request of you the favour of an inscription. This difficulty, however, is

removed by the Doctor's kindly undertaking to write the inscription himself: you will, however, be aware of some circumstances arising from the inscription's not being written by a third person, which I cannot but regret: the Doctor cannot himself express my sentiments of him. I almost wish, on that account, that he had not undertaken the task; I could have communicated my ideas to you, and you would, I am sure, have conveyed them in elegant Latinity.'

"I transcribe my return to this part of his Lordship's letter.

'I communicated to the Doctor your Lordship's intentions and wishes with respect to the plate, and he at last said, though with manifest reluctance, that a small four tureen would be most desirable. I talked with him about the inscription, and observed, that if it expressed your Lordship's sense of him, you would, I had reason to know, be much better pleased than if it merely expressed, as I found it was to do, his sense of you; but this I urged to no purpose—he was inflexible.'

"Extract of a Letter from Lord Chedworth, dated May 17.

'I know not how to express my thanks to you for your very kind offer, respecting which I intend writing to Dr. Parr; and as, from what you tell me, I think there can be no doubt of his acquiescence, I most readily accept your assistance, by which I shall feel myself relieved from a very considerable degree of anxiety. There seemed to me too much indelicacy in my directing an inscription which contained any thing approaching a panegyric on myself to be engraved, that I own my mind shrunk from the idea: nor could I be at all reconciled to being even privy to such an intention, without attempting to prevent it. I have not the least doubt, that your inscription will fully satisfy not only me, but those who are competent judges of it. Nay, I presume to say, though I am persuaded it is superfluous, that I wish it to be short and simple, expressive of the reverential regard which I bear to Dr. P. of which I wish the plate to be considered as a sort of *monumentum et pignus*. The qualities which I most particularly revere in our illustrious friend, are his great abilities, his profound learning, his genuine zeal for liberty, his fervent attachment to revelation, his unassailable integrity, and especially his most active and boundless benevolence. What I am principally desirous of conveying is the ardour and sincerity of my respect. I have said thus much, because I wished you to be possessed of my sensations: having done that, to add a word would be censurable.'

Extract

"Extract from another Letter of his Lordship, dated May 25.

"I have had the satisfaction of receiving a letter from Dr. Parr, in which he is so good as to signify his acquiescence in what I had proposed; he adds, that he should see you, and confer with you on the subject. I have now therefore only to say, that whenever your leisure shall have served you to compose the inscription, I shall be glad to receive it, which I shall do most gratefully."

"I subjoin all that is necessary of my answer, dated June 7.

"My Lord,

"I rode to Hatton on Sunday last, to show our friend the Doctor what I intended for the inscription, which I fear you have thought long in making its appearance. He at first, to my great satisfaction, approved of it *in toto*, but afterwards suggested several alterations, of which I most thankfully availed myself."

"Extract from Lord Chedworth's reply, dated June 10.

"Dear Sir,

"I beg you will accept my most grateful acknowledgments for the very elegant inscription with which you have favoured me. I hope you do not believe that I should have had the presumption to attempt tinkering any composition of yours, if it had not been revised and approved by Dr. Parr: as it is, I shall only say, that I am highly pleased with it, and shall always thankfully remember the readiness with which you undertook the task I wished to impose on you, and the felicity with which you have executed it."

"In justice to the memory of Lord Chedworth, rather than to the honour of Dr. Parr, I shall offer a few remarks on the following passage in John Bull: "And what, gentle reader, do you imagine was the expence incurred by Lord Chedworth on this occasion? no less than 68l. 4s. 6d. Pretty well, (said his Lordship, to a friend) considering that the present was not a volunteer." By what means, I would ask, did John Bull become acquainted with the cost of the present to pounds, shillings, and pence? How can the unhandsome reflection, imputed to Lord Chedworth, both upon the request and the cost, be reconciled with the language which he held to me? Who the friend was, I know not; but what he is, no man of delicacy and good sense can doubt. If Lord Chedworth really did use the words imputed to him, he must have spoken them confidentially, and, consequently, they ought not to have been divulged by his friend. If he did not use them, that friend has invented and proclaimed a falsehood, highly injurious to the memory of his Lordship, and quite inconsistent with his known feelings and

habits. For my part, I utterly disbelieve the tale; and so, I think, will every attentive and impartial reader of the correspondence between Lord Chedworth and myself.

"I have long known Dr. Parr, and am of opinion with Lord Chedworth, in one of his letters to me, that "a complete display of his excellences might fill a volume." But I must content myself on this occasion with saying, that every one who has been honoured with his friendship for years, as I have been, will be eager to subscribe, that the variety of his attainments is to be exceeded only by the strength of his understanding, and the warmth of his heart. JAMES EYRE.

Solihull, Oct. 2, 1806."

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 4.

THE railing accusation brought by your "unlettered correspondent" Theodosius, (LXXVI. p. 1008.) against the Clergy in general, is as illiberal as it is unjust. That his picture may be true as to individuals, cannot be denied; but it must be strange indeed, if in so numerous a body there should be no instance of impropriety of conduct, or even of depravity. However this may be, there are few who mix in the world who cannot bring, from their personal knowledge, instances of conduct in the parochial Clergy which does honour to themselves, to the patrons who have promoted them, and above all, to that religion which they profess, and the belief of which they exemplify in their lives: Happy the parish blessed with such a Teacher! Happy the Diocese blessed with such a Bishop as that whose zeal and labours you record in vol. LXXVI. p. 1037! Happy would it be were *his* example followed by *all* his brethren! But, if a Bishop resides 300 miles from his Diocese, or neither visits it himself, nor enquires whether his Archdeacon visits it, is it to be wondered at if the inferior Clergy misbehave themselves, or (without any other actual notorious immorality in themselves) neglect their parochial duty? Can it be wondered at if "Evangelical Preachers," or Dissenters of any denomination get congregations, when their own church-door is shut against the parishioners by their own Rector or Vicar (though resident, as far as inhabiting the parsonage-house is residence)? The great and growing neglect of performing Divine Service on Sunday afternoon in parish churches in the country, calls aloud for interference; it drives those who have some sense

sense of religion to any place of worship that is open, rather than totally omit it; and servants of farmers and others to cricket-matches, foot-balls, and alehouses. It is not sufficient for a Bishop to say he cannot notice this, unless a regular complaint is laid before him. Is it not a serious part of his duty to visit his Diocese in person? If age or infirmity renders him unable to do this, is it not incumbent on him to employ his Chaplains to make enquiry? Is it not incumbent on him to require his Archdeacon to visit and report to him? Churchwardens are never ready to go to a Bishop to make a complaint; but when called on by one in authority, they must answer it. I do not mean that they would answer if questioned by the Proctor, when come to make what is called a Visitation, whose duty it is to collect fees, eat his dinner, and haste away; but if called on by the Bishop, his Chaplain, or Archdeacon, and asked proper questions, they then must answer. Till this is done, it is in vain to complain of the increase of Conventicles.

P. P.

Mr. URBAN, *Hillingdon, Feb. 4.*

WHEN a number of unfortunates under the distress of bodily pain have been flattered into a belief of speedy cure, to repress that expectation, and bluntly declare the fallacies of such hope, however needful, is but an ungracious task. A sense of general duty in my profession, joined to a particular circumstances, throws this upon me; and, as the ultimate advantage of our fellow creatures was the grand object, I was gratified with the sure attainment, finally, of general thanks. Advising to a magnanimous endurance of continued pain is now over: I therefore write again under happier auspices; and many of your readers, Mr. Urban, will have especial pleasure in remembering the Gentleman's Magazine of this publication.

In Vol. LXXIV. p. 1196, the pretended cure of Gout by Cold Water is called a *revised* method. The word in Italics was a delicate hint that the works of our Medical predecessors, good and bad, were as open to all as to Dr. K. He went on notwithstanding; does so still, in spite of a sable train of consequences, and writes triumphantly, as if this Cold Water

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contrivance originated with himself; claiming in no part of his writing any merit from a deep research into past authors of acknowledged use and abilities.

Matchless modesty, or some other very sufficient cause, doubtless, occasions this uncommon silence: 'tis incumbent on me to assert that Dr. K. is not under such extraordinary obligations to *common sense* only, a medical professor, certainly, teaching in no school of physick throughout the universe, some one library, or closet, in a West country town of England excepted. SENNERTUS, a learned physician of Germany, who died in 1687, had written elaborately on the Gout, &c. In my translation of 1767, by Culpeper, pp. 91 and 92, on the section "Narcotics" is the following passage:

"And there are some, also, that refer hither the washing of the grieved with cold water; and, indeed, this they do by the authority of *Hippocrates*," who, in his 5th sect. 25th aphorism, writeth in this manner: "The Gout pains of the joints, as also, convulsions, and many more of these kind of pains, are lessened and taken away by the large effusion of cold water, and plentiful pouring of it upon the part that is in pain; for a moderate stupifying and benumbing removeth the pain." And so likewise Donat. Antonius Ferrus, in his Second Tract of the Gout, chap. IX. writeth, "That he had oftentimes had experience of this remedy; and that when all other remedies were to no purpose, he betook himself unto the pouring of cold water upon the part, as unto his last shift, and that the pain was forthwith assuaged thereby. And the very truth is, that it cannot indeed be at all denied, that cold water being poured forth upon the pained part doth not only drive back, but, likewise, produce a kind of stupidity and benumbedness, and thereby assuage the pain; but it is to be feared, lest that by this means the innate heat of the part be destroyed, and so a weakness brought upon the part, by reason of which the malady may afterward be rendered more grievous; and, moreover, the humor may be impacted into the part, and there condensed and thickened; or else, haply, by this violent repulse the humors may be made to rush into the more inward parts."

I have

I have quoted this passage, because the Physicians there mentioned show how very old this summary Cold Water cure is. Indeed it has been sported from time to time by several, proving themselves the fore-runners of a cure *once for all*; and after doing incalculable mischief, it has been as repeatedly laid aside. The last fatal attempt in this way was about one hundred years ago: the nap taken since would hardly have been so long, had not Dr. Sydenham's example convinced very many that even to bear pain, during their ignorance of a safe mode of cure, was the wisest way.

Whoever studies Sennertus will be surprised that Dr. K. should adopt, amongst a great variety of remedies enumerated, *that one only* which is accompanied with the disheartening quality of moving Gout to the more inward nobler parts. Had Dr. K. taken Gout for a Thesis in the Schools, the Professor would have called for authorities, for arguments; at the same time warning the Students against any such experiments.

Now for another remedy, of another nature, from Sennertus's book. In page 83, of the same translation, under section "Mitigaters of Pain," will be found, *Stercus recens borillum vel vaccinum, in the first beginning of the Spring*. That season will shortly return, and this remedy, I can promise, shall hurt no one in any way:

In a case of extreme anguish, after six weeks confinement, where the pain in the foot made the assistance of two men necessary to hold the patient, this was applied as a cataplasm of a proper heat, with addition of some hogs lard. Instant ease commenced; and in less than ten minutes complete freedom from pain. This was renewed twice that day: on the second day after he went to London, and walked there on business without pain or relapse.

The same has been tried since with equal success.

Let me warn your readers, Mr. Urban, that every precaution as to diet, state of the bowels, and warmth of feet and trunk, is as necessary during the use of externals as ever.

Yours, &c. WILLIAM PERRY.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 8.

AN interruption made me close my last letter, after a bare mention

of Sennertus's spring remedy for mitigation of Gouty pain.

Many words are unnecessary in a comparison of *that* with the stupifying effect of cold water; the very form of one application implies comfort, whilst any cold thing, if but expected to touch the tender skin of a part in pain, conveys horror. Affected nicety to refuse Sennertus's remedy can hardly take place; for the question in removing or alleviating the rage of pain must be confined to—Will such an application do me any kind of mischief?

The Gout, however, infringes upon all seasons: how then is torture to be relieved in the other months? Do this: cut meadow grass of the first growth, a week before the haymaker's scythe, spread it thin in a shady place, and let it be turned four times a day until every plant is withered, then cut the whole small enough for management in an oven, where by a gentle warmth it must be made dry to be powdered. Sift through a coarse sieve, and keep this powder in dry stone jars close stopped. When wanted, mix two-thirds with one-third part of linseed meal, and with hot water added gradually; stir them briskly to the consistence of a poultice, and apply it immediately (if not too hot) all round the part aggrieved. Or, the grasses of dry sound land may be cut at any season of the year, and immediately pounded to an uniform mass: this, heated with a little cream or hog's lard, may be applied occasionally.

After reviving Sennertus's fame for the benefit of those most concerned, they will appreciate exactly the pretensions of Dr. K. to science in the Gout: many, not improbably, have disapproved my contempt of his doctrines, as being themselves in some degree implicated on the passive side; and I now refer all these (by way of ample amends) to a source as productive of good, as the overstretched prescription of Cold Water made it of harm: to that source from which our egotist borrowed without acknowledgment, and without discretion, adopting one occasional relief for a symptom, as cure of the disease in a latitude never purposed, and totally mistaking the nature of Gout.

Any report of success or of failure by using this external anodyne of Sennertus, if made to Mr. Urban, will, I trust, be forwarded by him to the world

world at large, and deserve universal thanks.
WILLIAM PERRY.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 9.
THERE is at present a curious and interesting portrait in the possession of Mr. Bausford near the church, Fulham, whose father was clerk to Fulham parish; which appears to have belonged to King Charles the First, as its former possessor asserted it had; and in the catalogue of that king's pictures, page 87, there is this article:

"Item, Beside the door, the picture of King James the fourth of Scotland, with a falcon on his fist, done after an ancient water-coloured piece; half a figure so big as life in a carved frame, length 2 feet 1, breadth 2 feet; done by Dan. Mytens."

In the Catalogues of the pictures of James the First, No. 879, is, "James IV. of Scotland, half length, with a hawk on his fist," apparently the same.

This piece was at Whitehall in both reigns, and must have fallen into private hands after the fire in 1697. In the same collection, two pictures of "King James, with a hawk on his fist;" and of James IV. at five years of age, as appears from the manuscript catalogues. The picture has been put on fresh canvass and reframed, and the size now is 3 feet 2 inches, by 2 feet, and one quarter of an inch; a variation owing to the new frame not being so broad in the inner margin as the ancient one.

This invaluable piece is in good preservation; and Mytens, who flourished in the reign of James I. of England, has rivalled Titian in the execution. The prototype was probably a painting in distemper, in one of the Scottish palaces. Complexion fair; eyes hazel; hair deep chestnut; bonnet black; shirt collar decked with jewels, and a small gold lace at the wrist; doublet red, with leopard lapels; robe red, lined with purple, and puffed with light cloth of gold; the rest for the falcon, in the right hand, is lilac with green filets. The arch is red marble; the arms supported by the unicorns not distinguishable; the back ground is a clear sky.
Yours, &c. H. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Ramsgate, Dec. 23.*
OBSERVING in your last volume, p. 1016, some remarks as to the time of the departure from this country

this year of migratory birds, I am inclined to think that the following information may not be uninteresting.

Being at Ramsgate in the early part of October, the usual time of their disappearance, I observed large flocks of the species of *Hirundo* collecting and clinging to the churches and other high buildings, a certain sign that the time of their supposed departure from this part of the world to some warmer climate is near at hand; and their number gradually appeared to decrease as the weather grew colder, until they had entirely left us; but about the middle of November, several Martins and Swallows suddenly reappeared; and some of the latter were actually seen flying here the last day in that month; consequently, six weeks since the period at which your Correspondent states he saw them for the last time: such a thing has never been remembered here.

It is evident that the recent mild weather is the cause of this singular circumstance; and if S. R. or any of your numerous Correspondents, will take the trouble to inform me whether such a case has occurred in other counties, it will greatly oblige A.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 10.
I WAS highly gratified by the pleasing description (in vol. LXXVI. p. 417) of a very old painting of Queenborough Castle.

If the inclosed copy of an agreement, the original being in my possession, for the materials of the Castle, is worth printing, it is at your service.

Yours, &c.

A. B.

Knowe all men by thees pres'ts, that I Daniel Judd of London, merchantt, have received and had att thensealling hereof, off Henry Segar of Quinburrowe in the county of Kent, Maior of the same, the sum of thirty pounds of lawful money of England, and is in full paymt of and for that Barne, Stable, and Coach-house, w.^h th' app'tenances, situate and being w'thin the walls of Quinburrowe Castle aforesaid, and late belonging to the same Castle; and of and for all and eu'y the tymb's, stone, brick, tyles, and oth's the mater alls thereto now belonging; and of and for all my whole ri' h', tytle, and interest of, in, and to the same p'mises and eu'y p't hereof w'th the w^h said summe of xxx. soc by me received as aforesaid, I doe cleerey acquitt and discharge the said Henry Segar, his exors, adms, and assignes, and eu'y of them for eu'r by theis

their pres'ts, sealed with my seale, dated the first day of Decemb'r N. 1630.

DANIELL JUDD.

Sealed and d'd in the pres'nce of
Ralph Smith, John Wright.

'Mr. URBAN, Feb. 4.

"EYE Witnefs," p. 23, certainly flatters in the most captivating manner; and however I may indulge in the pleasing sensation, yet I must beg leave to express my admiration of Saxon Architecture, though that admiration is inferior in warmth to the delight I entertain from the view of the Pointed modes of building in the reign of Edward III. "Had I been consulted*:" here pride and mortification by turns play the tyrant with my feelings. How delicious to feast on the momentary idea of being thought adequate to guide the rising pillar, or bend the ribbed groin! and then to ruminate on this certain truth: that I am the last man in the kingdom to be accredited in this way; or else surely "Eye Witnefs" would not object to the opinion, that a Saxon edifice would be most appropriate for the safe keeping of Saxon MSS. Let him call to mind, that most of the "basements" or crypts to our ancient piles are Saxon, such works being convenient to these situations, more so than any succeeding style, as the columns in this order are permitted to be of all heights, from one to twenty diameters, more or less; that is, as occasion may require. See Saxon crypts: St. Rembold, Oxford, and to the Cathedrals of York, Gloucester, Canterbury, &c. &c. And, if Saxon Architecture is a "bastard Greek," what are many of the new public erections about town, but illegitimate copyings from this same Greek, though of another class? Mr. Urban, as Fashion governs all things, perhaps the Tudor mode must be defended at Stow, because it is now the rage (ballard wife) at Westminster.

AN ARCHITECT.

MEMOIRS OF THE BENTLEY FAMILY.
(Concluded from p. 4.)

"RICHARD was a man of various and considerable accomplishments; he had a fine genius, great wit, and a brilliant imagination: he had also the manners and address of a perfect gentleman, but there was a certain

eccentricity and want of worldly prudence in my uncle's character, that involved him in distresses, and reduced him to situations uncongenial with his feelings, and unpropitious to the cultivation and encouragement of his talents. His connexion with Mr. Horace Walpole, the late Lord Orford, had too much of the bitter of dependence in it to be gratifying to the taste of a man of his spirit and sensibility; the one could not be abject, and the other, I suspect, was not by nature very liberal and large-minded. They carried on, for a long time, a sickly kind of friendship, which had its hot fits and its cold; was suspended and renewed, but I believe never totally broken and avowedly laid aside. Walpole had by nature a propensity, and by constitution a plea, for being capacious and querulential, for he was a martyr to the gout. He wrote prose and published it; he composed verses and circulated them; and was an author, who seemed to play at *hide-and-seek* with the publick. There was a mysterious air of consequence in his private establishment of a domestic printing press, that seemed to augur great things, but performed little. Walpole was already an author with no great claims to excellence; Bentley had those powers in embryo, that would have enabled him to excel, but submitted to be the projector of Gothic embellishments for Strawberry Hill, and humble designer of drawings to ornament a thin folio of a meagre collection of odes by Gray, the most collective of poets, edited at the Walpolian press. In one of these designs Bentley has personified himself as a monkey, sitting under a withered tree with his pallet in his hand, while Gray reposes under the shade of a flourishing laurel in all the dignity of learned ease. Such a design, with figures so contrasted, might flatter Gray, and gratify the trivial taste of Walpole; but, in my poor opinion, it is a satire in copper plate, and my uncle has most completely libelled both his poet and his patron without intending so to do." (p. 17.)

"Elizabeth Bentley, eldest daughter of her father, first married Humphry Ridge, Esquire, and after his decease the Rev. Dr. Favell, fellow of Trinity College, and after his marriage with my aunt, Rector of Witton near Huntington, in the gift of Sir John Bernard, of Brampton. She was an honourable

* "Hereby hangs a tale."

nourable and excellent lady; I had cause to love her and lament her death. She inherited the virtues and benignity of her mother, with habits more adapted to the fashions of the world.

Joanna, the younger of Dr. Bentley's daughters, and the Phoebe of Byron's pastoral, was my mother. I will not violate the allegiance I have vowed to truth, in giving any other character of her than what in conscience I regard as just and faithful. She had a vivacity of fancy and a strength of intellect, in which few were her superiors: she read much, remembered well, and discerned acutely: I never knew the person who could better embellish any subject she was upon, or render common incidents more entertaining by the happy art of relating them; her invention was so fertile, her ideas so original, and the points of humour so ingeniously and unexpectedly taken up in the progress of her narrative, that she never failed to accomplish all the purposes which the gaiety of her imagination could lay itself out for: she had a quick intuition into characters, and a faculty of marking out the ridiculous, when it came within her view, which of force I must confess she made rather too frequent use of. Her social powers were brilliant, but not uniform, for on some occasions she would persist in a determined taciturnity, to the regret of the company present; and at other times would lead off in her best manner, when, perhaps, none were present who could taste the spirit and amenity of her humour. There hardly passed a day in which she failed to devote a portion of her time to the reading of the Bible; and her comments and expositions might have merited the attention of the wife and learned. Though strictly pious, there was no gloom in her religion; but, on the contrary, such was the happy faculty which she possessed, of making every doctrine pleasant, every duty sweet, that what some instructors would have represented as a burden and a yoke, she contrived to recommend as a recreation and delight. All that son can owe to parent, or disciple to his teacher, I owe to her." (pp. 17—19.)

Soon after Mr. Cumberland's admission at Trinity College, he says, "In that period my stock of books was but slender, till Dr. Richard Bentley had the goodness to give me a valuable parcel of my grandfather's books and pa-

pers, containing his correspondence with many of the foreign literati upon points of criticism, some letters from Sir Isaac Newton, a pretty large body of notes for an edition of Lucan's *Pharsalia*, which I gave to my uncle Bentley, and were published under his inspection by Doddsley at Mr. Walpole's press, with sundry other manuscripts, and a considerable number of Greek and Latin books, mostly collated by him, and their margins filled with alterations and corrections in his own hand, neatly and legibly written in a very small character. The possession of these books was most gratifying and acceptable to me; some few of them were extremely rare, and in the history I have given in *The Observers* of the Greek writers, more particularly of the Comic Poets now lost, I have availed myself of them; and I am vain enough to believe no such collection of the scattered extracts, anecdotes, and remains of those dramatists is any where else to be found. The donor of these books was the nephew of my grandfather, and inherited by will the whole of his library, which at his death was sold by auction in Leicestershire, where he resided in his latter years on his rectory of Nailstone: he was himself no inconsiderable collector; and it is much to be regretted that his executors took this method of disposing of his books, by which they became dispersed in small lots among many country purchasers, who probably did not know their value. He was an accurate collator, and for his judgment in editions much resorted to by Dr. Mead, with whom he lived in great intimacy. During the time that he resided in College, for he was one of the senior fellows of Trinity, he gave me every possible proof, not only in this instance of his donation, but in many others, of his favour and protection." (pp. 71, 72.)

MR. URBAN, *Pulham, Norfolk,*
Feb. 2.

FROM the many tributes of respect which you have paid to the immortal NELSON, I am induced to believe that you will insert the following Observations on a subject, not only of local interest, but of national importance.

It will first be necessary to state, that when the intelligence reached us of the unparalleled victory off Cape Trafalgar, and of the irreparable loss with which

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which it was accompanied, it fell to my lot, as editor of the Norfolk Chronicle, to suggest the idea of erecting a *Statue* to the memory of the late Admiral Lord Viscount Nelson. This hint was given on the 9th of November, 1805, in the paper which contained the official details of this transcendent action. On the 17th of December following, at a meeting of the Nobility, Gentry, Clergy, and inhabitants of the County of Norfolk, it was *unanimously resolved*, "to enter into a Subscription for the purpose of erecting some Memorial in honour of their illustrious Countryman;" and a Committee was appointed to carry this resolution into effect; who, at a subsequent meeting, recommended that a *PILLAR* should be erected on some eligible spot in the County. In April, 1806, this Committee having advertised for plans, &c. to be delivered in, several drawings of columns, and of temples with triumphal arches, were exhibited by Mr. Arthur Browne, of Norwich, and other artists*; but, as the subscription did not then amount to more than eight hundred and sixty pounds, the Committee came to no resolution on the merits of the respective designs, but deferred it until the next meeting in August, when they gave it as their opinion, "that the Monument should be erected at *Burnham Thorpe*," and adjourned the meeting till the October Sessions week; under the expectation, that, as the place had been fixed upon, farther sums would be subscribed. Only two gentlemen (and on the above condition) have since added their names to the list. In October last, the Committee being of opinion that a sum not less than two thousand pounds will be adequate to the expence of erecting a suitable Monument to Lord Nelson's memory, resolved, "that the Subscription should continue open until the Easter Sessions

* A beautiful model, of a triangular form, neatly executed in stone by Mr. J. Cuthing, from one of Mr. Arthur Browne's designs, was also exhibited at this meeting. In the centre of the base was a hexagonal temple, with three triumphal arches of entrance, dedicated to the three grand victories. In the middle was a pedestal for a statue of Lord Nelson, and it was ornamented with rusticated pilasters, niches, and tablets for inscriptions, &c.; and terminated with a hexagonal obelisk, which rose to a considerable height.

in 1807; and if that sum was not then subscribed, another meeting should be held to adjust the expences incurred.

As not a single subscription has been received since the above resolution was published, the business may be considered as at an end; unless the following observations should have the effect of recalling the attention of the Committee and the Subscribers to the subject. And with this view I transmit them for publication; remarking at the same time, that there are many who coincide with me in opinion on the propriety of the plan which I have here taken the liberty to recommend.

Yours, &c. J. MATCHETT.

It would justly be considered as superfluous on this occasion (though it must ever be a delightful theme) to record the virtues, and to enumerate the achievements of this Great Commander. Yet I cannot refrain from alluding to the circumstance that he drew his first breath in *this County*, that he was educated amongst us; that his nautical skill and undaunted valour were equalled only by his godlike clemency and humanity; and that his zeal and perseverance were such, that what a Roman poet said of Cæsar may be applied to OUR NELSON:

"*Nil actum reputans, si quid superesset agendum* *."

In short that his whole life was devoted to the service of his King and Country, for whom he often bled, and in whose cause he finally perished; terminating his glorious career, like the great Gustavus Adolphus, with his sword in his hand, the word of command in his mouth, and victory in his imagination.

When we consider all this, and whilst every Briton must gratefully acknowledge that his successful exertions have for ages established our naval superiority, and secured our independence, it is surely not too much to say that some memorial, alike honourable to the departed Hero and to this opulent and extensive County, OUGHT to be erected!

Deeply impressed with these sentiments, I shall proceed to state my ideas on the subject, which appear to divide themselves into three distinct heads, viz:

* Who considered he had done nothing whilst any thing remained to be done.

1. The

1. The Amount of the Subscription.
2. The Form of the Memorial.
3. The Site on which to erect it.

And first the Amount of the Subscription. Here, unfortunately, our hopes are disappointed, and our wishes circumscribed. From some cause or other it has certainly not amounted to any thing like the sum which a due sense of his merits and services would have led us to expect. The difference of opinion relative to the form of the Monument, and to the most eligible situation whereon to erect it, may have operated against it.

Secondly, as to the Memorial itself. I should feel very much disposed to support the proposal for a Column, if it could be erected in a place where it would harmonise with the surrounding objects; or where it might become a mark, or beacon, to our brave and hardy tars, and a memento and terror to our enemies.

The Columns, or Pillars, erected at Rome, have been much admired for their beauty, and curious workmanship, but of these there are only three remaining, viz. Trajan's Pillar, (erected by Apollodorus), which is 144 feet high; and that of Antoninus, said to be 176 feet high; on the summits of these pillars, as it is well known, there were formerly colossal statues of these Emperors, and on the sides were expressed, in *alto relievo*, all their warlike deeds, and triumphs. These are now standing in their spacious *forums*, which answer, I believe, to our market places.

But these were inferior to the *Columna Rostrata*, erected in the Capitol to the honour of C. Duillius Nepos, the first Roman Consul who obtained a victory over the combined fleets of Carthage and Sicily. It is adorned with the beaks of the fifty vessels taken in the engagement, and although only nine feet high, it is the admiration of every stranger.

These columns were erected at the expense of the State; and it is not improbable that as a column one hundred and thirty feet high was erected in Woodstock Park, in honour of the Victories of the great Duke of Marlborough over

the French and Bavarians, a Naval Pillar, on a *grand scale*, may hereafter be raised to perpetuate the remembrance of the four great victories obtained by Lord Nelson*.

But, with all my respect for the ancients, I must confess that I prefer a Statue; inasmuch as it is universally admissible, and adapted to every situation.

With the exception of the Monument in London, and of the national pillar at Blenheim, I know of no column of any magnitude in this country; whilst in most of the great squares, and at the ends of some of the principal streets in London, statues have been erected to the memory of the Great and Good. Paris was likewise famous for its numerous statues. At Copenhagen, and particularly at Stockholm, there have been some noble statues erected within these few years. At Copenhagen, in the centre of the Market place, there is an equestrian statue of Christian V. in bronze, placed on a pedestal of porphyry. There is also one of Frederick V. in bronze, erected in the octagon palace at Copenhagen, in 1769. At Stockholm, in the year 1790, a fine equestrian statue of Gustavus Adolphus was erected in the centre of a square, called *La Place du Nord*, the pedestal of which is decorated with medallions of his favorite Generals.

But that which approaches the nearest to our purpose, and which might serve as an example to us upon the present occasion, if our subscription was commensurate with our object, is the pedestrian Statue of the late Gustavus (father of the present heroic King of Sweden) in bronze, which was very lately erected by the citizens of Stockholm, in commemoration of the naval victories obtained by the late King over the Russians in 1790; and in which actions the renowned Sir Sidney Smith (the Hero of Acre) bore a very distinguished part.

The late King Gustavus, with a mild and intrepid countenance, is represented holding a rudder in one hand, and extending an olive branch in the other.

I now come to the last, though not

* On the banks of the Rhine, in the Palatinate, there is a Column in the form of an obelisk, in memory of the famous passage of that river by Gustavus Adolphus, and his army. The French Republic erected a pillar to the memory of General Dampiere, who was killed by the English at the battle of Famars, May 8, 1793.

the least important consideration, viz. the site or place on which the Memorial is to be erected; and here I think our decision should be founded on the concurring practice of this and other countries. In almost every instance, we find the Monuments erected in the most frequented squares and streets; and they were not only placed *there* in honour of the illustrious dead, and as memorials of some signal victories or events, but that they might be *often* seen and contemplated by those at whose expence they were erected, and by succeeding generations.

Is that likely to be the case to any extent, if the proposed memorial be erected at Burnham Thorpe, (an obscure and remote village), where only the comparatively few who reside in that neighbourhood, and such strangers as may occasionally visit that part of the county, are ever likely to behold it?

Burnham Thorpe, in being the place of Lord Nelson's nativity, has become sufficiently famous from that circumstance alone; indeed the late Admiral has himself set an example that appears almost to decide this question. Although much attached to his native village, he did not in 1797, send the sword of the Spanish Admiral to the Minister and Churchwardens of Burnham. No! he sent it to the Mayor of Norwich, with a letter containing this remarkable expression: "In order to its being preserved as a memento of the event (the glorious victory off Cape St. Vincent), and of my affection for my native county &c." By sending it to Norwich, he rightly considered, that this hard-earned trophy would be generally seen, and that the contemplation of it, and the train of ideas it would naturally excite, in ardent, patriotic, and congenial minds, might produce the effect of stimulating others in future times to similar deeds "of gallant daring." As a local memorial of respect and gratitude, a statue of ever-to-be-lamented countryman, I think, in every respect to be preferred. If the rest of the subscribers be of the same opinion, it is immediately announced, that

order of the Corporation of Norwich, a mural Monument, of a pyramidal shape, was last year put up in the hammer of the Guildhall. The monument is in the form of a sarcophagus; and the Letter open to be preserved in a glass case therein.

it is proposed to erect a STATUE of LORD NELSON, by public subscription.

In the market-place of Norwich (the metropolis of his native country) it would appear to the greatest advantage, and be its proudest ornament. On all public occasions, thousands and tens of thousands would have an opportunity of beholding this perfect representation of their beloved HERO; among whom there would no doubt be many of those who were the companions of his dangers and his toils, and the partners of his glory and his fame.

Around it will all *Norfolk's* youth resort,
And from his memory inflame their
To matchless valour, whilst they sing his
praise!

MR. URBAN,

Dec. 2.

THE Abolition of the Slave Trade, if it should be happily effected, will do immortal honour to the Government. The Slave Trade is pernicious in a religious, commercial, and political view. In a religious view it is utterly indefensible; for stealing men, (which is practised in this trade) by the Old Testament, was to be punished by death, and the New Testament confirms the magnitude of the crime. When the Slave Trade commenced, in the time of Elizabeth, the Queen was deceived, by being told that none of the Africans should be unwillingly carried away from their country. Her words upon this were very remarkable,—“If this should happen, it would be detestable, and bring down the vengeance of Heaven upon the undertaking.” Other Sovereigns were deceived, in its being alledged that the Slave Trade would be the means of converting the Negroes to Christianity. It was not in this manner that the Apostles propagated the Gospel. On the contrary it can be proved, from indisputable evidence, that the Slave Trade stops the propagation of the Gospel in Africa. It endeavours to prevent the fulfilment of the Prophecy, which says, that “Ethiopia shall stretch forth her hands to God;” and the attempt will bring down the thunder. It provokes that stone (in the language of Scripture) to fall upon a man which, if it does fall, “will grind him to powder.”

In a commercial view, it is of extensive disadvantage, in preventing that immense source of honourable trade which

which might be entered into with Africa for numerous articles of great value (such as gold-dust, ivory, gums, dying woods, grain, &c.), independently of slaves. It is said in page 205 of a very interesting work, in quarto, intitled "Proceedings of the Association for promoting the Discovery of the interior Parts of Africa," which was published a few years since in London,—“But if on the system of the Moors (the effect of which has been tried too long to be disputed for its wisdom), associations of Englishmen should form caravans, and take their departure from the highest navigable reaches of the Gambia, or from the settlement which is lately established at Sierra Leone, there is reason to believe that countries new to the fabrics of England, and inhabited by more than a hundred millions of people, would be gradually opened to her trade.” This will not appear to be a visionary idea, but to be founded on the opinions of intelligent persons acquainted with Africa.

In a political view the Slave Trade may be said to be pernicious, if it is bad in a commercial view. This conclusion will be generally allowed to follow from the premises. At this time we are particularly in want of commerce, that our finances may not be impaired, and that we may raise seamen for our navy. There is no knowing how far the French may proceed in the conquest of Europe; and it is the express determination of Buonaparte immediately to build a vast navy, that he may subdue our favoured country. Under these circumstances it seems the part of prudence to build as large a navy, and to raise as many seamen as we well can; and, perhaps, to establish new government dockyards. It would be better to overdo than underdo the matter. And if we find we have more vessels of war than we want, we can sell them to the merchants; who will readily purchase for the purposes of trade 40-gun frigates, (which are now more required than smaller frigates), or even purchase ships of 64 or 74 guns. There is another thing of great importance to be observed upon this head, that the Abolition of the Slave Trade will strengthen the Government by increasing the number of its friends, some of whom might have hastily and injudiciously wished for its overthrow,

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on account of the gigantic and portentous evil of the Slave Trade.

The gentlemen of Jamaica have been the most strenuous and determined against the Abolition of the Slave Trade. If the trade were continued, it might cause the ruin of their property; it might make Jamaica like St. Domingo. It is from the newly imported Negroes that insurrections arise; they are often (as the celebrated Mr. Pitt observed) recruits for rebellion. The Slave Trade should be abolished; and a considerable part of the unsettled land in Jamaica should be given, in ten or twenty acre lots, to white people. By this a white militia might be raised to be a counterpoise to the blacks, which might not only prevent domestic insurrection, but repel foreign invasion. The people of Barbados, while the other Islands have lately been afraid of insurrections, have been unmolested by these apprehensions, on account of a numerous white militia, which has arisen from giving ten acre lots to white persons. In addition to this, the Negroes should be placed under the protection of the Magistrate; and, in time, they should be permitted (as has been successfully practised in some of the Spanish settlements) to purchase their freedom by degrees. It is reasonable to think that the freedom which has been gained by industry, will not be used to the disadvantage of the community. This would be better for the blacks than the imitation of their brethren in St. Domingo, who have cruelly murdered the whites, and yet have gained no freedom for themselves. It is not possible for a savage, illiterate Nation, to gain regular freedom. Mr. Locke judiciously observes, “Where there is no Law, there is no Freedom.” And how can a savage Nation administer just Laws in a regular manner?

A system might be adopted, founded on Justice and Benevolence (and, probably, our present enlightened Administration may adopt such a system on the Abolition of the Slave Trade), that would be beneficial to the negro, the planter, and the government. We have the Prime Minister strongly on our side. And the friends of humanity should still exert their endeavours to procure the Abolition of the Slave Trade from every country; to place the Negro under the protection of just and

and well-administered laws; to open a trade, upon an honorable basis, with; to civilize and to convert Africa to the Christian Faith. Our cause is insuperable, and, ultimately, victorious.

Fond, impious, Man! think'st thou yon sanguine Cloud, [Orb of Day? Rais'd by thy Breath, has quench'd the To-morrow he repairs the Golden Flood, And warms the Nations with redoubled ray.

Yours, &c. BENEVOLUS.

MR. URBAN, Feb. 7.

IN p. 36, I perused a compendious letter on the deaf and dumb. Mr. Butler calls the subject affecting, and I think he has treated it in an affecting manner. To his warm panegyric on Braidwood, the founder of the first regular Academy for these children, I certainly cannot with propriety object; although I deem it but right to apprise him and your readers, that, owing to an increase in her charges of late years, the advantages of Widow Braidwood's Establishment at Hackney, can now only be enjoyed by the sons and daughters of Opulence. The Poor, however, need not despair; a Charity named the ASYLUM was instituted A. D. 1792, in the Grange-road, Bermondsey, whither they are invited to send their deaf little ones of both sexes; and where, as a most striking example of the success attending it, William Hunter, an ingenious young man, himself born deaf and dumb, constantly assists Watson, the master, in instructing others.

I have often thought, that few, if any, deaf children, are in reality dumb. Mr. Butler's communication tends to corroborate my opinion. Being dumb I consider the necessary consequence of being deaf; not an independent effect, nor owing to any sympathy between the nerves of hearing and those of the tongue, as Montaigne and many of the Antients supposed with Platerus. Several have remained dumb, who were not born deaf, but who lost their hearing in infancy, before they had acquired speech; for indeed we may all, in some sort, be said to be born dumb, i. e. speechless, for a time. The loss of hearing also, at any age, will in time superinduce the loss of speech, either totally or partially. I have known a man, who had been deaf from the infancy of his years of age, to speak, with much greater difficulty than

his hearing by the Small Pox, continued deaf all his life after, and, at the age of 25, spoke so very ill and indistinctly, that he was of necessity put under Braidwood's care, who found him (as he told Lord Monboddo) even at that advanced age almost destitute of ideas, and was consequently obliged to teach him to think, as well as to speak.

Every person, Mr. Urban, who has his organs in proper proportion, viz. tongue, lips, lower jaw, teeth, gums, palate, uvula, and nostrils, is capable of effecting all the configurations that produce elementary sounds. Of this truth any man may easily convince himself, by running over the Alphabet with his voice, and observing the different action of such organs respectively. A complete set of these instruments, in perfect symmetry, are almost universally possessed by persons called Dumb; so that, as I observed, their want of speech appears to proceed from no other impediment, than that invertebrate one, the want of hearing. In his "Dissertatio de Loquelâ," printed at Amsterdam, 1700, Amman pointedly observes, "Gravissimæ huic calamitati pro cumulo accedit, quod omnem respuere medicinam hætenus unanimiter, quantum scio, fuerit credita, et propterea infanabili numero adscripta; at ego, re seriò mecum pensatâ, motorum plerosque, quamvis loquelæ organa haberent sana, tales esse, animadverti, quod simul et surdi essent; quare surditatem quidem medelam admittere, penitus desperavi, de loquelâ autem plane aliter sensi."—"The weight of this heavy calamity is increased, in as much as (so far as I know) it hath hitherto been universally supposed to bid defiance to every remedy, and accordingly ranked among the incurable evils; but I have thoroughly and seriously considered the subject, and have observed, that the most part of those who have been dumb, although they have the organs of speech perfect, were such as were also deaf; wherefore, although indeed I have altogether despaired of deafness receiving a remedy, I have been of a very different opinion respecting speech." Hence, I presume, it may reasonably be inferred, that if any substitute for the sense of hearing can be adopted, the faculty, or art of communication by speech may be acquired by the Deaf, although doubtless with much greater difficulty than by

by those who are enabled by hearing to modulate their voices, in imitation of others, according to their clear perception of sounds.

Abilities to reason and imitate, with powers of imagination, constitute the distinguishing prerogative of human nature; these, certainly, are not wanting in most persons born deaf. Nature has, also, mercifully bestowed on them a partial capacity at least of attaining knowledge, with all the indispensable means of pronunciation. But, through want of perception of sounds, the Deaf are precisely in the same state, with respect to speech, in which we may imagine those would be placed, who were shut up and bred together, from earliest infancy, in such a manner as to hear no language whatever spoken; i. e. in other words, without speech.

And yet, Sir, that men who never heard a sound, and still continue incurably deaf, should themselves be capable of uttering articulate expressions with the greatest grammatical accuracy; that they should be qualified to chuse the fittest words to convey their ideas to others both in speech and written language; that they should be so intimately acquainted with the various positions of the organs of speech, as to know what is spoken by another, only by looking steadily at the speaker's countenance.—This, Mr. Urban, is a fact so stupendous, that reiterated personal observation alone could have convinced me of its actual existence.

Unhappily, the unthinking generality of the world are too apt to combine the idea of Idiocy with that of the pitiable condition of the Deaf; whereas, in truth, the scale of intellectual comprehensions or understandings is variously graduated in them as in other persons: indeed, many of the Deaf possess a quickness of apprehension, and a scope of imagination and sagacity, above the common standard of their fellow-creatures who hear well.

With your permission, Sir, I shall conclude this very hasty letter with an extract from Green's "*Vox Oculis subjecta*, 1783." That gentleman's son, it seems, was either born deaf, or had lost his hearing by sickness in early infancy; and was placed by his anxious parent at Braidwood's academy, in 1780.

"On my next visit in September 1762," says Green, "his (the boy's) improvements were very perceptible, in speech,

the construction of language, and writing. He had made a good beginning in arithmetic, and surprising progress in the arts of drawing and painting. I found him capable of not only comparing ideas, and drawing inferences, but expressing his sentiments with judgment. On my desiring him to attempt something he thought himself unequal to, I set him the example by doing it myself; upon which he shook his head, and, with a smile, replied (distinctly, *visu voce*) *You are a man, Sir; I am a boy*. Observing that he was inclined in company to converse with one of his schoolfellows by the tacit finger-language, I asked him, why he did not speak to him with his mouth? To this, his answer was as pertinent as it was concise; *He is deaf*. Many other instances I could mention of expressions of the *Mind*, as proper as could be made by any boy of his age, who had not the disadvantage of Deafness."

This interesting extract is with me worth a whole volume of cool moralizing discussions; for it appeals irresistibly to the heart. Oh! Mr. Urban, if he that makes two blades of grass grow where only one grew before, *hath more merit than the whole race of Politicians*, what superior credit and distinguishing honours are due to the successful cultivator of those grounds of human reason, which would otherwise have been an unproductive, barren, and dreary wilderness!

I am truly concerned to state, that, at the last election of deaf children into the ASYLUM, upwards of 50 wretched candidates for protection were *unsuccessful*. Yours, &c. MEDICUS.

MR. URBAN, *Newcastle, Feb. 7.*
IN p. 39, are some remarks on the town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, written on "A Tour through the Northern Parts of England." Though they are, I confess, some of them but too true, yet, I think, your Correspondent rather severe, and has not given that impartial account of the place we should expect in a public communication of that sort. I do not mean to defend the conduct of the police of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in suffering every inhabitant to clean out their necessary houses, stables, &c. and lay their contents in the middle of the street at any period of the day they please. Every one, Sir, must condemn such a horrid, filthy practice, not only as injurious to the health of the town, but, also, a great nuisance; indecent.

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indecent, and extremely offensive, more especially to ladies when walking in the streets. Your Correspondent seems strangely to make the citizens of Newcastle all on the debtor side of the book; and gives them no credit for what they flatter themselves they, in some degree, are entitled to. He has taken no notice of the Assembly Rooms, universally allowed to be equal, if not superior, to those of any country-town in Great Britain. He has taken no notice of the new church of All Saints, one of the handsomest buildings of the present day, that cost the parish above 26,000 *l.* Nor has he noticed the new Market-place, now building.

The Revenues of the Corporation are very considerable, no doubt; yet they are not, I believe, equal to the extent he speaks off; though they are allowed by all to be above 20,000 *l. per annum*; even by the members of that Corporation themselves; and 'tis certainly more than sufficient to make Newcastle one of the handsomest towns in England, were their revenues properly applied. As an example, let us look to the City of Bath, that has not one fourth part of the revenues of Newcastle.

Your Correspondent seems to notice the inconvenience between Newgate-street and the Bigg market, on a market day. But, as a citizen of the place, I would recommend making one entire sweep of all the houses in the Middle-street down to the Side, as the first grand and useful improvement. In the area should be the Corn Market; on each side there would be sufficient room for all communication, either towards Mosely-street, or down towards the Side; the latter street might be easily improved, by widening the centre, and by carrying on the ascent about one hundred yards beyond the Church. Indeed it would be better still, if that part of the street were lowered, about a yard near the White Cross, and gradually brought down to the Church: by so doing the ascent would be perfectly easy, the passage through the town direct, instead of the awkward zig-zag manner in which it is carried. By this the beautiful church of St. Nicholas would be seen to the best advantage, and form a *coup d'œil* not to be equalled any where.

All this might certainly be accomplished in the course of a short period of time, were their leading member well disposed, and interested himself

in its improvement. But common report says, that the money that should be expended on the improvements of the streets, and beautifying the town of Newcastle, by public buildings on a magnificent scale, is *configned to secret service*, and *wasted* on a set of worthless pensioners, because they are Freemen.

I shall beg leave to make one more recommendation; that the worthy Magistrates of Newcastle would pay a little more attention, for decency's sake, to the dress of the several officers of the Corporation; *viz.* the Bell-man, Sergeants, &c. For, as General Doyle said in his speech the other day in the House of Commons, "Faltstaff himself would be ashamed to acknowledge such a motley crew."

Lastly, let me add a few words in the cause of Religion: That they may, in the plenitude of their riches, be pleased to restore to the inferior servants of our Holy Religion, the allowances they were wont formerly to do; that, by such essential service towards their general appearance, the lower orders of society may look up to them with respect, as the Shepherds adored our Saviour, and pray to God to take them in his holy keeping.

Yours, &c. A CITIZEN.

MR. URBAN, *London, Feb. 9.*
H^{AVING} read in p. 82, a very correct account of that gallant and meritorious officer, the late Admiral Sir Richard King; and having noticed in your last volume, p. 1174, a short and very inaccurate account of his funeral; I take the liberty of sending you the names of the mourners, and pall-bearers, who attended the funeral of their lamented relative, or friend. I also beg leave to correct another mistake: Sir Richard King was in his 77th, and not his 86th year.

Chief Mourner: Charles Orton, Esq. nephew of the deceased.—Mourners: James Barnett, Esq. George Musgrave, Esq. John Bobb, Esq. Charles Brewer, Esq.—Pall Bearers: General Sir Alured Clarke, K. B.; Sir F. J. Hartwell, Bart. Commissioner of the Navy; Sir Robert Ansell, Bart.; — Ansell, Esq.; Vice Admiral Savage; Capt. Ruggen, Royal Navy.

Some other friends of the deceased attended; and many, out of regard to his memory, who were prevented attending,

sions, to profess unfeigned devotion to our ancient works. Well; his delineation, his manner of restoration, his where, and how, was fortune'd, as in fact, we find the Palace has been under professional dominion, every part, in some degree or other, bearing the marks of hammer, brush, or trowel; and it now becomes my province to investigate these matters by fair and open discussion. My pretensions to this office rest on long experience, and long attachment to the Antiquities of the country. It will be taken on credit, I am on this occasion an "upright judge." I am independent, as I mean to speak the truth; have no interest before me, as I am certain of touching no *solid* reward, except thanks at this time for being "entertaining*." Envy I have none; my lot is so low, I can hardly hope to rise, Prejudice nigh overwhelming me. Malice I have none, as I had rather convert than condemn. Uncharitableness I utterly wash my hands of, being too sensible we all are liable by nature to err. Upon these premises I come forward to arraign the TASTE OF THE DAY, chaunting my old song, with the constant burthen, "Veneration for the Antiquities of England." Soaring so high in mental bustle, I had almost lost sight of my friend the Grecian Professionalist, who, on finding things against him in changeable tide, dutifully bowed the head, and retired with all his documents§, and all his mortifications; to wait at Fortune's call a brighter day.

I refer the reader to my survey of the Palace in 1800 (vol. LXX. p. 33) in its then condition; as it is necessary he should be well studied in this respect, and go with true interest into the subject now about to be scanned and illustrated. The method I observed, of introducing each edifice to view at that period, will again be attended to; whence it may be seen, what parts have been subsequently done away, or altered, and what new elevations have been set up in the prevailing fantastic style of building — *Baby-houses of Compo*, unworthy the name of Architecture I.

* Vol. LXXVI, p. 901.

§ Exhibited in the House of Lords and from time to time in the Royal Academy.

‡ Retort courteous. Sir C. Wren called our cathedrals "Mountains of stone, unworthy the name of Architecture."

New Palace Yard. East side; untouched. South side; a coach-way has been made through those buildings on the left, and abutting against the North front of the Hall. The archway to this "drive," is but an indication of a something that is to be; it gives an extreme flat Pointed arch, which arch and its jambs are done in a make-shift way with stone and brick; and the head-way in continuation with lath and plaster, or *Compo*. The two coffee-houses against the front of the Hall remain, but the public-houses hiding the basement of the building to the right are demolished.

West side of the Hall. Many of the modern erections standing before the line, with some of the Tudor offices, are done away; and in lieu of these latter contingences, one or two new elevations have been set up, with "bastard" copyings of the Tudor windows, suffered to stand, as they happen not to interfere with the present line of arrangement. Let it be said, the new windows are made of *deal*, correct in their heads, but the fills not so, being on the *improved* plan. The new doorways partake of the same inattention; no architraves, and the doors are set back from the face of the wall one foot at least, in a return, after the common modern house way; and nothing more seems to be attempted than to bring out the mere Tudor flat arch sweep. Towards the Southern extremity of this side of the Hall, a few alterations are making in the crypts of the old attached chambers, by way of a passage to an opening cut through the thickness of the wall of the Hall; and, that light may be obtained, several Pointed openings are made ranging with some original openings of the crypts. Soaverse are these *imitators* to anything like a faithful copy, modern key-stones are inserted instead of the ancient centre arch joint; the one and universal mode of ancient masonry pursued over the the land. As these very arch jointings are at the elbows of the workmen, nothing but a perverse and wilful determination to set such authority at defiance, can have impelled them to a departure from so much truth and character. At the back of the Tudor building running on the right of the front of the Hall, is a very ancient chamber (Court of Exchequer); and by the remains of doors, windows, &c. it must be of the earliest Pointed style of

of workmanship. Many of the windows have been cut into, and otherwise hawcocked, about the time of Elizabeth. One window, however, remains perfect at the West end of this court; and the design possesses so much originality, and so much of that which is curious, that too much cannot be advanced to procure it respect, and to preserve it from demolition, in case any sudden impulse of improvement happens to range this way. On the basement, and directly beneath this window, is another window in the same taste, but plainer in form. I blush to note, that a brick wall is running up in contact with this relic. Call you this restoring of the Palace? Wade on. I have a gulph to struggle through, thick set with glaring innovations; one succeeding another in all the *monstrosity* of barefaced improvement. Courage, heart! proceed! Not to conquer; I despair of that; but to controul. Hope goes with me in this at least!

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 5.
THE letters which have appeared in your Magazine from Dr. Milner, and Mr. Churton, on the subject of Oaths, induce me to request the insertion of extracts from a very curious state paper, which is to be found in the Rolls of Parliament of the 39th year of King Henry the Sixth, and in the fifth volume of the printed copy.

Richard (Plantagenet) Duke of York, on the 16th of October in that year, in the Parliament-chamber delivered to the Chancellor, to be opened to the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament assembled, his claim of right to the Crown of England, setting forth his descent as lineal heir to King Edward the Third, through his third son Lionel Duke of Clarence. On the 17th of October, the Lords waited upon the King, and opened the matter to him by the mouth of the Chancellor, and were commanded to search for objections against the claim. On the 18th of October, the Lords sent for the King's Justices to the Parliament-chamber, to give their advice and counsel in the affair; who took until the 20th of October to consider of it, and then prudently answered, that it was too great a thing for them to meddle with. The King's Serjeants and Attorney were then consulted, but also declined giving

an opinion. The Lords then delivered their own objections; among which, the following is the first:

"First, it is thought that the Lordes of this lond must nedes calle to their remembraunce, the grete Othes the which they have made to the Kyng our Soverayn Lord, the which may be leyde to the seid Duc of York, and that the Lordes may not breke thoo Othes."

To which the Duke of York made answer as follows:

"The said Richard answereth and saith, that every man, under the peyne of everlasting dampnation, is bounden to obeye to the lawe and commaundementes of God, by the which lawe and commaundementes, trouthe and justice owe to be preferred and observed, and untrouthe and injustice leyd apart and repressed; and soo it is, that of this bonde and duetee of obedyence to Godd's lawe, noo man may discharge himself by his owen dede or act, promise or ooth, for elles of the contrary wold ensue innumerable inconveniencies. Wherefore sith it is soo, that the mater of the title and clayme of the said Richard Plantagenet is openly true and lawful, and grounded upon evident trouthe and justice, it foloweth that man shuld have rather consideration to trouthe, right, and justice in this mater, accordingly with the wille of the lawe of God, then to any promise or ooth made by hym into the contrarie; considered namely, that by the lawe and determination of holy Churche, an oth made by oon persone, unto the prejudice or hurt of another, contrary to trouthe, justice, and charitee, in the which standeth the plenitude and perfection of Godd's lawe, is voide and of noon effect, neither in anywise obligatorie; and that the vertu and nature of an ooth is to conferme trouthe, and of noo wise to impugne it; and over that, that by the ooth of feaute, homage, or ligeaunce, noo man is bounden to any inconvenient or unlawfull thyng."

*A Protestant of the Church of England,
and an Old Correspondent.*

Mr. URBAN, Brecon, Feb. 2.

I SHALL be obliged to any of your Correspondents who will give me any information as to Sir John Davy, who died in 1624 without issue, possessed of the little forest of Brecknock in Wales, forfeited upon the attainder

of

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of Seymour Lord Sudley, Admiral of Great Britain in the reign of Edw. VI. How he came by this property, and where he was born, with any other particulars of his life?

The tradition of Brecknockshire makes him a native of that County, and a lawyer; but this is evidently erroneous. The surname is not Welsh; he was of Aldermanbury when he died; his uncle was Sir . . . Smith; his relation, a Lady Funtshaw; his servant, to whom he bequeathed a considerable part of his property, was named Eccleston. The answers to these enquiries are sought after, for insertion in the Second Volume of my County History, which I can now inform my Subscribers, is nearly completed, though it will consist of two parts.

THEOPHILUS JONES.

MR. URBAN, Jan. 6
AMONG the various disputes that engage the attention of mankind, Natural History very properly claims a share. To persons conversant on this subject I wish to propose a few questions, relative to the *Cancer Bernardus* of Linnæus. This animal (from its hinder parts being soft and unprotected), chooses for itself a habitation in the forsaken shell of some other fish, generally that of the *Buccinum vulgare*; and in this borrowed covering performs all its necessary functions.

1. If at the creation of animals each was provided with a habitation suitable to its wants, it is natural to conclude that the one in question had its shell, or must have exposed its unprotected parts as a prey to others.

2. Had this actually been the case, it is reasonable to suppose that the *Bernardus* would have possessed a shell peculiar to itself. But, on the contrary, I find it in the younger stages of existence, inhabiting the shells of a smaller kind, as the *Turbo Littoreus* of Linnæus, *Nerita*, &c. therefore the proof of its possessing two species of shells, will, I think, sufficiently contradict the first conjecture.

3. Is it not contrary to reason to suppose that the Almighty created any race of animals without the necessary means of protection: or, that a certain number of one species were destroyed immediately after their creation, to supply others with a habitation?

4. If it is now necessary for the

Bernardus to seek shelter from its enemies, how was it protected previous to finding a deserted mansion suitable to its purpose?

As I have not the necessary means to make a proper inquiry on this subject, I hope some one, more conversant in a science of which I confess myself ignorant, will favour me with their conjectures on it, through the channel of your entertaining Miscellany.

Yours, &c. I. H. E.

MR. URBAN, *Chippenham, Wills,*
Feb. 7.

VOL. LXXXVI. p. 1017. The plate facing this page has a tomb-stone, on which your Correspondent thinks there is a cross. Is not the figure on the stone more likely a sword?

P. 1029. The remains of Sir Thomas Wodehouse, after whom D. enquires, were deposited in Lord Wodehouse's family vault.

P. 1097. Deacons *cannot* be chosen into Parliament; and Irish and Scotch noblemen are *not* exempt from arrest. It is the possession of a *seat in Parliament*, and not the possession of a *title*, that is the security.

Vol. LXXXVII. p. 24. Your very accurate Correspondent would oblige many readers by giving a list of *Irish* Bishops and Archbishops who have died since the Accession of George III.

P. 39. The title of Wynn is merged in that of Headley; as is the title of Hyde in that of Roden.

P. 40. For LXXVI. read LXXXVI.; likewise, for Cheltenham read Chippenham.

Ibid. Earls, when created knights of the Garter, are always styled in the Gazette not with the proper title to which they are elevated, but by their former title:—thus the Gazette says, William —, Esq. created a Baronet. He is not styled Sir William —; nor is the Earl styled any thing more than Right Honourable.

I shall feel myself much obliged by having the following Questions answered. Are those ladies who are called Honourable authorized, when married, to retain the title with the name of the man they marry, if he has not a title? Can any Correspondent favour your readers with a list of the Knights and Chiefs who accompanied William the Conqueror to England?

Yours, A VERY OLD SUBSCRIBER.

18. *A Sermon, preached at the primary Visitation of the Most Reverend the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, holden at Ashford, in Kent, June 13, 1806. By the Rev. Edward Nares, M.A. Rector of Biddenden. Published at the Request of the Clergy.*

FROM the words of St. Paul, 2 Tim. i. 7, Mr. N. vindicates the Christian Religion against those who misrepresent its *Martyrdoms*, but at the same time "commend *Apostacy*, admire *Idolatry*, vindicate *Persecution*, and applaud to the skies the most insignificant acts of firmness in every cause but the cause of God." The same fortune, if not in degree, certainly in kind, is necessary to preserve the truth inviolate. The Church has lost nothing by the intrinsic force of any arguments yet advanced against it, nor suffered any real eclipse from the rivalry and opposition of those who have put themselves out of our communion. The arguments of Free-thinkers and Deists are directly leveled against Revelation itself; and none of these arguments will be found of later date than Christianity itself, and answered by the primitive Fathers. The only novelty to be admired is "the conspicuous defection of one member of the Church of Rome here giving way to scoffs and taunts, to the pert insinuations of Scoiists, the profane sneers of infidels. It is thus that the dependence of Christianity on the *Old Testament* has been almost given up, and the great doctrine of Redemption lost sight of amidst the difficulties that have arisen on the subject of the Fall*." To the *Rational Christians*, as they call themselves, Mr. N. opposes the express words of Scripture and the declaration of our Lord himself, both on the doctrine of the Trinity and the Atonement; asking them, in the words of St. Austin to the Manichæans, "Tell us fairly that you do not believe the Bible: for while you will believe only what you choose to believe, and all that you do *not* choose to believe, reject, it is plainly yourselves only that you have any faith in, and not in the Bible." The same answer may be given to the rejection of Prophecy and Inspiration. "The

practice of explaining away the literal meaning of the Scriptures is in itself so suspicious as to appear at once evidence of a weak cause."

"As to the distinction lately heard so much of, of *Gospel* or *Evangelical* Preachers, if we are *not Gospel* Preachers, in what estimation can we be held? But it is most reasonable, that in the case of the self-denominated Rational Christians we should be allowed to question the propriety of this *exclusive* denomination. There is another denomination, to which the persons to whom the former title is given, boast also of being almost exclusively entitled, that of *Calvinists*, who alledge, that by subscribing to the Articles of our Church, you have subscribed generally to the opinions of *Calvin*. God forbid! To the best of my belief, Calvin entertained *some* opinions to which a large majority of the subscribers to the Articles will never be brought to assent; some opinions, which the compilers of the Articles, so far from approving or confirming, have most carefully omitted; which is certainly the case very particularly with the Calvinistic doctrine of Reprobation†. Nor are such omissions a matter of mere conjecture, it being well known that the Calvinists of the time when the Articles were produced, nay even Calvin himself, actually objected to, and remonstrated against, such omissions‡. This instance alone is enough to shew, that to be *Gospel* Preachers we need not certainly be Calvinists. It is also enough to shew, and this is a point of considerable importance, that from the silence and omissions of the Articles themselves, Calvinism was suspected at least, at that very time, of being in some points by no means strictly evangelical. Calvin was but one out of many interpreters of Scripture with whom, as in some points we agree, in some we differ. The Established Church, to judge from her Articles, has dealt the same by the Church of Rome, the Church of Geneva, and other reformed Churches. She has done all she could do to separate what was found in their doctrines from what was erroneous, to adopt the former and discard the latter. And though this method of preceeding and judging should have subjected us to the taunt of having a 'Popish Liturgy, Calvinistic Articles, and an Arminian Clergy,' so far from this being any reflection when duly considered, it particularly, I think, redounds to our

* "See M. de Lee's Correspondence with M. Teller, of Berlin, and Dr. Geddes's Prefaces to his Version of the Bible."

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† "This is admitted by Calvinists themselves. See Overton's True Churchman, chap. II. sect. 2, 2d edit."

‡ "See Laurence's Bampton Lectures, 1804."

praise. To the Church of Rome, to Calvin, and to Arminius, we have done all the justice we could do. We have given them all the credit of being right in some points though wrong in others. In all points in which we could agree, we have done all we could to keep in communion with them, which ought to be received as proof enough of our sincerity in regard to all those points in which we have felt compelled to differ. Such differences indeed are sorely to be lamented, and most ardently do I wish they could be removed; but, in the present state of things, they certainly *prove* nothing against us. St. Paul himself could not preach the Gospel so as to satisfy every body; though consistent enough, we may be sure, in his doctrine, earnest enough in his address, and most anxious for its success, of very many who attended him, "Some believed the things that were spoken, and some believed not;" "Some received the word with gladness, some mocked and blasphemed." Acts xviii. (pp. 17—19.)—"As then the present state of things does not seem to call for any concessions on the part of the Established Clergy, in regard to Faith and Doctrine, I shall, lastly, endeavour (and as briefly as possible) to shew that the present state of the world gives no encouragement to such concessions; in doing which, I shall again take a short view of those three descriptions of opponents, the Infidels, Rational or Unitarian Christians, and Evangelical or Calvinistic Preachers." (p. 19.)—"In the very place where Infidelity so lately reared her head, with an audacity and effrontery never before witnessed, after a sufficient experiment of the obvious effects of Irreligion in general, all the sophisms of Infidelity, all the absurdities of Atheism, all the freaks and fancies of a vain Philosophy, have been openly condemned and renounced, and the Religion of Christ restored, with no small triumph, as above all things conducive both to the glory of God and good of man. The chief encouragement to concessions which the persons calling themselves *Rational Christians* hold out to us is, the greater probability there would be of our converting all Jews, Turks, Infidels, and Hereticks. If we would but discard all mysteries, if we would but renounce our belief of Christ's atonement, if we would forbear to worship him, deny his divinity, with the divinity and personality of the Holy Ghost, and be content to regard Christianity as nothing more than a rule of life, then we are told the stumbling-block of offence would be removed, and we might all become one Fold under one Shepherd. This is their encouragement; but where are their proofs? where are the Jews, Mahometans, and Infidels, they have

themselves converted? Truly, no where that I know of! This I know, that one of their most conspicuous writers, one of the greatest advocates for the abandonment of these fundamental Articles of Christianity, tried by his pen expressly to convert both Jews and Infidels; but we have *his own acknowledgment*, that as to Infidels he knew not that he had ever converted one unbeliever*; and as to the Jews, it is remarkable that they had the wisdom to discover, *from the very concessions he proposed*, that He who endeavoured to convert them was himself no Christian†. Shall we then, with such vain hopes of converting Jews, Turks, Infidels, and Hereticks, to an adoption of the *mere morality* of the Gospel, abandon the very first principles and most fundamental doctrines of Christianity (for such I trust we all esteem those doctrines I have just enumerated)? God forbid! Reason enough would the Calvinists then have to separate themselves from such pretended Preachers of the Gospel; for where is the *Gospel* without the 'good tidings' of Redemption, and where are the good tidings of Redemption to be sought for but in the body and blood of Christ our God and Saviour? Such doctrines are truly fundamental parts of Christianity, and must never be lost sight of, must *never be suppressed*; and though they may still keep us separate from Jews, and Turks, and Infidels, and pretended rational Christians of all denominations, God knows that *without them* we can have no hope of reclaiming either Papist, Calvinist, or Arminian; who, if they differ in some points from the Established Church, differ *far more* from those I have been speaking of. Shall we then, I must next ask, in hopes of preserving the unity of the spirit, in the bond of peace and righteousness of life, follow the *Evangelical Preachers* into the depths of Calvinism? This end, desirable as it must seem, could never, I apprehend, be answered by so doing. Certain I am, that if the *mysteries* of the Established Religion have tended to alienate those who call themselves Rational Christians, much more would the mysteries of *Calvinism* have this effect. I will venture to say, the gloomy doctrine‡ of arbitrary reprobation, and the extravagant depreciation of moral righteousness, will for ever alarm the Rational Christian more than the Church doctrines of Atonement by the Blood of Christ, or even the Trinity in

* "See Dr. Priestley's Letter to Mr. Hammon."

† "See Mr. David Levi's Letters to Dr. Priestley."

‡ "Horrible decretum" is Calvin's own expression, Inst. p. 608."

Unity. Concessions, therefore, on the part of the Church give no hope of conciliation: what we would concede to one would more than ever alienate the other. Steadiness and firmness alone, in adhering to those principles in which we agree with either, may afford us the happy prospect of reclaiming both. Last of all, suffer me to ask, do you think the Laity expect us to make concessions? Surely far otherwise. Never was there a period in which the Laity evinced a stronger desire and resolution not to abandon the principles in which they were educated. Careless indeed too many may appear of the Christian doctrines in their neglect of the Sacraments, and of Christian holiness in the conduct of their lives; but, generally speaking, so far from encouraging any undue concessions in us, I know not where the Clergy will find severer judges, for any imprudent relaxation of discipline, of doctrine, or of morals, than in the wise, considerate, and respectable part of the Laity of these realms. Nor are the wise and considerate among the Laity a small part only; never had we stronger demonstrations than the present times afford of a very general attachment to the Establishment both in Church and State—never was there a period in which undue Concessions appeared to be less creditable, Firmness more respectable. Reflect, I beseech you, for a moment, on the unexampled popularity of that exalted Personage whom, by the Laws established at the Reformation, we are sworn to regard as the visible Head of the National Church. In the whole list of English Sovereigns few ever reigned so long, and none surely in the whole list altogether so worthily. None were ever exposed to ruder demands, none had ever to combat greater licentiousness of opinion. Yet let me ask, is his popularity the fruit of any undue Concessions? Has he, to conciliate the favour of the multitude, ever abandoned one Article of his Creed, or violated one Principle of the Established Faith? Has it not been most especially owing to the unshaken manliness of his character, to his most magnanimous resolution, to his almost heroic fortitude on all trying occasions, that the hearts of all his subjects are so entirely devoted to him? In sickness and in health, in peace and in war, in times of public tranquillity, or even public commotions, no Sovereign ever, I think, received such strong and unfeigned marks of affection and respect from all denominations of people. For, let me say it to their praise, no one body of Dissenters, at all respectable, has ever been backward to manifest its attachment when his Person has been threatened, his Government traduced, or his Life

in danger. Let this then stand as a criterion of the good sense and good principles, the wishes and intentions of the bulk of the Nation; not of the Clergy only, but very particularly of the Laity. With the encouragement of such an example, an example so approved by all ranks of people, and placed, moreover, under the immediate government and inspection of a Prelate not more distinguished by the eminence of his high station than the confidence of such a Sovereign, let us be careful, beyond all things, to keep "the form of sound words" committed to us, to "continue perfectly joined together in the same mind, and in the same judgment;" to be "instant to preach the Gospel in season and out of season," not in "the spirit of Fear, but of Power and Confidence, of Love, and a sound Mind." (pp. 21—23.)

19. *The Duty of the Clergy to enforce the frequent Receiving of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper: A Sermon, preached at the Visitation held in the Parish Church of Holy Rood, Southampton. By the Rev. Samuel Clapham, M.A. Vicar of Christ Church.*

IT is generally considered as an exercise requiring much skill and judgment to write a Sermon "entitled to the attention and worthy the meditations of a reverend Assembly" (*Dedication*); some Clergymen being of opinion, with the Author of this discourse, that, "to solicit the attention of an Assembly of Clergymen to abstract speculations or scholastic subtleties, is an entire misapplication of time, the very purpose of visitations being to excite in the Clergy an emulation to discharge their duty in their respective parishes in such a manner that their several hearers may become wise unto salvation" (p. 2); whilst others seem to think, that, to enforce the general duty of the Clergy, or to offer to their notice a particular duty, would indicate arrogance and presumption. Mr. Clapham is not one of these. He observes the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper to be very generally neglected in the Church; he therefore shews the blessings arising from the devout participation of it: he then exhorts the Clergy, which is the principal design of the discourse, to enforce the necessity of its celebration upon their several hearers. The reader will perceive, from the following extracts, that Mr. Clapham has not been educated in the Hoadleian school:

"Under

"Under the Christian Covenant, and what we believe ratified, when we participate the body and blood of Christ, is given us that great and precious promise which He hath promised us, even eternal life. Christ, by his death, became an expiatory sacrifice, by which He established this new and better Covenant, called the New Covenant in his Blood. *Who so eateth my flesh, and drinketh my blood, hath eternal life; and I will raise him up at the last day!*"

In the following sentence the Author shews, in still stronger terms, the indispensable necessity of devout communion:

"Our Lord gives us a positive command to observe this ordinance—*Do this in remembrance of Me.* Now, *whosoever shall keep the whole Law*, shall be most punctual in the observance of moral duties, and yet shall, intentionally and wilfully, offend or transgress, in one point, shall be considered as guilty of all. Is not every command then 'deserving' of equal regard? He who issued the prohibition, *Do not commit adultery*, enjoined the precept, *Do this in remembrance of Me.* Now, *if thou commit no adultery*, yet if thou condemn the authority of the Law-giver, in respect to another command, *thou art a transgressor of the Law.*"

After elucidating the subject of the Sacrament, Mr. Clapham calls upon the Clergy, in the following earnest manner, to inculcate the necessity of receiving it:

"To enforce a devout and frequent celebration of Christ's death in the Holy Sacrament, the Ministers of the Gospel are impelled by the most powerful and urgent motives. When we look around on our flocks, and perceive, more especially the higher, and, in a worldly sense, the more respectable, parts of our congregations, imitated, unhappily, where imitation is most culpable, voluntarily depriving themselves, with an unaccountable insatiation, of that spiritual nourishment, *which endureth unto everlasting life*; when we contemplate the train of evils which usually pursues such astonishing insensibility—in indifference to public worship, neglect of family prayer, absence of religious principle—who, interested in the house of God, and sollicitous for the salvation of man, does not feel himself constrained to employ, according to the state of his several hearers, all those powers with which the Gospel has supplied him, mild persuasion, vehement exhortation, urgent reproof—that he may, in love to their souls, become an instrument in the hand of God, to deliver them from the pit of corruption,

and from that deplorable condition in which, *instead of peace, they have great bitterness?* Who does not feel himself constrained to set before them the horror of so shamefully and perversely disregarding the voice, and transgressing the law, of their Redeemer and Judge? It seems, indeed, scarcely possible that the feelings and sensibility of a minister of a parish should be more keenly excited than when he perceives some of his parishioners living in an entire neglect of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper; people too, whose behaviour, according as it is exemplary or profligate, pious or profane, is productive of abundant good, or of most pernicious evil. And, whilst we contemplate their insatiation, do we not, insensibly, extend our concern to their children and families? Do we not look forward to the next generation, and anticipate them, like their fathers, absenting themselves from God's holy ordinance? To prevent then, if it be in our power, a thoughtless parent from entrailing upon his offspring a disregard of God's commands, let us, my Reverend Brethren, thus reason with ourselves:—Hath the Lord ordained me to preach the Gospel? Hath He given me a tongue, that I should know how to speak a word in season to him that is disobedient? I will pour out my soul before Him to help me with his grace; and, however I may be opposed by Irreligion, decided by Thoughtlessness, or sneered at by Formality, I know that I shall not, in such a cause, be ashamed."

Mr. Clapham's solicitude for the spiritual welfare of the inferior orders of society is so amiable and praise-worthy that our readers will, we are sure, peruse his observations with as much pleasure as we did ourselves.

"Whilst we are justly solicitous to prevail with the higher classes of the community to celebrate worthily the Holy Sacrament, it is equally our duty to direct our attention and devote our thoughts to those in the lowest sphere, who usually live in an entire neglect of it. Of them it may, unhappily, with certain limitations, be said, that *when they hear, they do not understand*; their ignorance is indeed deplorable, their insensibility is truly alarming. That this order of men should, above all others, feel the consolations of Religion—that they should be entitled to forgiveness of sins, should be supported by the assistance of God's Holy Spirit, and should, through the observance of the dying command of their Redeemer, have a well-grounded hope in futurity—is an impression which, it might be supposed, cannot but be made upon the

of an impression which,

which, it might equally be supposed, would stimulate him to convince them of the reasonableness, and likewise persuade them to the observance, of that holy ordinance. These men constitute the great mass of the community; on the uprightness of their principles, and the regularity of their behaviour, the comforts of society, in no small degree depend; and it will incontrovertibly be allowed, that Religion is the only foundation on which we can erect a permanent superstructure of civil obedience and moral duty. I must farther assume, that *pure and undefiled Religion*, that Religion that will alleviate the horrors of Death, and exempt us from the doom of Judgment, is derived from a devout participation of the Body and Blood of Christ. Our Church represents the commemoration of our Lord's death in the *Sacramental Feast*, as *generally necessary to salvation*: the Redeemer of the World, comprehending every description of people to whom the Gospel should be preached, says, *Except ye eat of the flesh of the Son of Man, and drink his blood, ye have no life in you: whoso eateth my flesh and drinketh my blood, hath eternal life, and I will raise him up at the last day!*"

The peroration is still more affecting: it is an impressive and an awakening call to the Clergy to lead their people into the paths of duty and salvation. The Son of Man could not, we think, be heard with indifference, and it will not, we hope, be read by any clergyman without producing a powerful and lasting effect.

20. *Efforts on the Population of Ireland, and the Character of the Irish.* By a Member of the last Irish Parliament.

THE population of Ireland is here stated at upwards of *five millions*, and likely to increase to *seven* before the lapse of 20 years. The importation of coals is brought as a collateral proof of the rapid increase of people in Ireland. The extremely fertile soil of Ireland is capable of great improvement by skillful culture. Nearly one mill on acres of bog and mountain may yet be converted, with considerable profit, into good meadow and tillage land. It abounds with natural manures. Its fisheries would furnish fifty times more than at present. It annually exports provisions to the amount of about three millions sterling. Its exportation of provisions, and increase of people, instead of proceeding inversely, have been, we may say, commensurate with each other; the former being to the

amount of 1,111,3881. on an average of seven years to 1778, when the number of people was about five millions. Besides which, there has been, for several years past, a considerable and annually-increasing exportation of that article of food (potatoes), on which the lower orders almost wholly subsist. This probable increase of population is not sufficiently referred to in the representation of Ireland by the Act of Union. Ireland has almost uniformly exhibited, throughout the course of the last century, a combination of all those circumstances which are acknowledged to be pre-eminently auspicious to a rapid increase of people; and the ordinary effects of such circumstances have, in that country, been but partially frustrated by wars and emigrations. The climate is in a high degree salubrious; there is plenty of food; marriages increase among the lower orders. Emigrations, in the last century, either by consignment at levying men for French service, or by emigration to America, or by continual efflux to England and other countries, have decreased since 1763, or since the commerce of Ireland began to assume a respectable appearance; its manufactures began to be multiplied and extended, and its agriculture pursued with spirit and success. "*Ireland does actually present to our view, in a state of unfrustrated agency, every physical, moral, and political cause that can contribute to a speedy repopulation of people*" (p. 86.)

The lower class of people in Ireland, including all persons below the condition of the substantial yeoman, will, if considered in every point of view, appear to merit a greater share of attention, on the part of Government, than the central class. The true character of the Irish is unknown to the English. Their subtlety and penetration, inquisitive and communicative disposition, retentive memories, fondness for wit and learning, their allowed courage, *their excessive hospitality, native good humour, boundless charity, uniform readiness to oblige and assist, general benevolence, singular sociability, uncommon propensity to commiseration, which often, at the risk of their lives, and frequently, it must be owned, to the detriment of society, they will gratify in behalf of the persecuted, whether innocent or in fault*, are all, considered, more or less incompatible with a sanguinary

guinary disposition. They have been wrongfully accused of sloth and perfidy. These are the bright strokes in their character; the Essayist allows, p. 48, "they are certainly, for the most part, thievish, lawless, dishonest, and destitute of a sense of equity (except the people of Ulster); almost uniformly quarrelsome when drunk, but neither irritable nor phlegmatic when sober; very bigoted, but not more superstitious than other people of the same rank; restless and licentious, but destitute of a true spirit of liberty, except in some of the Northern counties; rebellious, but, with the same exception, regardless about the nature of their government. These are sufficient grounds for pronouncing them ungrateful, heedless in their generosity, extremely improvident, precipitate, and regardless of consequences, immediate or remote; versatile and accommodating, manifesting an astonishing degree of confidence, which nothing can abash, confound, or overawe. They are prone to suppose themselves competent to the performance of many things which others of the same rank, equally competent, would diffidently or modestly consider beyond the compass of their powers; and this supposition (philosophers will credit the fact) has generally the effect of giving unwonted energy to their abilities, and eventually insuring success. Upon the whole, the character of this numerous and important class of the Irish community, notwithstanding its many reproachable qualities, can by no means be considered as decidedly and radically bad. On the contrary, I am inclined to think it possible to render them as useful citizens, and as valuable subjects, as any upon the face of the earth." (pp. 43—50.) "In the middle class, dueling, once so prevalent, has almost totally ceased. Drunkenness is no longer a common vice. Frugality has become more general than prodigality. Agriculture and commerce are now favourite pursuits; and politeness is every day more practised and more admired." (p. 52.) "In the highest class no qualities or acquisitions are more common than hospitality, gaiety, affability, and liberality, politeness without pride, generosity without affectation, charity without ostentation, courage without boasting, assurance without effrontery, and learning without pedantry. So highly in-

deed are pride, gravity, parsimony, ostentation, and punctiliousness, disrelished by this class, and by the Irish at large, that the whole character is tinged with them will always find Ireland, in point of society, a most ineligible residence. The chief faults of this class, which, however, are very far from being so universal as the amiable qualities I have just mentioned, seem to be, an almost total want of public spirit and disinterestedness; a high degree of venality, supineness, and partiality, in the exercise of all public functions, especially those of the magistracy; and an unbecoming and imprudent propensity to intolerance on the score of religion, unaccompanied by a due veneration for the religion they profess; faults to which many are disposed to ascribe several of the bad qualities discoverable in the characters of the lowest class of the Irish. Throughout all the classes of the Irish community, hospitality, urbanity, confidence, and vivacity, are predominant; courage and sagacity very common; and a high degree of intellectual vigour by no means rare. That such a general character should be tarnished by religious animosity, injustice, political corruption, and political delinquency, cannot be sufficiently lamented." (p. 54.)

Whatever correctness may be in this writer's account of the population and soil of Ireland, we hardly ever read such contradictions in the character of any people as he has here exhibited in that of its natives. These Essays were first published in the IVth and VIIth numbers of "The Literary Journal."

21. *Turf-House, a Poem; founded on the Success of William Pearce, a poor Man, who reclaimed Twelve Acres of Swamp to Cultivation and Fertility; for which he received the Silver Medal and Fifteen Guineas from the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, &c. With an Appendix, containing the Particulars of the interesting Fact.*

THE interesting fact here alluded to may be found in the Preface to vol. XXII. of the Society's Transactions. Twelve acres of barren down had been taken from the common in the parish of Landewednack, near Helsing, in Cornwall; seven or eight of which were put by William Pearce into a high state of cultivation in a very

ment, as noticed by Thomas Humphreys, lieutenant in the Royal Navy. This space was divided into eight different fields by seventeen stone fences, intersected by narrow drains to the ditches round each field. In 1803 the land produced ten Cornish bushels of barley, nine trosses of hay, two hog-heads of oats, ten bushels of wheat, besides pasture for cattle. The owner began in his 50th year, and was eighteen years at work; the walls of his house and buildings are of turf; and the rafters and thatch laid on by himself. He has travelled in the time 200 miles for manure, at the average quantity of 50 loads, and bringing coals 267 miles, labouring under a violent swelling in the left hand, so that he can only hold the plough with one, and being now 68 years old, with a wife, six sons and one daughter, beginning with one mare, and one shilling a day, to clear the surface less than six inches on a bed of large stones, from $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. to 3 cwt. The turf was burnt, and the stones removed to form the inclosures.

22. *A new Method of brewing Malt Liquors in small Quantities, for domestic Use.* By J. Rawlinson.

DATED from Derby, and dedicated to the Humane Society, containing directions to brew five gallons of beer, or three of ale, without any pernicious ingredients; and how to save money and preserve health by sobriety.

23. *A Letter to Samuel Whitbread, Esq. M. P.; containing Observations on the Distresses peculiar to the Poor of Spital Fields, arising from their Local Situation.* By William Hale.

STATES the very great distresses of these poor people; and adds, that by Mr. Henry Thornton's attention to them, above 20,000l. were granted by warrants made payable to him, and distributed within the 12 months to the poor of Christ church, Spital-fields, Mile End New Town, and Bethnal-green; besides the donations, amounting to a considerable sum, given by the Committee at Lloyd's. The attention of Government was totally stopped in the end of 1801; and from that period this neighbourhood has dragged on under its former load of parochial difficulty, without the least assistance from those quarters which its peculiar situation so justly entitles it to. No relief can be had from the parishes;

far the greater part of whose inhabitants, who are assessed, are poor themselves; "nor do I know on which class the pressure bears with the greatest severity, those who are obliged to crave relief, or those who are forced to pay."

"The poor of this quarter, though *virtually* the poor of the City, are *not*, nor *can be*, relieved; and are completely excluded from the benefits originally intended by the Legislature, simply because the geographical boundaries of this parish divide them from their more opulent employers. The number of poor in the house last year, exclusive of the children under seven years of age kept in the country, amount to 330; and the amount of their earnings exceeded 950l. But whereas, in other parishes the scavenger gives annually 3 or 400l. for the under dust, here it is burnt so many times over as to render it of no value, but actually to cost annually 275l. to remove. The money advanced to the wives of militia-men, for the last four years, amounts to above 500l.; which the county-treasurer in vain calls for, while Mr. Hale, the parish-treasurer, finds himself unable to pay even in part, from the extreme poverty of the parish. The return of Lord Lauderdale from Paris, without success, and the consequences of continued war, reminded Mr. Hale that Mr. Whitbread gave notice, in the last Parliament, of his intention to propose some alterations in the Poor Laws of the country. He does not propose the remedy, but only offers facts, "in order that they may be embraced in the detail of Mr W's comprehensive plan, intended to be laid before the new Parliament."

24. *A Chemical Catechism.*

By S. Parkes, *Manufacturing Chemist.*

THE pre-eminence we enjoy as a manufacturing Nation is attributable, not only to the capital of the merchant and the indefatigable industry of the manufacturer, but also, in a great measure, to the superior intelligence of the working artizans, whose condition in this country is certainly far more desirable than that of the labouring part of the community in any other European kingdom. In order to preserve this superiority, and to render it still more apparent, it is necessary that the men who are employed in the fabrication of our manufactures should be instructed

fructed in the nature and properties of the different substances on which they operate.

On this account we were particularly pleased with the perusal of the *Chemical Encyclopedia*, which is calculated to afford not only information and amusement to the scholar and the gentleman, but, by its simplicity and perspicuity, to yield instruction also to the enquiring mechanic and to the uninitiated artisan.

The work is divided into XIII chapters, each of which is a distinct treatise upon the subject on which it treats. The course of chemical facts are throughout each chapter explained in the catechetical part of the work, and wherever elucidation or amplification was thought necessary, these are thrown in to the form of notes. The following arrangement of the subjects, we are told in the Preface, "was adopted in order to afford the student a greater facility in the acquisition of chemical knowledge;" and perhaps a more popular classification could not easily have been chosen.

Chapter I. intitled "Introductory and Miscellaneous," treats of solids and fluids—of the cause of substances swimming in fluids—of the nature of specific gravity—of evaporation—and of the formation of clouds, rain, &c.—II. Of atmospheric air—III. Of caloric, or the matter of heat—IV. Of water.—V. Of earths.—VI. Of the alkalis.—VII. Of acids.—VIII. Of salts.—IX. Of simple combustibles.—X. Of metals.—XI. Of oxides.—XII. Of combustion.—XIII. Of attraction, repulsion, and chemical affinity.

The Appendix contains a considerable number of additional notes, thirteen useful chemical tables, some of which were drawn up purposely for the work; a chapter intitled "Select, instructive, and amusing Experiments;" and a concise vocabulary of chemical terms for the use of those who are strangers to the nomenclature of the science. The manner in which the Author has executed the task he has undertaken is such as to command him no small degree of credit.

The distinguishing feature of the work is, that it mixes a constant with instructive and, besides, a large detail of facts, more interesting only to the professional chemist, thus volume contains such a mass of curious matter as cannot fail to engage the attention

of those who are entirely unacquainted with the science. Prefixed to the work is "An Address to Parents, on the Importance of an early Cultivation of the Understanding, and of the Advantages of inspiring Youth with a Taste for Chemical Enquiries." The design of this paper is, to shew the connexion of our several manufactures with chemistry, and to point out the advantages which would accrue to that grand source of our national wealth, if manufacturers in general were to attain a sufficient knowledge of chemistry to enable them to appreciate the value of the different articles used in their several trades, and how to put each of them to the best account. A paper of this kind was published some years ago by Mr. Henry; but the essay before us shews the subserviency of chemistry to the Arts in fuller detail than any thing we have ever seen. In order to justify the remarks we have made, we shall cite the article with a few extracts from the work.

"All kinds of vegetables, when assisted by the rays of the sun, have the power of decomposing water; during which decomposition the hydrogen is absorbed, and goes to the formation of oil and resin in the vegetable; while the oxygen combines with part of the caloric received from the sun, and is given out in the form of oxygen gas; so that this one operation of nature gives nourishment and provides materials of growth to the vegetable creation, and at the same time renews the vital principle in the atmosphere. Nothing short of consummate wisdom could have conceived any thing half so beautiful in design, or extensively and superlatively useful in effect." (p. 97.)

"The beautiful colours which are seen upon porcelain are given by metallic oxides. Purple is given by gold; red, by the oxide of iron; yellow, by the oxide of silver; green, by copper; blue, by cobalt; and violet by manganese." (p. 159.)

The following method of distinguishing the fixed alkalis, we believe, was never before published:

"If a little of any alkaline solution be poured into a solution of the ore of platinum, a yellow precipitate will be seen, if the alkaline solution contained *potash*; but if it contained only *soda*, no precipitate will occur. The peculiar advantage of this test consists in its ready application; whereas the old tests required time to ascertain the nature of the salts formed by their means." (p. 160.)

"Sulphur
the envir

very abundant in
It was the vapour

phur of sulphurous acid which suffocated Pliny the Naturalist, in that eruption of Vesuvius by which Herculaneum was swallowed up in the year of Christ 79. Anxious to observe the effect of the eruption, he staid in the house of a friend too long, and paid for his tamenny with his life." (p. 225.)

"Muriatic acid removes the stains of common ink; but it does not affect printers' ink. It is therefore recommended for cleaning old books and prints. Half an ounce of red lead being added to three ounces of common muriatic acid will render it fit for this purpose. Where writings have been effaced for fraudulent purposes with this acid, sulphuret of ammonia and prussiate of potash will revive the writing, and discover the artifice. Very old writings may be revived in this way. If indigo and oxide of manganese be added to common ink, it will prevent its being effaced by oxygenized muriatic acid." (p. 229.)

We were struck with an original communication from Mr. Hume (printed in one of the notes), who conceives that he has discovered oxygen in a state of *solidity* and *purity*; but, as we have no room for farther extracts, we must refer the reader to the work itself.

25. *Copper Plate Perspective Itinerary.*
By T. Bonnor, Engraver.

THIS publication is, "The *Exterior Beauties* of Gloucester Cathedral;" in which is introduced a Panoramic Description of the Picturesque Country surrounding the Vale of Evesham, as viewed from the top of its commanding tower; and a Miscellaneous Plate of: Druidical Remains, &c. recently discovered in the vicinity of Goodrich Castle, on the banks of the Wye; illustrated with Descriptions, &c.

It is calculated either for a separate publication, or an *Appendix*; which hands forward additional Engravings and illustrative Letter Press, to complete a new arrangement of the two original numbers, and to form them into Numbers I. and II.; which pair contain *twelve plates*, that display the whole of the *Interior* and *Exterior*; illustrated by appropriate descriptions of the engraved subjects, elegantly printed and hot-pressed. Likewise, a *brief* description of those twelve Interior, and the letter-press contents of those two numbers; in which is pointed out the *several attractive beauties*, and different *views of architecture*, with their proper

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terms, not generally known, but indiscriminately described under the vague term of *Gothic*. Also, a *brief* description of Goodrich Castle, with its ten perspective views, the curious subjects of its folding print and illustrative letter-press, which directs the attention to the remarkable beauties of the country adjacent to the Wye, and are the contents of Numbers III. and IV.; in which is clearly pointed out, by the ground-plan and perspective elevations, the several parts of an *Ancient BARONIAL CASTLE*, explaining its obsolete terms, with authentic references, &c.; which is presumed to be an original attempt, and a subject greatly in request. For the accommodation of Foreign Antiquaries, elegant *French* translations are added to each of the brief descriptions, and are to be continued in each pair of numbers. The four first numbers, with their full contents, stitched, are ready for delivery. Every two numbers are to *terminate* the subject they treat upon, to prevent apprehensions of the work being carried on to a disagreeable extent. Every eight numbers will form a volume. A few impositions are taken on *India paper*.

In 1799 the Reviewers were commendably liberal in their praises upon "the exquisitely delicate and masterly execution of the several intricate perspective engravings,"—"all from original drawings, taken upon the spot, of which this work consists,"—"the proper historical extracts, with due attention to *matters of fact*, as contained in the letter-press illustrations," &c.; and therefore, in justice to its merit, we take upon us to state the real cause of its long suspension, which the Artist cannot be expected to mention for himself, it being a derangement of his professional pursuits by the afflicting loss of an amiable daughter, and which occasioned his entering upon other engagements; which he states "he has at length got through, and now proposes to devote the *whole* of his exertions to bring forward this his favourite *Perspective Itinerary*, containing the united efforts of the *Pencil*, the *Graver*, and the *Pen*." And it being well "calculated for a situation in the cabinets of the Antiquary, strict Examiner, and distant Connoisseur, for whom it is intended," we cannot but add our best wishes for its success, and recommend it to their notice.

From

From the historical part of Mr. Bonnor's work we select a pleasing specimen:

"GOODRICH CHALICE,

"Used in administering the Sacrament, involves too interesting a portion of history to be omitted. It was drawn with permission of the Rev. Henry Williams, M. A. vicar of this church, 1795.—The Rev. Thomas Swift, vicar of Goodrich, who was grandfather to Dean Swift, of St. Patrick's, in Ireland; and married Elizabeth Dryden, sister to the father of John Dryden the Poet (by whom he had ten sons and four daughters), at the time of the Rebellion, was remarkably zealous and active for the Royal Party, and is described as having been conspicuously courageous, and shrewd in his inventions to distress the enemy. Lord Clarendon observes, that "the King received no relief that was more seasonable or acceptable" than a sum this Clergyman collected, by mortgaging his estate, and every other means in his power, with which he repaired to Ragland castle, whither his Majesty had retired after the battle of Naseby, "when his distress was very great, and his resources entirely cut off." The Governor, with whom he was acquainted, asked his errand: 'I am come,' said he, 'to give his Majesty my coat.' As he took it off, the Governor pleasantly replied, "it is of little worth." 'Why then,' said Swift, 'take my waistcoat;' which being ripped, was found to contain 300 broad pieces of gold. His mother was so capricious and ill-natured as to disinherit him (though an only child) merely for robbing an orchard when he was a boy. Besides his church preferments of Goodrich and Bridstow, he had a temporal estate of about 100l. per annum in the parishes of Goodrich and Marlow. His ability and exertions drew down the resentment of the Earl of Stamford, Captain Kyrle, and the other officers acting under the Earl at Goodrich Castle, who pursued him and his family with the fullest measure of rancour and oppression. They likewise charged him with having purchased arms, and sent them to Monmouth; and with preaching at Ross from "Give unto Cæsar the things which are Cæsar's;" in which he was accused of rendering to Cæsar more than his due. He was ejected from his living of Goodrich in March 1616; his estates sequestered the 4th of August following, and himself imprisoned. Being again at liberty, he performed the duties of his profession (in those families which, in better times, had been committed to his care; from house to house, administering the Sacrament from this chalice, which he bore about with him for that purpose; and; in the year 1636, the 63d year of his

age, he died, which was near two years before the return of King Charles II.; of course the promised promotions which his "sufferings and services" had occasioned the King to declare it was his intention to reward him with, if ever God should restore him, he never enjoyed. The following inscriptions, engraved upon the foot of this chalice, by the directions of Dean Swift, in the manner represented in the print of it, fig. 4, pl. XI. will add an authoritative close to its history:

Upper side:

"Jonath. Swift, S.T.D. Decan. Eccles. St. Pat. Dubln. hunc Calicem Eccles. de Goderidge sacrum voluit."

Under side:

"Tho. Swift, hujus Eccles. Vica. notus in historiis ob ea quæ fecit et passus est pro Car. jmo, ex hoc Calice ægrotantibus propinavit eundem Calicem.—Jonath. Swift, S.T.D. Decan. Eccles. St. Pat. Dublin. Thomæ ex filio nepos, huic Eccles. in perpetuum dedicat. 1726."

26. *The Life and Exploits of the ingenious Gentleman, Don Quixote, de la Mancha; containing his fourth Sally, and the fifth Part of his Adventures: written by the Licentiate Alonso Fernandez de Avellaneda, Native of the Town of Tordesillas. With Illustrations and Corrections by the Licentiate Don Isidro Peralès y Torres. And now first translated from the Spanish. 3 vols.*

THOSE among 'our Readers who have the happiness of being acquainted with the Translator of these volumes (who, if we mistake not, is son of the late Sir Andrew Fountaine), and have witnessed the brilliancy of his wit, and the solidity of his judgment, will best be able to appreciate the unaffected modesty of the following Preface: illustrative of two rival Authors, who have detailed the heroic deeds and hair-breadth escapes of the renowned Knight of La Mancha; and accurately characterizing their respective degrees of merit. This we confidently assert, after an attentive re-perusal of the four volumes of Cervantes, in the perhaps faithful (for we pretend not to understand the Spanish) but somewhat homely translation of Dr. Smollett, and also of the three volumes that are now for the first time translated from the original; which, whatever may be thought of Avellaneda, deserve much commendation for conspicuous purity of language.

"In this are no any deception, when Truth is in, and with suspicion, in, of publishing, and imposture."



may be necessary to say something of a work, whose very existence might be doubted, were it not recorded by the rival pen of Cervantes. That it should have continued in silence and oblivion during the lapse of near two centuries, can be attributed only to the supposed fidelity of the French translation; or that the superior merit of the original *Don Quixote* was so evident, that to enter the lists with its author was an undertaking nearly as romantic as any ascribed to the hero of the tale. Anxious to see that in the original, of which I had met with no translation but through the medium of the French language, I procured, by the kind intervention of a friend, the work of Avellaneda from Spain. I at first amused myself with translating detached passages; but afterward, finding it to be nearly as different from the French translation as from the continuation by Cervantes, I extended my plan; and, having completed my task, have been induced to present it to the publick, from the consideration of its being the only genuine representation of the original in the English language. Although it is not my intention to enter into minute criticism, it may not be improper to offer a few words on the merit of my author. After such numerous testimonies of approbation, which, as a corroborating mark of authenticity, I have been induced to preserve; little perhaps will be expected from me but accumulation of praise, and diversification of panegyric: yet I am not prepared to subscribe implicitly either to the opinions of the Spanish licencers, or the sentiments of the French critics. I can neither see the great superiority of this author over Cervantes, nor compromise their merits, by allowing the praise of invention to the one, and the glory of completion to the other. In every point of view, I behold Cervantes unrivalled; but though I join cordially with that great man, in his reprobation of the malevolent scurrility of Avellaneda's Preface, I confess, that some of his objections to the *Aragonian* appear to me so weak, as almost to give the victory to his competitor. That he calls the wife of Sancho Panza Mary Gutierrez, would be a trifling fault, even if Cervantes himself had not set him the example; that he writes in the dialect of Aragon, though an objection that has its weight with a Spaniard, is, as the French critics observe, of no consequence when translated into any other language; and the circumstance of making *Don Quixote* renounce his attachment to Dulcinea, though perhaps reprehensible in the conduct of the story, is yet venial, if the spirit of it be preserved in other respects. It is the comparison be-

tween the two writers, which the French critics have instituted, and from which they have decided in favour of Avellaneda, that the superiority of Cervantes will appear. The language of Sancho, they say, is better adapted to the person of an ignorant countryman; yet this, I apprehend, is no recommendation; and, however the Spanish courtiers of those days might be amused with his simplicities, as the author styles them, I much doubt whether they would afford equal entertainment at this time. The Sancho of Cervantes has undoubtedly much more wit, and perhaps less of nature, than his competitor. But let it be remembered, that imitations of Nature, to produce delight, should not be too close; for what shall we say of that man who could prefer the waxen exhibitions at a country wake to the Venus de Medici, or the Apollo Belvidere? Yet the former have been mistaken for real personages, the latter never. Between the works of Nature and of Art a strong line of discrimination should be drawn; and each is most perfect, when resembling, but incapable of being confounded with, the productions of its rival. In dramatic scenery, every one knows that the characters require heightening beyond the bounds of common life; and the fools of Shakspeare would be much more disgusting, were their language and conversation that of boorish ignorance, or illiberal rudeness. Yet Avellaneda has scarcely allowed common sense to his Sancho; for where is the man, with the least shadow of reason, who could talk of *writing loud* to a deaf person? The most stupid cannot mistake in a matter of that kind, or apply an object of sight, even in imagination, to the organ of hearing. Against the Hero himself nearly the same objection may be urged. I behold him degraded below his original character—he has no lucid interval, as in Cervantes, beaming with deep sense, and boundless knowledge. In vain shall we look for those disquisitions, which the imagination of Cervantes was capable of conceiving; in vain shall we look for those nice shades of character, which even in his madness discriminate our hero from the unhappy maniacs which nature produces. It was reserved perhaps for Shakspeare and Cervantes to depict lunacy in a form neither unnatural nor disgusting, where the intellect shall be strong, and unclouded, except on the particular subject of the disease; and where the replies shall be pregnant with good sense, even in the paroxysms of madness. But, when I thus acknowledge the inferiority of Avellaneda, let it not be imagined that he possesses no merit, because his rival enjoys so large a portion. I had merely said thus much,

much, that the reader may not raise his ideas too high, in expecting a work equal to that of Cervantes, or form of the translator an opinion too low, in supposing he entertained such sentiments. What the merit of Avellaneda is, must be left to the judgment of each person to appreciate. With me, I confess, he does not rank high; and I should be inclined to assign him a place among those authors, who sto to use the words of Horace: *an. "Extremis primorum, extremis ultique moribus."* In my translation I have chiefly studied fidelity and correctness. Having no predecessor of whose labours I could avail myself, I was not willing to sacrifice much to the graces of style; and was rather anxious to represent my author as he is, than attempt in any instance to infer beauties which he does not possess, or conceal faults which he may have committed. On this account, I have preserved some passages which I at first thought of passing over as tedious; and have omitted nothing but a few trifling paragraphs, which the refinement of this age, and the delicacy of this nation, would ill endure. Of the poetical parts I am not anxious to claim the merit, nor am I willing to incur the censure; they were supplied at my request by a friend, whose readiness of compliance he will permit me thus publicly to acknowledge. That the adept in Spanish literature, however, may not suffer from this circumstance, the original pieces are subjoined at the end of the volumes. Notwithstanding more than one careful revision of this translation, I am conscious that it is not without defects; but, when it is considered that I have supplied that which no one has hitherto undertaken, I hope I may escape blame, if I do not deserve praise. A future translator may express himself with more vigour of language, more grace of diction, or greater harmony of periods; but he will not, I trust, find my passages where I have mistaken the meaning, or misrepresented the sense of the original. If it be observed that I have done little, let it be remembered, that, in a situation where most men have contented themselves with doing nothing, I have performed more for me, I never trifle, to the literary world; and, to use the words of Pliny, it must be a very bad book indeed that does not contain something good. The work of Le Sage was translated by Capt. Stevens early in the 18th century; and a MS. of it copied Capt. Stevens, and published as such in 1756; and the same was reprinted in 1760. These circumstances are mentioned in a Postscript to another translation from the French by W. Angellus

Yardley, esq.*; a copy of which, inserted in the *Novelists' Magazine* for 1781, was sent to the translator; and was partly the occasion of his offering this to the publick, translated from the Spanish."

To authenticate the Work, are prefixed the original "Dedication to the Alcades Magistrates and Gentlemen of the noble Town of Argamasilla in la Mancha, the happy Country of the renowned Knight Don Quixote. Luminary of the Professors of Knight-errantry;"—the several original licences and approbations to the first edition in 1614; which in 1731 were renewed, by Don Augustin de Montiano y Luyando, in which he says,

"I have reviewed the second part of Don Quixote, written by the licentiate Alonso Fernandez de Avellaneda. The opportunity of reading it, which has been my earnest wish for many years) has afforded me great pleasure; as I had discovered in the Don Quixote of Cervantes some severe strictures on this, with the solidity of which I was not satisfied: I was the more anxious to meet with the original, in order to be convinced whether there was cause sufficient to justify them. It happened otherwise; and I trust no judicious man will decide in favour of the assertions of Cervantes, when he compares the two second parts; for the adventures of this Don Quixote are more natural, and adhere to the strict rule of probability. The same character that shews itself in his first story, is sustained sometimes with less extravagance, consequently with more resemblance; and in what relates to Sancho, who will say that the droll rusticity of a villager is not more closely imitated in this of Avellaneda? It appears to me difficult to reconcile the extreme simplicity, sometimes discovered by the Sancho of Cervantes, with the delicate archness he makes use of at others, and the peculiar discretion that he evinces in many cases; so that we cannot help feeling that Sancho speaks and acts like the author, instead of speaking and acting like himself. On the contrary, his character in Avellaneda never varies from the specimen he gives us at the commencement, nor does he go beyond himself in actions, words, or judgment, so far as to make us forget him; his wit has relish; he is neither so dull,

* The above-mentioned translations were mere copies of that by Capt. Stevens; the language in some few instances only being adapted to the time in which the respective publications took place.

nor so devoid of humour, as Cervantes would have us think: and I believe, that in this instance he gave way to that displeasure which his better judgment would have corrected, had he written without the prejudice which the offence committed against him excited, and unsupported by the boundless applauses which he so deservedly received from ours, as well as foreign nations. Few men, when irritated from diminished favour and patronage, know how to keep their temper; and it is not therefore to be wondered at, if the brilliant understanding of Cervantes were clouded on a subject he thought contrary, in every respect, to his own interest."

This is followed by the Licence of the Ordinary, Don Miguel Gomez de Escobar; the Approbation of the Licentiate Don Francisco Domingo, &c.; the King's Licence, dated 1780; and an ample Criticism on La Sage's French translation, by the Authors of the "*Journal des Scavans*," published in 1704.

In one of the pleasing little novels with which the rival works abound, we meet with a word in the new translation, which (in the sense there used) we have never before observed in print. A Spanish nobleman, returning home after a short absence, found his lady in confinement. In our younger days, on the authority of Bailey and of Johnson, we should have considered this to have been an imprisonment, and have imagined that the heroine had, by some enchanter or fell giant, been secured in a dismal dungeon. But the context relieves us from this embarrassment, by the information that her confinement was merely the result of an increase in the nobleman's family. The use of the word, however, in this ambiguous sense, we are aware, is justified by modern refinement, and shall only observe, that the story in which it here occurs is one which must harrow up every tender emotion of the heart.

27. *A Catechism for the Use of all the Churches in the French Empire; to which are prefixed the Pope's Bull, and the Archbishop's Mandamus. Translated from the Original, with an Introduction and Notes, by David Bogue.*

"THE astonishing events which, during the last 17 years, have taken place in France, have turned the eyes of every man of reflection to that country of wonders. As the influence of religion on the manners and destinies of a people must be universally acknowledged, there is ex-

cited in the public mind an ardent desire to know what, after so many changes, is now the religious code among the masses of the French people. The dominion of the priests was for years rejected: even Christianity itself was supposed to be thrown away; and infidelity and atheism were said to reign. By intelligent minds it was always perceived, that such a state of things could not long continue; but that into one form or another of the Christian religion they would ere long subside. This has actually taken place; and a large proportion of the people have returned again into the bosom of their old mother, the Church of Rome. Of this communion the Emperor professes himself to be*; and, being full of projects on all kinds of things, he is determined to have uniformity in the Roman Catholic Church in his dominions. For this purpose he has appointed the Clergy to draw up this Catechism; the Doctrinal part of which (Mr. B. says) is as little exceptionable as any. The reader will here find the mere facts recorded in the Sacred Scriptures, and the general principles of Christianity arising out of them, and depending upon them."—"In the specification of moral obligations, the Catechism presents to the reader many branches of Christian duty with great fairness and precision. This indeed is what we might reasonably expect; for so clear and reasonable are the duties which the word of God inculcates, that persons can hardly miss them, when it is really their purpose to exhibit them to view. But there is at the same time a great defect; the duties are all on one side. It may be considered as among the strong internal evidences of the divine origin of the New Testament, that relative duties are all stated with perfect fairness and impartiality. Parents and children, masters and servants, rulers and subjects, are equally taught what they ought to be, and what they ought to do. Here, on the contrary, we meet with but one side. What inferiors owe to their superiors is minutely detailed, and sternly enjoined; but what superiors owe to their inferiors will be sought for in vain: not a word on the subject is to be found."

* A Clergyman of a neutral nation, who left Paris a few weeks since, writes thus to a correspondent in England: "The Emperor's chapel at St. Cloud is remarkably plain and decent. If I recollect right, except a small silver crucifix on the altar, there is not an image, a cross, or a painting in it. Buonaparte, however destitute of real religion he may be thought to be, regularly attends at his private chapel in the Thuilleries, and St. Cloud, on a Sunday morning, with his family."

Thos

Thus far from the Translator's Introduction; and the following quotation will serve to illustrate his last remark:

"Q. What are the duties of Christians in regard to the Princes who govern them; and, in particular, what are our duties towards Napoleon the First, our Emperor?"

"A. Christians owe to the Princes who govern them, and we owe in particular to Napoleon the First, our Emperor, love, respect, obedience, fidelity, military service, and the tributes ordained for the preservation and the defence of the Empire and of his Throne; besides, we owe him fervent prayers for his safety, and for the temporal and spiritual prosperity of the State.

"Q. Why are we bound to all these duties towards our Emperor?"

"A. First, because God, who creates empires, and who distributes them according to his will, in loading our Emperor with favours, whether in peace or war, has established him our Sovereign, has made him the minister of his power, and his image on earth. To honour and serve our Emperor is therefore to honour and serve God himself. Secondly, because our Lord Jesus Christ, as well by his doctrine as by his example, has himself taught us what we owe to our Sovereign. He was born under obedience to the decree of Cæsar Augustus; he paid the tribute prescribed; and, in the same manner as he has commanded to render to God what belongs to God, he has also commanded to render to Cæsar what belongs to Cæsar.

"Q. Are there not particular motives which ought to attach us more strongly to Napoleon the First, our Emperor?"

"A. Yes; for he it is whom God has raised up, in difficult circumstances, to re-establish the public worship of our fathers' holy religion, and to be the protector of it. He has restored and preserved public order by his profound and active wisdom; he defends the State by his powerful arm, and is become the anointed of the Lord by the consecration which he has received from the chief Pontiff, head of the universal Church.

"Q. What are we to think of those who should fail in their duty towards the Emperor?"

"A. According to St. Paul the Apostle, they would resist the order established by God himself, and would render themselves worthy of eternal damnation.

"Q. Are the duties by which we are bound towards our Emperor equally binding towards his legitimate successors, according to the order established by the Constitution of the Empire?"

"A. Yes, undoubtedly; for we read in sacred Scripture that God, the Lord of heaven and earth, by a disposition of his supreme will, and by his providence, gives empires not only to a person in particular, but also to his family."

The Introduction thus proceeds:

"Worship forms a third division of the Catechism, and occupies a much larger space than both the others. Concerning prayer, some good ideas are to be found, and some pious remarks concerning the Lord's Supper; but here the portion of exceptionable matter is far greater than under the former heads."

After clearly pointing out these errors, and ably combating them, Mr. Bogue observes:

"If we may judge from this specimen, the Romish religion in France is nearly the same as it was before the Revolution. Much of its pomp and splendour it has lost: its immense endowments and its princely revenues are all gone; but its spirit and its pretensions are still the same. The beast, a non descript, has lost its sleekness and its corpulence, its fat and its size; scarcely any thing remains but skin and bones, and it is chained: but it growls as loud as it did before; and it barks as fiercely as in the days of old, at those who refuse to throw it a sop. Not one doctrine to which Protestants objected, is laid aside; not one opinion which was abhorred as antichristian, is lopped off."

29. *Festuca Grammatica; the Child's Guide to some Principles of the Latin Grammar, in which the original and natural Delineation of the Verb is rejected; and the Government of Nouns is reduced, by Means of the English Particles, to six certain Rules most easy to be comprehended by Children; with a Phræseologicon of the regular Latin Syntax, shewing its very extensive Analogy with the English to be a true and most ready Medium, through which to initiate a young English Scholar in the Latin Tongue. By the Rev. Richard Lyne, Author of the Latin Primer.*

"THE design of this book may be soon and easily accomplished. Its design is to inform the minds of children with a knowledge of some principles of the Latin Grammar; and for this I have here comprised and compressed, as plainly as I could, all that, after five and twenty years' experience of teaching, I believed to be necessary, as a first step. After this, and again after a like step in the Greek, I most earnestly recommend Nugent's English Translations of the Port Royal Gram-

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mars, the Latin and the Greek, as being on the whole, so far as I am informed, superlatively the best books on their subjects, that this or any age was ever blessed with. Blessings they are, so far as a knowledge of the most generally useful languages, and those most important records, sacred and prophane, which they contain, may be esteemed so. And a very serious misfortune it is to Greek and Latin literature, that these two Grammars are not read classically in all our Grammar-schools; that ever a student should go to the University, and much more that he should quit it again, without being well versed in them."—"By availing each of their native tongue as a vehicle to the Latin, Priscian taught Latin to the Greeks, and Alvarus to the Italians. And though we have never proceeded systematically upon this plan of common sense with our children, yet that we should do so, may appear, not only from the extraordinary aptitude of our *Particles* to the Latin governments, after whatever part of speech, but more especially from this, that, whether we will deign professedly to teach them through the medium of our *Particles* or no, it is actually through that we do teach them." *Preface.*

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Publick will learn with concern that no progress has yet been made in the unrolling of the six Herculaneum MSS. which were presented by the King of Naples to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, about two years ago. A corner only of one of the rolls was unfolded; and the whole was afterwards submitted to the action of steam, under the direction of an eminent chemist, but without the desired effect. Instead of feeding and giving pliability and consistency to the tinder, it has more firmly united the mass, and in a great measure obliterated the writing. The ill success of this experiment has discouraged farther attempts on the other five rolls.—It will be recollected, that at the same time the King of Naples presented these rolls to the Prince of Wales, an equal number was sent to the National Institute of France. As we have heard nothing of the progress made in unrolling them, we are to suppose that the French have had no better success than ourselves. The lovers of literature are naturally anxious to hear of the steps which will be taken by the new French Government at Naples relative to the entire library of these curiosities, which it is

to be feared was abandoned by the old Government when that unfortunate country was lately evacuated.

Mr. Park, the editor of Harington's *Nugæ Antiquæ*, has long been preparing an extended edition of Lord Orford's *Royal and Noble Authors*, which we find is now on the eve of publication. Its appearance has been delayed in consequence of the numerous engraved portraits which are to accompany it. These consist of the principal personages introduced, which Mr. Park, we understand, has greatly augmented; and at the same time has enlarged upon Lord Orford's plan, by exhibiting specimens of their literary productions. This has expanded the work to five volumes octavo.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT asks, "Was Sir Thomas Whyte, founder of St. John's college, Oxford, brother of John Whyte, Bp. of Winchester 1557?"

To the abuses noticed in vol. LXXVI. p. 1016, a very old Subscriber adds one which he considers most flagrant, and which he submits to the attention of that Prelate in whose diocese it so frequently occurs; the letting out of Church-vaults as "Wine, Rum, and Brandy vaults!" thus converting "the House of God into a den of thieves."

A Graveyard Correspondent may confidently rely on the accuracy of our copy of the Roman Inscription at the London Coffee-house, when he recollects that it was drawn by Carter, and engraved by Basire. His offer of some coins found at Reculver is very kind. We have ourselves frequently picked up numbers on the spot, but never one of any value.

A *Tradezman* may inform his children, that the goodly Personages after whom he enquires are all Saints in the Romish Church, on whose anniversaries rent-days and other bargains were formerly fixed.

A Correspondent who favoured us with a Letter on *Paper-money* is requested to send another copy of his communication, it being mislaid.

We are obliged to PHILEMON for his second candid letter, and have accordingly destroyed both.

SKLEPTIKOS is not worth using. His second Letter is returned to the Post-office.

The authentic Memoirs of Lieutenant-general SIMCOE (vol. LXXVI. p. 1165) will speedily be resumed.

KING'S NORTON in our next; with our best thanks for the hint which the description of it conveyed. The Memoirs of Dr. Short; Mr. Le Mesurier; &c. &c. shall also then appear.

The

Yes! yes, my Eloise, thou shalt be mine
 Where joys seraphic shall the sense refine;
 Where sister Saints shall *Eloisa* meet,
 And to celestial realms with welcome
 greet; [ascend,
 Rais'd on the wings of love, we'll quick
 And hymn our joys where *life* shall *never*
 end; [left
 Where no tormenting fiend shall dare mo-
 Our mutual joys, or break our heav'nly
 rest.
 Ah! had not Fate, relentless and unkind,
 Torn us asunder, and our hands disjoin'd,
 Then had we liv'd a pattern to each pair,
 And thou the brightest of each virtuous
 fair. [sprung,
 For thee the soft, the tender wish had
 While melting accents dwelt upon thy
 tongue; [blooming charms,
 Breath'd soft complacence 'midst your
 And love inspiring, blest my circling
 arms. [brain,
 Hence!—ye fond visions—ye distract my
 Madden each sense, and fill my breast
 with pain.
 My troubled soul no respite now can find,
 Each wild disorder agitates my mind;
 Each *bursting passion* rules, and sell def-
 pair; [the air!
 Sighs choke the accents that would rend
 In vain I try persuasion—all is lost,
 All hopes are shipwreck'd—and all views
 are cross'd.
 Immers'd within this solitary grate,
 Religion courts me to attend my fate.
 Thou wretch's *last resource*! thou good
 man's shield! [to yield:
 Come, heavenly light! and teach me how
 Shed beams of grace divine upon my soul,
 And Passion's agonizing rage controul.
 Come, *sweet Religion*!—raise my soul to
 Heaven,
 And by repentance let me be forgiv'n.
 Yes, I will strive to gain the promis'd joy,
 And Heaven shall all my future days em-
 ploy;
 No warring passions reign, or vain desire,
 To pray for thee shall all my soul inspire!
 To sue for thy immortal part be mine:
 Blest task!—I'll ev'ry other care resign.
 When call'd to prayers, I'll joyfully at-
 tend, [you ascend.
 And my first thoughts to Heaven for
 To bear our fate, is all that can remain,
 For, ah! too sure, we ne'er shall meet
 again;
 Then, *Eloisa*, join my suppliant mind,
 Our loves congenial, and our souls re-
 sign'd. [giv'n
 What joy! when such *fond sympathy* is
 For souls like *ours* to soar at once to Hea-
 ven.
 'Tis all before us—grace is in our reach;
 Oh! may I *act* the part I *fain* would teach!
 And may no vagrant wish recall my vow!
 Fix'd on the cross—no other thought al-
 low!

No fond idea to my sense impart!
 But change for God—*'en Eloisa's heart!*
 'Twas Heaven's *best gift*—'twas Heaven
 made it mine: [resign.
 Since Heaven reclaims it—I *that heart*
 Think not there lives an Abelard in me,
 Think *only* on the joys prepar'd for thee,
 Nor think *me cold*, when I such truths
 impart, [heart.
 E'en while I write you hold too fast my
 How soon my soul returns to thee again,
 And struggles to be free; alas! in vain!
 Adieu, my *Eloise*! lov'd Wife, adieu!
 Is there a *name* more fond, more kind,
 more true?
 E'en *that*, and *more than that*, belongs
 to you!
 Poets may write, and love-torn lovers tell,
 That Abelard *had lov'd*—but not how well!
 To speak his passion must defy their art,
 For none could paint the *pangs* that *tear*
 his heart!
 If on some *future day*, in tender verse,
 Some bard should our ill-fated loves re-
 hearse, [lov'd,"
 Let him not say—"that Abelard has
 Or, "*such* his passion *Eloisa* prov'd;"
 Descriptive art would fail: all words are
 tame; [flame.
 For language could not speak our mutual
 But let them 'grave upon the sacred stone,
 Here rest those friends who *lov'd*, and those
 alone!" [wall,
 When strangers visit Paraclete's white
 The soft, the tender tear, be then let fall;
 And virgins weeping still around our tomb,
 Raise by their tears a flow'r of *constant*
 bloom!

THE GOOD SAMARITAN.

Addressed to ROSE RAIKES, Esq. of Glou-
 cester, the first Initiator of Sunday-
 Schools, and benevolent Friend of the
 Poor. By Col. PLEYDELL.

Alis inserviendo consumor.

HAIL, sacred Charity! celestial Maid!
 Divine Inspirer of the virtuous
 heart!
 Oh! ever blest me with thy heav'nly aid;
 To me, benign, thy influence impart!
 Lo! at thy shrine, prostrate I humbly
 bend! [supplied,
 Still may my soul, by thy kind beam
 To blest Benevolence my actions tend—
 Benevolence, to thee so near allied:
 Hail, sacred Charity! 'tis thou alone*
 For the pale sinner's guilt can easily
 atone.
 Of thee, of Heav'n-born Charity, possess'd,
 The good Samaritan the Neighbour
 prov'd,
 With all thy mild benevolence impress'd,
 * Charity will cover a multitude of
 sins.

His

His pious soul thy sacred impulse
mov'd. [went;
Ah! how unlike the Levite! on he
His ruthless breast ne'er soft compas-
sion knew; [content,
E'en the rob'd Priest, wrapt up in self-
Upon his wounds a side-long glance he
threw, [hands,
Thank'd God he had escap'd the Russian's
Pass'd on the other side, and him to Hea-
ven commends.

But, lo! the good Samaritan, with haste,
Soon as the forlorn Trav'ler he spies,
Naked, with wounds and streaming gore
defac'd, [cries,
The Heav'n's rending with his mournful
Quick his own mantle over him he threw,
With lenient hand he wash'd each
bleeding wound,
His heart still melting at the sight anew,
Gently he rais'd him from the rugged
ground, [plies,
Gilead's fam'd balm, with wine and oil, 'ap-
His limbs he pious bathes, and wipes his
flowing eyes.

Stranger, and wounded—never can he
leave [mand,
The helpless Trav'ler—ready at com-
Knocking*, the precious burthen to re-
ceive, [sand,
His patient camel bore o'er trackless
To where tall clust'ring palms impervious
shade
Sweet hope inspired of an asylum near;
Nor vain the hope—lo! in loose robe ar-
ray'd, [appear!
See, in the porch† th' obsequious host
"This gold receive—the Stranger's wants
defray— [I'll repay."
What more, on my return, with int'rest

L I N E S

TO THE MEMORY OF THE LATE
MRS. PERCY,
Lady of the Right Rev. the Bp. of Dromore.

AH! could thy friends of former times
return,
Or Inspiration hear my humble call,
Then gentle SHANSTON's Muse thy loss
would mourn, [solemn pall?
GOLDSMITH and JOHNSON spread the
For lovely was that form, which late en-
shrin'd
The future tenant of a nobler sphere,

* Travellers report that the camel
kneels to receive his burthen.

† In the Eastern Countries strangers
are received in the porch, so often al-
luded to in the Scriptures.

‡ These celebrated characters were the
favourite friends, and often the guests of
the Bishop of Dromore.

To thought, more beauteous far, th' in-
spiring mind, [near.
Still more attractive, as beheld more
Sad is the strain! unlike that glowing
song, [bute paid,
When Genius to thy charms his tri-
To last, while virtuous love conducts
along [maid.
To bliss the constant youth and plighted
Now, when the swelling tide of Grief re-
tires, [can dwell,
And calm Remembrance on the past
When meek Religion wakes her wonted
fires, [cell;
And chill Despondence leaves her holy
Some sadly-pleasing thoughts will yet re-
turn, [view.
Cherish'd by Memory §, while it calls to
How bright her sacred fervour seem'd to
burn, [adieu!
When I, unconscious, heard her last
Our converse dwelt upon an hallow'd
theme, [rays
While Faith and Charity's commingling
Seem'd from her fainted look to shed a
beam— [venly praise!
Her voice!—'t was nearly tun'd to Hea-
It was a setting beam, the gathering cloud
Of Fate, e'en then, although to mor-
tal eyes [shroud,
Viewless, the smiling scene began to
And hung its solemn warning in the
skies.

Yet, through that gathering cloud, an
Heavenly ray [shed:
From the blest Realms of Light a glory
Thus, through the dark expanse, a gleam
of ray
Bids the aspiring lark its pinions spread.
Yes, like the morn, arose serenely bright,
The retrospect and prospect both were
fair; [light;
Here, kindred minds returned the parent
There, gently gliding, came the winged
car.

Descend from Heaven again, thou blessed
beam! [reign'd before,
Through ev'ry heart where Anguish
With lively Hope and Consolation stream,
And shew the meeting place, to part no
more.

O may that Heavenly hope his mind sus-
tain, [wound,
Who felt with deepest pang the sudden
And ope a vista through that dark domain
Where Sin or Sorrow walk their cease-
less round.

§ The 5th and 6th stanzas refer to an in-
teresting conversation in which the Author
was engaged with Mrs. PERCY a few
weeks ago—he little thought then it was
to be the last!

Long

Long may the fruits of Charity and Faith *
Rear'd by his active hand his mind re-
gale—

Long may the softer'd Muses strow his
path, [vale!
With many a flow'r in this sublunar

O what a shape above this gloomy vale,
More than the heights of Pisgah, points
afar

To that ascent which *worth* alone can
scale, [star!

Led on by Salem's bright and morning
Thou dreadful Ranger of the sea and land,
Dashing with gall the cup of human
joy, [hand,

Know, RESIGNATION from thine iron
Spite of thy rigour, claims a kind employ.

She bids it shove the tempting world
aside, [soul,
Whose baited snares retard the soaring

And waft the wounded spirit on the tide
Of dark Affliction to the Heavenly goal.
Rathfriland. H. B. †.

ADDRESS TO PHILANTHROPY.

*Written on reading in the Portsmouth Tele-
graph, of an intended Institution at that
place, for the relief of Soldiers and Sea-
men's Wives.*

By JOHN STOVLE, Lieut. Royal Navy.

THRICE hail, Philanthropy — su-
preremely fair;

Thy path divine the willing Muse
With all her choicest off'rings strews.

Fountain of joy to soothe the corrosive care,
From thy GREAT SOURCE fresh eman-
ations flow, [stream;

And earth receives from thence each healing
The GOD of LOVE permits thee here
below, [him.

Commission'd with some high behest from
Hence Gratitude shall heave the female
breast, [alone express'd.

And raise the silent pray'r to Heaven
Celestial daughter of far happier skies
Than sublunary beings boast,

Dear minion of the Heavenly Host,
Thy votaries still in exaltation rise,
Form'd for high deeds, to joys of earthly
sense, [adieu,

Like HOWARD † they would gladly bid
Their hopes extend to blissful climes
from whence

Jehovah's mansions feast th' extatic view,
Where nobler themes the soul's best
powers employ, [endless joy.

And sorrow, toil, and pain, are lost in

* Among many other particulars that
could be enumerated, this relates chiefly
to the Sunday Schools under his Lord-
ship's care, which have been so remark-
ably successful.

† The Rev. HENRY BOYD, the transla-
tor of Dante.

‡ The benevolent Mr. Howard.

Still may thy power; Philanthropy, pre-
Still may thy loveliness impart [vail,
A lenient balm to ev'ry heart, [weal.

Thy matchless deeds promote Britannia's
Led by the KING of KINGS, thy grace-
ful mien

On Calvary's awful mount was most
ador'd, [scene,

Thy presence dignified the solemn
While He for man the way to life ex-
plor'd.

Still may thy vot'ries his impression bear,
That they may from his voice the joyful
sentence hear.

MARY MARTON.

A BALLAD. BY JOHN MAYNE.

POOR WILLIAM was landed at bonny
Dumbarton, [run into the sea?

Where the streams from Lochlomond
At home, in sweet Ireland, he left MARY
MARTON, [her knee.

With a child at her foot, and a babe on
The Regiment march'd off when the pas-
sage was over; [the way;

The route was for England, by land all
No, never to halt; but, at Ramsgate or
Dover, [Bay.

Embark in the vessels that were in the
Fond MARY, the while, in her spirits
quite broken, [in her mind,

Disturb'd in her sleep, and perplex'd
No letters from WILLIAM, no tidings, no
token, [find.

Resolv'd, at all hazards, her Hero to
O! what, in this world, can deter a true
Lover?

It is not long journeys by land or by sea:
'Tween hope and despair, in a boat with-
out cover, [hadce!

She cross'd to Port Patrick from Donag-
The Irish are true to Humanity's claims,
And the Scots and the English are ne-
ver unkind; [to the Thames.

Poor MARY found friends from the Boyne
As she trudg'd with her babes in a wal-
let behind! [tale.

Arriv'd at the coast—by her sorrowful
She soften'd the Captain to let her on
board;

And never, O! never, did mariner sail
With a couple like WILLIAM to MARY
restor'd!

When he press'd to his bosom his infants
and wife, [no more;

The Sailors gave way to a tear, and
The Soldiers danc'd round to the drum
and the fife, [ple on shore:

And plaudits were heard from the peo-
Then away went the fleet—and, sailing
with glee,

May Glory, in battle, be ever at hand;
May Britons live happy, united, and free,
Supreme on the ocean, unconquer'd by
land!

† Matthew xxv. ver. 31—41.

SUBSTANCE OF THE PAPERS RELATIVE TO THE NEGOTIATION WITH FRANCE,
PRESENTED TO PARLIAMENT DECEMBER 22, 1806, continued from p. 73.

No. XXIII. is an other dispatch from Lord Yarmouth, July 21, in which he tells Mr. Fox that General Clarke was named to treat with him; and that Talleyrand demanded his powers, which Lord Yarmouth withheld.—No. XXIV. contains Lord Yarmouth's powers to treat with France.—No. XXV. is a dispatch from Lord Yarmouth to Mr. Fox, dated July 24. He mentions his disclosing his full powers, and having had several conferences with General Clarke, in one of which the latter said Hanover would be given to England with the exception of Fulda, Hoya, and some smaller principalities, which it was intended to give to Prussia. He proposed that the Hanse Towns be independent; demanded for France, Pondicherry, St. Lucie, Tobago, Surinam, Goree, Demerara, Berbice, and Essequibo.—No. XXVI. is from Mr. Fox to Lord Yarmouth, dated July 26. Mr. Fox had, on the preceding day, received an account of the signing of D'Oubril's treaty: and says he heard the articles were different from those reported to Lord Yarmouth, at Paris; he calls the conditions humiliating to Russia, and hopes the Emperor will not accede to them. He tells Lord Yarmouth it would have been more satisfactory to the King's servants, if his Lordship had waited to know the impression this new event might create in England before he produced his full powers. The conduct of France was such that discussions should have been carried on unofficially. And by producing his powers the very day after D'Oubril's treaty, an impression might have been made unfavourable to the Negotiation. Mr. Fox then desires him to apply for passports for a public accredited Minister to be sent from England, and joined with his Lordship to treat with France.—In another letter No. XXVII. Mr. Fox desires Lord Yarmouth to inform Talleyrand that the Earl of Lauderdale should be sent over as the Minister.—No. XXVIII. is a long letter from Lord Yarmouth, who tells Mr. Fox that Talleyrand informed him the Emperor considered this proposal of sending another Minister, in no other light than unnecessary delay.—Lord Yarmouth then defends himself for disclosing his powers.—No. XXIX. dated Aug. 2. Mr. Fox tells Lord Yarmouth that the step of producing his full powers was likely to give much more continuance than was desirable to the new and increasing demands of France. He says, Lord Lauderdale has full powers conjointly with him; but expresses his apprehensions that France will not make peace on admissible terms. He says Lord Lauderdale was sent in order that the trial might be made with frank-

ness.—In another dispatch, No. XXX. Mr. Fox makes several observations on the conduct of France during the Negotiation. It was in consequence of Lord Yarmouth producing his full powers, that his Britannic Majesty felt himself bound to continue the Negotiation, and appointed Lord Lauderdale as joint Negotiator.—No. XXXI. from Lord Lauderdale at Paris, dated Aug. 6, informs Mr. Fox of his reception at Calais, where the inhabitants expressed their wishes for peace. He mentions his conference with Talleyrand, who expressed great anxiety for Mr. Fox's speedy recovery.—Next follow the Notes which passed between Lord Lauderdale and Talleyrand, preparatory to the conferences with General Clarke.—No. XXXIII. is a Note, dated August 7, from Lord Yarmouth, explaining his conduct.—No. XXXIV. contains the full powers granted to Lords Yarmouth and Lauderdale.—No. XXXV. dated Paris, Aug. 9. from Lords Yarmouth and Lauderdale, details the conversation they had at the first meeting with Gen. Clarke and M. Champigny, who wished the English Negotiators to depart from the bases they offered, and to take fifteen days to consider of a new one, and consult their Government. Lord Lauderdale said he would not recede from his bases. On the same evening they applied for passports to return to England. The Letter contains six Inclosures. The first (marked A) is a Note to Gen. Clarke, from Lord Lauderdale, dated Aug. 7, in which he retraces the circumstances that have produced the Negotiation. He notices his Majesty's pleasure at the proposition he received to treat generally on the basis of the *uti possidetis*, except in the case of Hanover, which it is proposed should be ceded to his Majesty without reserve. This appeared to be the only principle upon which the Negotiation could be brought to a happy conclusion. But when his Majesty had expressed his happiness at the prospect of a peace, it was intimated that we must abandon and restore Sicily, offering such projects of indemnification to his Sicilian Majesty as were totally inadmissible.—The communication then touches on the separate peace which had just taken place between Russia and France; on the advantages acquired by the latter, in consequence of the changes in the Germanic Constitution; and concluded by observing, that "although France may have other important views upon the Continent of Europe, his Majesty the King of Great Britain and Ireland may very fairly form views in other parts of the world, of infinite importance to the commerce and to the power of his Empire,

Empire, and consequently that he cannot, conformably with either the interests of his people, or the honour of his crown, negotiate upon any principle of inferiority, either avowed or supposed. He can treat upon no other footing than the supposition, that the continuance of hostilities is equally disadvantageous to both parties. There can be no reason to suppose that the conquests, which his Majesty proposes to retain by the peace, can be wrested from him by war." The fourth Inclosure (D) is a letter from General Clarke to Lord Lauderdale, dated Aug. 8. It expresses the Emperor's regret that a Negotiation, which was nearly conducted to its maturity, should have taken a retrograde course, through the obstacles which had arisen. It observes that the Court of France had uniformly refused to admit England and Russia in the same Negotiation; and intimates that the English Cabinet must have been under a delusion respecting the nature of the connection between France and Russia.—It then touches on the Peace which Russia had concluded with France; and observes that the frequent conferences between the two Plenipotentiaries have been attended with no effect, the Emperor having granted all he could grant, without losing sight of the dignity of his crown, his love for his people, and the interests of his allies. It adds, *that his Majesty will never be reduced to other sacrifices.*—Some fault is found with the tedious course taken by Lord Lauderdale; but his Majesty has, notwithstanding, deigned to permit the General to discuss the main question relative to the basis of the Negotiation.—A review is then taken of the proposition of Mr. Fox; and it is asserted that it never could have been in the contemplation of the Emperor to take for the basis of the Negotiation the *uti possidetis*.—"If such had been his intention, he would have kept Moravia, a part of Hungary, Styria, Carniola, Croatia, the whole of Austria, as well as its capital; Trieste and Fiume, and the surrounding coast would still be in his power, as well as Genoa and Venice. However, Osnaburgh, and all the mouths of the great rivers of the North of Germany, would be subject to his dominion; and, doubtless, his Majesty the Emperor of the French might then, without difficulty, have left in the hands of his Britannic Majesty, the Cape, Surinam, Tobago, St. Lucie, Pondicherry, &c.—As to Sicily, in this very supposition, the Emperor would not have left it to his Enemies; but his Majesty would have thought only that the conquest of this Island ought to have preceded the opening of the Negotiations; and while Prussia and Russia have either guaranteed and recognized the changes

which have taken place in the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, is it to be presumed that England could have prevented the conquest of Sicily, which is separated from the Continent only by a channel of less than 2000 toises?—After some remarks on the necessity of France taking Holland under her protection, in consequence of the enormous debts of the latter, it is observed, "that without the restitution of its colonies, Holland would, necessarily, become a province of the French Empire; for, in accepting the crown of Holland, Prince Louis formerly declared his intention of renouncing it, if the Dutch colonies should not be restored at the general peace.—Let Hanover become a province of France: let Trieste, Fiume, and their territories, likewise become provinces of the kingdom of Italy; and let Great Britain keep as a compensation the Cape, Surinam, Malta, Pondicherry, &c. France will consent to it; and the great principle of the *uti possidetis* shall be applied in its full extent, both as to the present and as to the future."—The remainder of this article is an attempt to prove still farther that it would be absurd for France to consent to the *uti possidetis*, unless the Emperor were reduced to a state of humiliation and distress. "The Emperor (continues the writer), could not regard the peace as honourable, if by one of its conditions he was to lose a single subject; and of however little importance the Colony of Tobago may be, it suffices that it made a part of the French Empire, at the time, his Majesty took the reins of Government, to prevent his ever signing a treaty, in which the alienation of that Colony, or of any other which belongs to him in the same manner shall be comprised. No reasonable Englishman can have flattered himself with the contrary; and his Majesty in the position in which he stands, would, by consenting to it, lose the esteem of every brave and generous person, even among his enemies."—Hence the Emperor esteems the very idea of the *uti possidetis* as a dishonour. In the fifth inclosure (E.) Lords Yarmouth and Lauderdale observe to Gen. Clarke, that his communication is of so general a nature, and so foreign to the question at issue, that it would be impossible for them to take it into consideration.—They deny the assertion of the General, that the negotiation had been commenced, and almost brought to conclusion, in the interval between the period when Lord Yarmouth communicated his full powers, and the arrival of Lord Lauderdale. On the contrary, they considered the negotiation as having scarcely begun. They repeat, that his Majesty never will listen to any propositions for a negotiation upon any basis incompatible with

1807.] *Substance of Papers relative to the late Negotiation.* 159

with the honour of his crown, and the true interests of his subjects.—No. XXXVI. is a letter from the Earl of Lauderdale to Mr. Fox, dated Aug. 11, with six Inclosures, containing the reiterated applications of Lords Lauderdale and Yarmouth for their passports; as they considered the Note of Gen. Clarke quite incompatible with the basis originally proposed by the French Government. In the third inclosure Mr. Champagny, after much sophistical argument, requires a declaration of what conquers England wishes to retain, and what he is inclined to restore to France and her Allies. In the 4th, Lords Yarmouth and Lauderdale take no other notice of the address, than by intimating to Talleyrand that they have received it; and they again demand the passport for their Messenger. In the 5th, Talleyrand writes to their Lordships, that he transmits the passport for the Messenger; but begs that they will excuse him for the present from sending the passports for themselves, as he still hopes that the two Great Powers may be pacified. In the 6th, their Lordships in reply state, that they must treat strictly upon the *uti possidetis*, or not at all.—No. XXXVII. from Mr. Fox, dated Aug. 14, expresses his Majesty's approbation of the conduct of the two Negotiators.—No. XXXVIII. is from the same, the same date. He says, that the French Government insinuated that this Country meant to take an unfair advantage in appointing two Negotiators; and, in order to leave them no pretence for cavil, he desires the French Minister to be informed that the Negotiations will be conducted by Lord Lauderdale alone, Lord Yarmouth having received permission to return to England.—No. XXXIX. a letter from Lord Lauderdale, contains nothing but an account of his waiting on the French Plenipotentiaries. Inclosed is a Note, dated Aug. 14, from the Earls of Lauderdale and Yarmouth, addressed to M. Talleyrand, in which they again declare the necessity of putting an end to their mission, as they see no prospect of their expectations being realised.—No. XL. from Lord Lauderdale, dated August 17, relates to interviews, and common interchanges of civilities.—No. XLI. is a dispatch from Mr. Fox to Lord Lauderdale, dated Aug. 23. He desires him to say, it was D'Oubril's Treaty alone which induced his Majesty to treat separately from Russia.—In No. XLII. dated Aug.

25, Lord Lauderdale informs Mr. Fox, that he had patiently waited from the 14th to the 22d for an answer from the French Government. Inclosed is a Note from Lord Lauderdale to M. Talleyrand, dated Aug. 22, in which he recapitulates the subjects of conference with Clarke and Champagny; regrets that they have not explained themselves on the subject of his Note of the 11th, and entreats him to transmit him the passports for himself and suite, to be made use of if required. And also another address from Lord Lauderdale to Talleyrand, dated Aug. 25, in which he expresses his opinion that the French Government has abandoned every desire for Peace upon the basis which itself had proposed, and, consequently, that no farther good can result from the Negotiation.—No. XLIII. is a Letter from Lord Lauderdale to Mr. Fox, dated Aug. 29, in which he says that, at an interview with the French Plenipotentiaries, he was impressed with a conviction that France no longer thought of making Peace on their first ground. And he resolved to bring things to a point immediately. Inclosed is a Note from Gen. Clarke and Champagny, dated Aug. 25, in which they requested a conference with Lord Lauderdale at three o'clock; and M. Champagny at the same time invited him to dinner, after it should be ended. His Lordship met them according to appointment on the 26th; and on the 29th he sent them a Letter (also inclosed), stating, that nothing he had heard would permit him to continue the Negotiation, unless they should furnish him with new motives. He recapitulates in this Note the transactions since the 9th of that month; and declares, that an *admission in writing* of the basis, so often mentioned, can alone change his determination to go home*.—No. XLIV. is a Letter from Lord Lauderdale to Mr. Fox, containing nothing remarkable.—No. XLV. is a Dispatch from Earl Spencer, giving Lord Lauderdale instructions to wait till he heard some news from Russia about D'Oubril's Treaty. There are several other Notes, amounting in all to 56, up to the date of Oct. 6, when Lord Lauderdale obtained his passports.

* In the French Papers there is a Note of Talleyrand's, without a date, in answer to the above, which was never presented to Lord Lauderdale. It is No. XXX. of the French Papers; in which Talleyrand speaks of "his *jaune* manners."

PROCEEDINGS IN THE FIRST SESSION OF THE THIRD PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, 1806.

HOUSE OF LORDS,
Jan. 6.

The Royal Assent was given to the Consolidated Election Bill.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. Whitbread's motion for postponing the consideration of the Thetford petition was lost by a majority of 34 to 35.

HOUSE

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Jan. 7.

Lord *Ossington* informed the House, that his Majesty had been waited on with the Address, to which he had graciously answered—"I thank the House of Commons for their loyal and dutiful Address; and receive with satisfaction the assurances of their full conviction, that the restoration of Peace has been prevented only by the ambition and injustice of the Enemy. I rely with entire confidence on the effectual support of my faithful people in the prosecution of a contest, manifestly continued, on the part of the Enemy, with the hope of destroying the power and independence of the British Empire."

Jan. 8.

Lord *Castlereagh* asked Mr. Windham, whether it was the intention of Ministers to carry into effect the Training Bill, or whether they had now any new measures to propose.

Mr. *Windham* replied, that he did not know of any other measure in the contemplation of Government, except that it might be necessary to extend this measure, in substance, into Scotland.

Lord *Castlereagh* said, that the object of his question was, to know whether a considerable part of the population of England were really to be trained according to the provisions of that Bill?

Mr. *Windham* said, the Bill was already in execution, as far as the preliminary lists were making out of persons liable to its operation.

Jan. 12.

Lord *Castlereagh* moved for Returns of the Effective State of the Military Force. He should merely state the points on which he required information. The first regarded the actual state of the effective strength of the Army, the Militia, and Artillery, from the date of the last General Return of March 1, 1806, in order to discover what tendency the Army had exhibited, either to increase or diminish in point of numbers. It would also shew the sources which existed for keeping the Army up, and would tend to demonstrate whether or not such sources were to be relied upon for fresh supplies. His Lordship concluded by moving for a variety of Returns of the Army, Infantry (Guards) Battalions; Horse and Foot Artillery; Black Corps in the West Indies; of British Regiments serving in India, and in the West Indies, on the Coast of Africa, and in Foreign Service, and in the Expeditions, from Jan. 1, 1806, to Jan. 1, 1807.

Mr. *Windham* stated, that to the general object of the noble Lord's motion he had no objection; but extreme cau-

tion ought to be exercised in complying with it, in respect to giving any details of the local situations of the military force, both at home and abroad; as, were not a due prudence manifested in drawing up the Returns, the Enemy would obtain the most accurate intelligence they could desire.

The Motions, being corrected, were agreed to.

Lord *Folkstone* being pressed by Lord *Howick* to state what was his object respecting the charges against Marquis Wellesley, replied, that his main object was to facilitate the enquiries into the delinquencies laid to the charge of Lord Wellesley; and, if nobody else would undertake that duty, he should willingly take it on himself. Should there arise any delay in the re-printing of the Oude charge, it should not be his fault. The investigation of Lord Wellesley's conduct in India must and should go on.

Jan. 14.

Gen. *Gesteigne* observed, that a letter which had been printed, relative to the American Intercourse Bill, had produced a great sensation amongst the mercantile interest. He therefore wished to know, whether the President or Chief Magistrate in America had the power to suspend the execution of those laws; or whether he had in fact suspended them.

Lord *Howick* declined answering the question, as he could not understand how his letter could have produced any such impression, when it was simply announcing to the commercial interest the fact, that a Treaty of Amity had been signed with the Ministers on the part of the United States. It had been asked, "Whether this Treaty so bound the Country, that his Majesty had not reserved to himself the right of adopting similar measures with respect to the Americans, and all other neutrals, with those his Enemies adopted towards neutrals?" On this head he should say, that his Majesty certainly had reserved to himself the power of treating neutrals, trading to the ports of the Enemy, in the same manner that the neutral nations permitted their vessels trading to our ports to be treated by the Enemy.

Jan. 15.

Sir *J. Newport* said, that Commissioners had been appointed, some time ago, to make an enquiry into the situation of the Custom-house department in Ireland; who had, in consequence, reported that thirty-eight places, described in the report, ought to be abolished, and twenty-six to be either abolished or regulated. He therefore moved for leave to bring in a

Bill

Bill for abolishing certain offices in the Customs in Ireland, and also for abolishing and regulating certain other offices within the same department. Leave granted.

Jan. 16.

Mr. Johnstone made some farther objections to the Army Estimates, and moved that they should be printed in detail; to which Mr. Windham objected.

The conversation took rather a personal turn, in consequence of a remark from Mr. Sturges Bourne, that Ministers had changed their ideas respecting the information that the House ought to receive, since they came into power.

Mr. Johnstone accused them of affecting economy, while they had considerably increased the salaries of their own places. At length Mr. J. agreed to postpone his motion.

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Admiralty-office, Jan. 24. This Gazette contains a Letter from Lieut. Barker, of the Grenada armed brig, announcing the capture of the French privateer *Le Tigre*, of 2 guns and 26 men, off Grenada; being the third privateer captured by that vessel within three weeks.

Jan. 27. This Gazette contains a dispatch, dated Oct. 13, from Lieut.-col. Backhouse, commanding a detachment in Rio de la Plata, to Sir D. Baird, announcing the re-capture of Buenos Ayres, and his assumption of the command of the land forces.—Another Letter from this officer to Mr. Windham, dated Oct. 31, states that an attempt was made, on the 28th, by him and Sir H. Popham, to take Monte Video by storm; but the water was too shallow to admit the ships to come sufficiently near to bombard the town with effect: they therefore withdrew; and, after refreshing the troops, the Lieutenant-colonel landed on the 29th, with 400 men, principally from the 23d, under Col. Vassal, who advanced against Maldonado, which seemed to be occupied by about 600 Regulars and Militia, mostly mounted with one howitzer and one 4-pounder field-piece. Though our troops were without any artillery, they soon dispersed the enemy, with the loss of their guns, and about 50 men killed and wounded. The loss on our side was two killed, and four wounded, of the 38th regiment.

Col. Backhouse adds—"To the cool intrepidity of our little column on this occasion much praise is due, as it advanced with the utmost steadiness and alacrity, and without firing a shot, until sufficiently near to make a certainty of carrying both the guns and the town; which was principally done by the bayonet, notwithstanding the advance was made under heavy discharges of grape and musketry. To the well known gallantry and ability of Col. Vassal, I feel myself much indebted; and the conduct of every other officer in the field has commanded my thanks."

Genl. MAG. February, 1807.

The next day the heavy batteries on the beach of the harbour, and the peninsula, surrendered at discretion to Sir H. Popham. The Marines and armed seamen sent ashore by Sir H. were of the greatest assistance in the capture of Maldonado. Col. Backhouse closes his dispatches with mentioning the great services he received from Major Trotter of the 83d, and Major Tucker of the 72d.

Return of Ordnance, Ammunition, and Stores, &c. taken from the enemy in the town and vicinity of Maldonado.

Brafs Ordnance, one 6-inch howitzer, with 10 rounds of ammunition; one 6-pounder, with 10 rounds of ditto. Iron Ordnance, twelve 26-pounders on sea batteries; twenty 24-pounders on the island of Goretti; 700 muskets, 200 pistols, 300 swords, 108 barrels of powder.

Then follow copies of two Letters from Sir H. Popham to W. Marsden, Esq. The first is dated on-board the *Diadem*, in Rio de la Plata, Aug. 25th, and describes the circumstances which progressively led to the surrender of the settlement of Buenos Ayres.

"Pueridon (says Sir H.), one of the Municipality, appears to have been the greatest organ of the revolution. He applied himself with great art and address in preparing the people for a general insurrection. The arms in the town were secreted, ready for the moment of action; the discontented assembled every night, and attended to his instructions; and he raised all the rabble of the country by the ample supplies of money with which he was furnished on the North side of the river. Col. Liniers, a French officer in the Spanish service, and on his parole, successfully employed himself in collecting people at Colonia. Terror was established; and every person who refused to contribute his assistance to this conspiracy was threatened with immediate death. I have traced this from very unquestionable authority; and so rapid was the progress of the revolution, when it first shewed itself, that it was not till the 31st July that I learnt by a dispatch from the General,

which

which reached me at Ensenada on my return from Monte Video, that he was apprehensive, from the information he received, an insurrection would shortly be made. I heard at the same time from Capt. Thompson, that 17 of the enemy's vessels had just arrived at Colonia; and as it was reported that force was still to be increased from Monte Video, I sent orders for the *Diomedé* to be brought to Ensenada, and for Capt. King, of the *Diadem*, to come up with the remaining few Marines, the two companies of Blues, and as many other men as could in any degree be spared from the ships, for the purpose of arming some vessels to attack the enemy at Colonia, as it was impossible to prevent his crossing from the North shore whenever the wind was fair.

"On the 1st of August, in the afternoon, the *Leda* anchored off Buenos Ayres, about 12 miles distant; and on my landing on the 2d, which I did as soon as the weather would admit of a boat getting on shore, I found the General had just made a very successful attack on about 1500 Spaniards under Puerdon, five leagues from the town, with 500 men, in which he took all the enemy's cannon (I think nine pieces), and several prisoners. On the 3d I attempted to return to the *Leda*, in the *Encounter*, which Capt. Honyman brought within a few miles of the shore for this purpose, as it blew very strong; but the wind freshened so considerably from the Eastward, that we could not get to windward. On the 4th, in the morning, it was very thick weather, and the gale increased so much that it was impossible to weigh. About noon Capt. King arrived, in a gallivat, with 150 men from the *Diadem*, for the purpose of arming the few small vessels we had collected in the harbour; but he was not able to get there till the following day. On the 5th, in the morning, it moderated, and I reached the *Leda*; when I received a report from Capt. Thompson, that in the gale of the preceding day the enemy had crossed from Colonia, totally unobserved by any of our ships, except the schooner under the command of Lieut. Herrick; but the Easterly wind had thrown so much water in the river, that the enemy were enabled to cross over any part of the Purmas bank without the necessity of making a greater detour by going higher up the river. On the 6th and 7th, it blew a hurricane; the *Leda* was lying in four fathoms, with two anchors down, and her yards and topmasts struck. On the 8th, I heard from Capt. King that five of our gun-boats had foundered at their anchors; that the *Walker* had lost her rudder, and that the launches and large cutters of the *Diadem*

and *Leda* were lost. The torrents of rain that fell during the 6th, 7th, and 8th, had rendered the roads totally impracticable for any thing but cavalry; and, consequently, Gen. Beresford was most seriously disappointed in his determination to attack the enemy at a distance from the town: in which, had it taken place, I entertain no doubt that his army would have added another trait of its invincible spirit under his dispositions. The enemy, however, by his inexhaustible supply of horses, suffered little inconvenience from the state of the roads; and he was therefore enabled to approach the town by several directions, without giving the British army any opportunity to attack him. On the 10th, in the evening, the Castle was summoned; and on the following day I landed, while our remaining vessels were firing on the Spanish posts; and I learnt that, exclusive of the Spanish army, which was divided into many columns, occupying the various avenues of the town, the inhabitants were all armed, and sheltered on the tops of the houses and churches, with a design of carrying on a war of ambush. Under these circumstances, and the manifest disposition of the enemy to prevent an engagement, it was determined to embark the wounded that night, and cross the Rio Chello, for the purpose of moving towards Ensenada; but this measure was in a great degree frustrated by the weather, which became very violent during the night, and consequently retarded the progress of embarkation, though the enemy added a considerable number of men to the houses and churches near the Castle, and advanced by all the streets not under the influence of its fire. In short, Sir, his object was to avoid by every means a general action, and to place his men in such a situation, that they could fire at our troops while they remained in perfect security themselves. On the 12th, at day-light, I understood a smart fire began from the enemy's advanced posts, but was soon returned with great effect from our artillery, which was planted towards the principal streets leading to the Great Square. For a short time the enemy, by his immense numbers, shewed a greater degree of firmness than on any other occasion, and pushed forward with three pieces of artillery; which Col. Pack, of the 7th, soon charged, and took from him. During this time, however, reinforcements crowded the tops of all the houses commanding the Great Square from the back streets, and our troops were soon considerably annoyed by people they could not get at. The enemy commanded the Castle in the same way, with the additional advantage of a gun on the top of one

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one of the churches; which I consider an indelible stigma against the character of the Bishop, not only from his situation, but the professions he made. I can easily conceive how the feelings of Gen. Beresford must, at this moment, have been on the rack. Disappointed in his last efforts to induce the enemy to a general engagement in the Great Square, his gallant little army falling fast by shots from invincible persons, and the only alternative which could prevent itself, to save the useless effusion of so much valuable blood, was a flag of truce, which was hoisted at the Castle about one o'clock. In an instant there was near 10,000 men in the Great Square, pressing forward in the most outrageous manner to get into the fort, and even firing at our men on the ramparts; so much so, that it was with extreme difficulty the British troops were prevented revenging this insult: indeed, the General was obliged to tell the Spanish officers, if their men did not retire in the course of one minute, he must, as the only measure of safety, haul down the flag of truce, and re-commence hostilities. This firmness had the desired effect; and he then sent his conditions to the Spanish General, and they were instantly acceded to."

From the subsequent part of this Letter, it appears that our loss on the above occasion amounts to two officers, two sergeants, one drummer, and 43 rank and file killed; and 6 officers, 7 sergeants, 92 rank and file, wounded, and nine missing, making a total of 165; and scarcely any of those misfortunes were occasioned except from the inhabitants on the tops of the houses and the churches. "The enemy confesses to have lost about 700 killed and wounded, in the short conflict in the streets; and, if it had not been for the inhabitants, I have little doubt (says Sir H.) that the Spanish troops would have been completely defeated, although seven times the number of the British forces. Nothing is more difficult than to give their Lordships an idea of the number of men in arms; but, from the best accounts we can obtain, it is thought Pueridon, and the other principal people engaged in this plot, had collected from 5 to 10,000 men in the country; that Liniers may have brought over from 500 to 1000; and the town furnished, though armed in various ways, about 10,000 under the secret arrangement of the Magistrates." Lieuts. Groves, Herrick, and Swaile, of the Navy, receive great praise from Sir H. for their conduct in bringing out several vessels from the harbour.

The Articles of Capitulation agreed that the British troops should march out with the honours of war, and be embarked for

England as prisoners; and that the Spanish troops made prisoners by us on the capture of the place, should be exchanged for the British officers taken at the recapture. The Capitulation, after being signed, was broken by the Spaniards, who marched our troops up the country.

The officers killed were, Capt. Kennett of the Royal Engineers, and Lieut. W. Mitchell of the 71st regiment. Officers wounded, Capt. Mackenzie, R. M.; Lieut. Sampson, St. Helena regiment; Captain Ogilvie, R. Artillery; Lieut. McDonald, ditto; Lieut.-col. Pack, Lieut. Murray, Ensigns Connel and Lucas (since dead), all of the 71st regiment.

Statement of Property captured at Buenos Ayres, but not removed, and which was re-captured on the 12th of August:

<i>Dollars.</i>	
Goods of the Philippine Company	100,000
Debts due to ditto	1,011,547
4000 Arab. B. Tobacco, at six dollars, sold for 14	24,000
2000 ditto, Parly ditto	12,000
50,000 Reams Paper (2 dollars)	100,000
Playing Cards	50,000
5000 Quintals of Quicksilver (40 dollars)	200,000
40,000lbs. Spanish Snuff (2 dollars)	80,000
20,000 lbs. Havannah ditto (2 dollars)	40,000
37,500lbs. Bark (1½ dollar)	56,250
	1,673,797
Vessels and Floating Property	1,500,000
	3,173,797

Note—No valuation is made in this statement of the Timber, Treasure in Treasury, Powder in the Magazine, and of Army and Ordnance Stores.

The second Letter from Sir H. Popham, dated on-board the Diadem, relates merely to the capture of the town and harbour of Maldonado, as described by Col. Backhouse. A third letter, dated Oct. 31, states the capture of the island of Goretti by Sir H. Popham.—Goretti is a very strong position, defended by twenty 24-pounders, in four batteries, so placed as to command the Roadstead, the Eastern Passage between it, and the Peninsula, and the only two practical beaches for landing.

Jan. 31. This Gazette contains an inclosure from Captain Waldegrave, of the Minorea, to Lord Collingwood, dated Gibraltar Bay, Dec. 29. It states the capture of a Spanish privateer, off Cape Trafalgar, after a chase of two hours. She proved to be one of the largest class, which infest those Straits.—There are also in this Gazette two Letters from Sir H. Pop-

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H. Popham, inclosing dispatches from Capt. King, of the *Diadem*, and from Capt. Honyman, of the *Leda*. The first announces the capture of the Spanish man of war brig the *Arrogante*, of 2 guns and 24 men; and the other states, that the *Leda* chased a brigantine towards the river St. Lucia. The pinnace and launch were manned, in order to take or destroy her. The boats boarded the enemy; but, being annoyed by the fire of upwards of 200 men, who had concealed themselves behind the sand-hills, they were obliged to abandon her. Lieut. Stewart, who had before lost his left arm in the service of his country, was again wounded; but was in a fair way of recovery at the date of the letter. Three seamen were likewise wounded on this occasion, while in the act of taking out 200 of the crew of the Spanish brigantine, which was left to drift amongst the breakers; it being impossible either to bring her off, or set her on fire.

Feb. 3. This Gazette states, that Capt. Stoddart, of the Cruiser sloop, on Jan. 20th drove on-shore, in the vicinity of Blankenberg, and afterwards brought off, the French privateer *Le Brave*, of 16 guns; and re-captured the *Leander*, of Shields, and the *Guardian*, of Bridlington.—And also Lieut. Tracey, of the Princess Augusta hired cutter, on Jan. 27, captured the *Jena* privateer, of 4 guns and 30 men; and re-captured her prize, a Prussian ship, laden with timber, bound to London.

Feb. 7. The Gazette of this night contains an Order in Council for carrying into effect the Training Act. The following is an appointment of 203,000 men, out of 820,420, being the whole number returned as liable to serve his Majesty in the several counties of England or Wales:

	Nos. liable to serve.	Nos. appointed.
Anglesea.....	2440	597
Bedford.....	3870	944
Berks.....	12,430	3032
Brecon.....	2658	648
Bucks.....	11,006	2921
Cambridge.....	8003	2102
Cardigan.....	4174	1019
Carmarthen.....	5539	1350
Carnarvon.....	3271	797
Chester.....	21,185	5104
Cornwall.....	15,402	3755
Cumberland.....	9720	2370
Denbigh.....	4841	1180
Derby.....	14,754	3646
Devon.....	28,054	7058
Dorset.....	7072	1724
Durham.....	18,038	4306
Essex.....	23,179	5651

	Nos. liable to serve.	Nos. appointed.
Flint.....	3161	771
Glamorgan.....	10,823	2639
Gloucester.....	21,134	5152
Hants.....	15,538	3788
Hereford.....	6556	1598
Hertford.....	10,418	2540
Huntingdon.....	3027	738
Kent.....	18,996	4631
Lancaster.....	58,051	14,151
Leicester.....	13,460	3283
Lincoln.....	24,174	5803
Merioneth.....	1934	472
Middlesex.....	67,135	16,366
Monmouth.....	5551	1353
Montgomery.....	4145	1010
Norfolk.....	18,150	4425
Northampton.....	8894	2168
Northumberland.....	14,718	3588
Nottingham.....	15,245	3716
Oxford.....	10,203	2502
Pembroke.....	4361	1064
Radnor.....	1581	385
Rutland.....	917	224
Salop.....	10,587	4044
Somerset.....	17,937	4378
Stafford.....	23,638	5762
Suffolk.....	21,800	5314
Surrey.....	30,319	7391
Suffex.....	16,742	4081
Tower Hamlets.....	14,989	3654
Warwick.....	21,108	5146
Westmoreland.....	4134	1008
Wilts.....	13,062	3184
Wight, Isle of.....	1552	374
Worcester.....	17,841	4340
York, North Riding ..	12,401	3023
— East Riding	13,809	3388
— West Riding ...	57,457	14,007

820,420 200,000

This Gazette also contains dispatches from Vice-adm. Dacres, on the Jamaica station; the first of which gives an account of a very gallant attack, by the boats of H. M. S. *Succes*, Capt. Aylcough, on *La Vengeur* French privateer, which had run into Hidden port. The enemy, to the amount of about 50 men, having landed, fired down from the beach, and killed Lieut. Duke, who commanded the boats, and wounded seven others. Lieut. Spence took the command, and brought out the prize, under a heavy fire; but which afterwards sunk, under the stern of the *Succes*.—This Gazette likewise contains accounts of the following captures, from the same Admiral. By the *Pique*, Capt. Ross, a fine Spanish copper-bottomed brig, pierced for 12 guns, under a battery of three guns, in Cabaret Bay; which battery was also destroyed. By the same ship, a fast-sailing French privateer, of 1 gun and 20 men, and a French felucca-rigged privateer, of 2 guns, 4 swivels,

vets, and 26 men, driven on-shore on the reef of Cape Roxo, and totally lost; and by the Orpheus, Capt. Biggs, the Spanish schooner Sufanna, of four guns.—Also accounts of the capture of the George Washington, Capt. Kargartan, by the Blanche, Capt. Lavie; and of L'Adolphe French privateer, of 14 guns and 39 men, by Capt. Richan, of the Norfolk armed sloop.

Feb. 10. This Gazette contains an account of the capture of Le Chasseur French

lugger privateer, pierced for 16 guns, but had only two mounted, and 42 men, by the Kite sloop, Capt. James.

Feb. 14. This Gazette contains two Letters from Capt. Corbet, of the Nereide, to Capt. Stopford, acquainting him with his having captured two Spanish vessels: 11 Brillante lugger privateer, of 4 guns and 50 men; and El Veloz corvette, pierced for 20 guns, but only 10 mounted, and 75 men.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* of the 2d inst. announces the arrival of the *Empereur* Josephine at Paris.

Prince Augustus of Prussia, the King's cousin, has been sent prisoner to Nantz.

HOLLAND.

In Brabant all the youths from 16 to 25 have been put in requisition, to replace the regular troops sent to the Vistula.

To the bare mention which in p. 77 we were able to make of the late dreadful catastrophe at Leyden, we have now to add the following from the Dutch Papers.

SCHIEDAM, Jan. 20.—We learn, with horror and astonishment, that the most magnificent part of Leyden has been the scene of a most terrific explosion. It seems that a vessel laden with gunpowder from Amsterdam, destined for Delft, and then lying in the Rapenburg Canal there, by some means took fire, and instantaneously blew up; destroying all the houses in the vicinity of the Canal, and occasioning the premature death of some hundreds of the inhabitants.

We are credibly informed, by eyewitnesses, that scarcely a single house or building has escaped without damage; and that on the Rapenburg, where the deplorable event occurred, the houses, to a large extent, are levelled with the ground. At the awful moment, many families were sitting at dinner with their friends, and thus precipitated into eternity; fathers, mothers, children, servants, all were rapidly hurried to one promiscuous grave. Husbands have lost their consorts and their offspring, and wives their husbands and their fires. Of the number of the dead, various conjectures have been formed; many persons have been dug out, and others are known to lie still in the ruins. Among the dead are several of the most respectable families in the city, and many strangers then on visits. Property to a large amount has been lost, great part of which irrecoverably; and many of the necessaries of life are spoilt by the showers of broken glass which filled the shops and apartments. The King,

instantly repaired thither in person, and remained the whole night in the streets, assisting and encouraging others, by rewards, to exert themselves. Close to the vessel which blew up, lay a yacht, on board of which were from 15 to 20 persons, not a vestige of whom was to be found. The cause of this catastrophe no one can conjecture. The powder on board is estimated at about 40,000lb. which was fatally confided to the care of two young men (brothers), and a servant man. Two Professors of the University are stated to have been killed, and several other persons in that celebrated seminary. His Majesty has empowered the Magistrates of this unfortunate city to make a general collection throughout the whole kingdom; and ordered 100,000 guilders out of the Treasury, to be left to the disposition of the Minister of the Home Department, for relieving the most pressing necessities of the poor, and those who have lost their all. Several have been taken out alive from under the ruins; but some expired afterwards. After the explosion, several fires broke out by the scattering of the lighted turf and coal in the hearths. A Jewish School suffered considerably: 16 children in it are said to have lost their lives. A Charity School near it met the same fate. Fifty children at a Boarding School narrowly escaped; two were crushed to death, and a third died shortly afterwards. Of the vessel, not an atom is visible.

SPAIN.

The Madrid Gazette of the 90th ult. contains an official account of Liniers, relative to the re-taking of Buenos Ayres. It is very diffuse, but differs in no material respect from the accounts already before the publick. After mentioning the different attacks in which the English were repulsed, Liniers pays the following compliment to Gen. Beresford: "Had the English General been disposed to act with bad faith, he might have detained my aid-de-camp, and occasioned a horrible slaughter amongst our troops; though, in no event, such as to prevent our final success.

success. There were mounted in the fort 35 pieces of cannon, and four mortars. The muskets which have been delivered up to us amount to 1600. There was no truth in the report that the arms in the magazine of the fort had been carried off. We have farther taken from the enemy 26 pieces of cannon and four howitzers, and the colours of the 71st regiment, which we have consecrated to our Lady of Rosario."

SWEDEN.

Hostilities have commenced between the Swedes and the French; and the latter have closely invested Stralsund.

PRUSSIA.

According to Letters from Memel of the 21st, it appears that the King and Queen of Prussia were there.

On the entry of the French into Breslau, M. Mara, the French Intendant General, demanded 15000cwt. of beef for the troops.

POLAND.

Buonaparte has imposed a new Government on Prussia-Poland. Instead of the promised restoration of the ancient Monarchy, he has appointed a Directory of seven Members, under the title of the Government Commission. Marshal Makowski is President of this Council.

The scarcity of provisions in the countries on the Vistula is so great, that a pound of beef costs a *halben laubthaler*, at least 2s. English. White bread is rarely seen; and black bread has attained a price never before known there.

Forty-ninth Bulletin of the French Grand Army. This is dated Warsaw, Jan. 8, and mentions the surrender of Breslau, which is said to have contained considerable magazines of provisions and artillery. The French cavalry is said to be near Königsburgh, and the Russian army continuing to retreat towards Grodno. This army is said to have lost many Generals in the late engagements, and to be highly discontented with its Government. The temperature of Poland is asserted to be milder this winter than it generally is at Paris.

Fiftieth Bulletin. This is dated Warsaw, Jan. 13, and contains the following particulars relative to Breslau. On the 8th of January, the garrison, consisting of 5,500 men, defiled before Prince Jerome. The town has sustained considerable damage. From the first moment it was invested, the Prussian Governor caused the three suburbs to be burned. The fortress was regularly besieged: we were already battering it in breach, when it surrendered. The Bavarian and Wurtemberg troops distinguished themselves by their intelligence and bravery. Prince Jerome is now investing and besieging at the same time all the other fortresses in

Silesia. It is probable that they will not hold out long. The corps of 10,000 men, whom the Prince of Pleß had formed of the garrisons of the fortresses, were cut to pieces in the engagements of the 29th and 30th of December. Gen. Montbrun, with the Wurtemberg cavalry, went to meet the Prince of Pleß, near Ohlau, which he took possession of on the 28th, in the evening. On the following morning, at five o'clock, the Prince of Pleß ordered him to be attacked. Gen. M. taking advantage of the unfavourable position occupied by the enemy's infantry, made a movement to the left, turned him, killed a number of men, made 700 prisoners, took four pieces of cannon, and as many horses. The principal forces, however, of the Prince of Pleß lay behind the Neis, where he assembled them after the engagement of Strehlin. He left Schurgah, and, marching day and night, advanced as far as the bivouac of the Wurtemberg brigade, which were drawn up in the rear of Hube, under Breslau. At eight in the morning he attacked, with 600 men, the village of Griefen, occupied by two battalions of infantry, and by the Lifange light horse, under the command of the Adjutant Commandant Duveyrier; but he met with so vigorous a reception, that he was forced to make a speedy retreat. Generals Montbrun and Minucci received orders immediately, on their return from Ohlau, to cut off the enemy's retreat: but the Prince of Pleß made haste to disperse his troops, and made them return by detachments into the fortresses; abandoning in his flight a part of his artillery, a great deal of baggage, and several horses. He had a number of men killed in this affair, and left us 800 prisoners. His Majesty has given orders to testify his satisfaction to the Bavarian and Wurtemberg troops.—[The Bulletin then observes, that the greatest preparations are making by the Porte to expel the Russians from Moldavia and Wallachia.]

Fifty-first Bulletin. This is dated Warsaw, Jan. 14, and alludes to the dispatch of Benningfen*, which was published at Königsburgh; and observes, that the pleasure it excited was soon changed into sadness and consternation, and which were now so much the greater, as every one had abandoned himself to joy. It was then resolved to evacuate Königsburgh, and preparations were immediately made for that purpose. The treasure and most valuable property was immediately sent off to Memel. The Queen, who was still ill, embarked on the 3d Jan. for that town. The King set out from thence

* See p. 160.

on the 6th. The remains of Gen. Lef-tocq's division also departed for the same, after leaving at Koenigsburgh two bat-talions, and a company of Invalids.

The King of Prussia's Ministry is com-posed in the following manner: Gen. Ru-chel, still ill of the wound he received at the battle of Jena, is appointed Minister at War. The President Sagebarthe is ap-pointed Minister of the Interior.

A number of recruits whom the King of Prussia had caused to be assembled, and who were neither clothed nor armed, have been disbanded, because there was no meth-od of keeping them in order. Two or three English officers were at Koenigf-burgh, and caused hopes to be entertained of the arrival of an English army.—The Prince of Pleis has, in Silesia, 12 or 13,000 men, shut up in the fortresses of Brieg, Neis, Schweidnitz, and Kossel, which Prince Jerome has caused to be invested.

[In the remainder of this Bulletin, it is denied that the Russians took a single stand-ard or piece of cannon from the French in the affair under Benningfen; but that the French took at Pultusk 6000 prisoners, two standards, and 3000 wounded Rus-sians who were left behind*.]

FIFTY-SECOND BULLETIN. *Warsaw, Jan. 19.* The 8th corps of the Grand Army commanded by Marshal Mortier has detached the 2d battalion of light infantry to Wollin; three companies of the same regiment had scarcely arrived there, when before break of day they were attacked by a detachment of 1000 foot and 150 horse, with four pieces of cannon, from Colberg. The French, not appalled by the enemy's great superiority of number, carried a bridge, took four pieces of cannon, and made 100 prisoners. The rest were put to flight, leaving be-hind a number of slain and wounded in the city of Wollin, the streets of which were covered with them. The city of Brieg, in Silesia, has surrendered, after a siege of five days. Poland, rich in grain and pro-visions, affords us a plentiful supply; Warsaw alone furnishes 100,000 rations per day. No diseases prevail in the army, nor is it possible to take more care of the health of the soldiers than is done: though

the winter season is already so far advanced, no severe frost has hitherto been expe-rienced. The Emperor is daily on the parade, and reviews the different corps of the army, as well as the detachments of conscripts who arrive from France, and are supplied with shoes and other neces-saries out of the magazines of Warsaw.

FIFTY-THIRD BULLETIN. This states that Gen. Victor, who was mentioned in a former Bulletin as having set out, with the *tenth* corps of the army, to besiege Colberg and Dantzic, and to "take these places during the winter," is a prisoner in the first of these fortresses. He was inter-cepted and taken by a Prussian patrol, as he was on his way to Stettin. Nothing is said about his division.

FIFTY-FOURTH BULLETIN. This is dated *Warsaw, Jan. 27*, and states that 84 pieces of cannon have been taken from the Russians. It asserts, that in the dif-ferent battles in Poland, they have lost 25,000 men in killed, wounded, and pri-soners. By this Bulletin it seems that Gen. Benningfen has obtained the chief command of the Russian Army, though it does not appear from what cause Gen. Kaminskoy has been superseded.

FIFTY-FIFTH BULLETIN. This is dated, *Warsaw, Jan. 29*, and mentions the bat-tles of Munringen, which took place between Bernadotte's corps and a division of Russians. It states that the Russians lost 1500, and the French 500 men. It then adds—"A Tatar is just arrived from Constantinople, which place he left on the first of this month. He has been dispatched to London by the Porte. On the 30th December, war with Russia had been solemnly proclaimed. The Pelisse and the Sword had been sent to the Grand Vizier. Twenty-eight regiments of Jani-saries set out for Constantinople; several others passed from Asia to Europe. The Ambassador of Russia, his whole suite, all the Russians in that city, and all the Greeks belonging to them, to the amount of 7 or 800, quitted Constantinople on the 29th. The English Minister, and the two English men of war, remained spec-tators of these events, and appeared to wait for orders from their Government. The Tatar passed through Widdin the 15th of

* A private Letter from the Continent gives the following particulars of the battle of the 20th of December, between the French and the Russians. On the morning of that day, it happened that Kaminskoy gave unexpected orders for the several divisions of the troops under his command to fall back immediately. At this time Benningfen was actually engaged with the French, who had attacked all the different points of his de-tachment. The severity of the conflict has already been explained; and the result cer-tainly was, that the French troops were repulsed with great slaughter. In consequence of the retreat of Kaminskoy's portion of the army, General Benningfen was unable to follow up his victory. The artillery of both the French and Russians was overwhelmed in the swamps; and, by the retreat of Benningfen, the French recovered the pieces of cannon which they have so ostentatiously displayed at Warsaw.

January. He found the roads covered with troops, who marched with alacrity against their eternal enemy: 60,000 men were already at Rodschuk; and 25,000, composing the advanced guard, were between that town and Bucharest. The Russians halted at Bucharest, which they occupied with an advanced guard of 15,000 men. Prince Suzzo was proclaimed Hospodar of Wallachia. Prince Ypsilanti was proclaimed a traitor, and a price set upon his head."

LETTER FROM GENERAL BENNINGSEN TO THE KING OF PRUSSIA. [From the *Königsburgh Gazette*.]

"I have the happiness most respectfully to acquaint your Majesty, that I have succeeded in repulsing the enemy, who yesterday morning attacked me on every point near Pultusk. The main attack was made by Gen. Suchet, at the head of 15,000 men, on my left wing, near Farmgurka, in the view of getting possession of that town. I had only 5000 men, under Gen. Bagonaut, to oppose the enemy on that side. They made a brave defence, till I sent a reinforcement of three battalions of reserve, and afterwards three more, under Gen. Tolstoi; by which means the right wing of the French was totally defeated. The second attack, equally brisk, was made on my right flank, where Gen. Barkelay de Tolly was posted with the van-guard. This wing extended, on the road towards Sizegocyn, to a small wood, where I had placed a covered battery, which the enemy attempted to turn. I therefore made a movement backwards on their right; which succeeded so well, that I not only frustrated the attempt of the enemy, but was also so fortunate as to reinforce Gen. Barkelay de Tolly with three battalions, ten squadrons, and one battery, to repulse the enemy; on which the enemy retreated from the wood. The attack commenced at 11 in the morning, and lasted till dark. From the relation of all the prisoners, I was opposed by Messrs. Murat, Davoust, and Lafnes, with an army exceeding 50,000 men. They have lost about 5000, according to their own account. All my troops fought with the greatest bravery. The following Generals particularly distinguished themselves: Osterman, Tolstoi, Barkelay de Tolly, Prince Dolgorouky, Bagonaut, Sommoft, and Sitoff, of the infantry; also Cols. Davidoffsky and Dondoff, &c. &c. Field-Marshal Kamenskoy departed from Pultusk for Ostrolenka on the morning of Dec. 26, previous to the attack, and again gave up the whole command to me; so that I have had the good fortune to command alone in this affair, and to beat the enemy. I have to lament, that the long-expected succour of General Buxhoyden had not ar-

rived, although he was only two German miles distant, and even halted half way. I should otherwise have been able to follow up my victory. I have farther to lament, that the total want of provisions and forage obliges me to retire with my corps to Rozaw; the enemy has not molested me in my retreat.

(Signed) BENNINGSEN.

"Rozaw, 27-15th Dec. 1806."

The following Extract from the Official Reports of General Benningfen, were transmitted from the Cabinet of St. Petersburg to the Russian Minister in London, and by his Excellency communicated to our Government —

"St. Petersburg, Jan. 7.

"On the 4th and 5th inst. Messengers arrived here from the Army, announcing to his Imperial Majesty, that since the 23d December almost daily skirmishes took place between the advanced corps, in which the Enemy were invariably repulsed. The moment Gen. Benningfen had taken a position near Pultusk, he was attacked by the division of the Enemy under Gen. Suchet: the action lasted three hours; but the Enemy were at length repulsed with considerable loss.

"On the 26th the greater part of the division under Prince Dolgorouky had joined General Benningfen, and about 11 o'clock the enemy, in great force, made an attack under the immediate direction of Buonaparte, led by Marshals Davoust and Lafnes, and a detached corps under Gen. Suchet. The battle was most sanguinary, and lasted till dark: at the commencement of it, Gen. Davoust, with a corps of 15,000, fell upon our left wing, in order to possess himself of Pultusk in our rear. Gen. Baggavout, who commanded there with 4000 men, was obliged to give way to superior numbers of the enemy; but Gen. Count Osterman, being immediately detached by Gen. Benningfen to his support, the progress of the enemy was arrested.

"The attack upon the right wing was impetuous, and was conducted by Buonaparte himself. Lafnes's numerous corps of infantry were employed in this service, and advanced through a thick underwood upon our advanced guard, which was stationed under Gen. Barkelay de Tolly to cover our wing. Our small corps necessarily gave way, and afforded opportunity for a masked battery to act: a few discharges of grape shot killed vast numbers of the enemy, and effectually stopped his career. Gen. De Tolly, profiting by his confusion, again advanced, but was again obliged to retire.

"Buonaparte now attempted to out-flank this battery, when Gen. Benningfen ordered the charge of the front to the whole

whole of the right wing, and sent three battalions up two different times to support Gen. De Tolly.

"At this period of the battle, General Benningfen determined to attack the enemy in his turn; and for this purpose he ordered Gen. Count Osterman to advance with the rest of his infantry towards the right wing, and supported him with a strong train of artillery, and 20 squadrons of cavalry; at the same time ordering the rest of his cavalry to form in front of his centre, in order to keep that of the enemy in its position. The French defended themselves with desperation, but were obliged to yield to the valour of his Imperial Majesty's troops; they were entirely defeated, and beaten from the scene of action.

"The prisoners we have taken declare that the enemy lost above 6000 men in killed alone. Our loss could not be immediately ascertained, and the Messenger was dispatched the moment the affair was over; it does not, however, exceed 2000 men.

"Gen. Benningfen proposes giving a detailed account of this battle as soon as possible; but adds that he cannot sufficiently praise the courage and intrepidity of the troops of his Imperial Majesty. Amongst other things he mentions, that Major Gen. Kogin, with the Imperial Body Regiment of Cuirassiers, and two Regiments of Carjopol Dragoons charged a detachment of the enemy, consisting of 3000 Infantry, which was on the point of cutting off Major Gen. Baggavoult, and notwithstanding the galling fire of the Enemy's artillery, broke through them, and cut them to pieces to a man.

"Thus Buonaparte's attempt at the destruction of the Corps under General Benningfen, was defeated, and a complete victory gained over him."

In addition to the above, we have the pleasure of submitting to our readers, the following Demi-official Bulletins, circulated in the Ministerial circles, and which, we understood, to be extracts of Official Communications from Mr. Stuart, at Peterburgh, Gen. Manstein, and Mr. Pierrepont.

"Col. Kruser arrived at Koenigsburgh on the 3d of January with dispatches from Gen. Kalkreuth; and a Russian Messenger followed the day after, with dispatches from Gen. Kamenkov. Excepting a trifling affair on the 25th December, in which a detachment of French cavalry made an unsuccessful attempt to cut off a corps of Cossacks, which was posted in advance of Rozaw, it does not appear that any engagement has taken place subsequent to the 26th.

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"The victory of the Russians on the 26th was decisive. Its consequences would probably have been more important, had not Gen. Benningfen been restrained in his pursuit of the enemy, by intelligence that the divisions of Ney and Augereau had formed a junction near Grodzisk, and were advancing in his rear. The approach of night likewise contributed to the escape of the enemy.

"Upwards of 70 pieces of cannon, taken from the enemy on the 26th, had, on the 20th, arrived at Ostrolenka; several others were buried in the roads. The peasantry cheerfully assisted in their conveyance.

"Fresh troops are daily joining the Russian army, which, by the middle of February, will comprise 300,000 men between the Neimen and the Vistula.

"Gen. Tolstoy commands a corps of 16,000 men at Sielce; Gen. Bagonaut is posted at the little village of Martinky, on the Omulcio, across which river he has established a bridge; Gen. Tolly commands the advance of the left wing of the army at Sielun; the rear, with Gen. Osterman, has fallen back upon the strong position of Kolno; and the other corps of the army under the orders of Prince Dolgoroufsky, Gen. Somdorff, &c. occupy Wizna, Bailstock, Mazow, &c. General Buxhovden's division occupies Nowygrod, Clinki, Lomza, &c.

"The whole of the army is thus concentrated within the circuit of a few miles, notwithstanding the difficulty to provide provisions and forage; and it is hence obvious, that Gen. Kamenkov is determined to resume offensive operations the moment he is in the condition to do so. The Russian army is impatient to meet the enemy—nothing can surpass their enthusiasm and confidence. Gen. Sitoff, previous to the affair at Fraingurkaw, read, at the head of his detachment, one of the French Bulletins, containing scurrilous reflections on the Russian army; on which the soldiers, in tumultuous indignation, exclaimed—'Lead us on, and we will punish our calumniators.'

"A strong Prussian corps has taken possession of the defiles of Nikolarken.

"The French division, under Ney, has fallen back behind the Dribentz; and a corps of about 300 men, which had pushed beyond Osterode, was surrounded by a Prussian regiment at Deutsch Eylau, and cut to pieces."

ASIA.

Letters received from India, of the date of the 28th of July, state, that a very dreadful affair occurred at Vellore, shortly before the letters were dispatched. A battalion of Sepoys fell upon a regiment

of

of Native Infantry, and put every man to death, including two officers, Major C. Armstrong, and another *. Immediately after this outrage, a regiment of Cavalry was sent for to Arcot, which attacked the Sepoys, to whom no quarter was given; nor did the Dragoons think their vengeance complete, until every one of the battalion was sacrificed.

AMERICA.

American Papers of the 2d of January state, that Col. Burr has taken his trial, and been acquitted.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Jan. 24. This morning a fire broke out in the worsted mill belonging to Messrs. Fearnley and Co. of *Drighlington*, near Leeds, which was burnt to the ground.

Jan. 29. This day there was a most violent hurricane at *Exeter*. A stack of chimneys was blown down at one house, which forced the floors in its way, and killed one of the band of the Montgomery Militia, who was sitting in a parlour, from which several of his companions had just departed. A woman being in the attic story, was carried down with the ruins to the ground, and was extricated from them unhurt. Many persons were wounded in the streets by slates, &c. and 33 large elms in Cowick Park were torn up by the roots.

Jan. 30. The Comet expected to appear in the end of January, was seen in the neighbourhood of *Berwick* at this day. This phenomenon, viewed only by the naked eye, and when the sun was shining bright, appeared to be about the size of the moon, of a bright red colour, with brilliant rays that dazzled the eyes of the spectator: had a train resembling a large sheet of fire, but of a colour much darker than the body of the comet. It made its appearance in the West, and proceeded with great velocity, about due East, towards the German Ocean, where it quickly disappeared, amidst a kind of fog with which the sea was covered. This phenomenon was visible for about a minute, during which it travelled along the firmament apparently about the space of a mile. It appeared at an immense distance from the earth, nearly vertical to the spectator, and rather N. from the zenith of *Berwick*.

Jan. 30. This morning the whole interior of the tobacco warehouse of Mr. Smith, in *Broadley-st. Hull*, was consumed by fire.

Feb. 7. This evening the house of Mr. Watkin, a baker at *Cotesmore*, in *Rutlandshire*, was discovered to be on fire. The furniture was removed, and the fire suppressed. The next morning the flames again burst forth, and consumed the whole of Mr. W.'s house, the house adjoining, and a barn near the former.

Feb. 12. A most tremendous peal of thunder, preceded by an unusually vivid flash of lightning, was heard at *Liverpool* this night. The thunder and lightning were nearly simultaneous. A cow was killed; and a horse was so terrified, that, in leaping a fence, he was staked, and killed.

Feb. 18. The tremendous hurricane of this evening produced the most distressing events on the coast. No less than thirteen vessels were driven ashore between the South end of *Deal* and *Kingdown*, a distance of only two miles and a half. Two large outward-bound Indiamen were wrecked near *Deal Castle*: four other vessels came on shore to the Southward of *Walmer Castle*. A heavy fall of snow accompanied the hurricane. Upwards of 40 ships are missing from their anchorages; and a vessel of war must have foundered, as several bodies of marines have been washed ashore. Three vessels were on shore near *Margate*; and a number arrived in *Ramsgate* harbour dismasted.—Two vessels were wrecked on the *Scraby* sand, near *Yarmouth*, and one sunk off *Lowestoffe*; all the crews of which were drowned. The Snipe gun-brig came ashore on the South Ham, with 30 French prisoners on-board, most of whom, with part of the crew and some women, in all upwards of 60, perished.—In the vicinity of *Norwich* the snow drifted to a great depth. The *Ipswich Mail* got in two hours later than usual; and the *Bury coach* was overturned once, and dug out three times. The next day the road was entirely free.—Though the fall of snow near *Canterbury* was not very great, yet in *Romney Marsh*, and below the range of *Chalk-hills*, many roads were impassable; and in some places it had drifted even ten feet deep.

* A fort of Bulletin was published on the 17th inst. by the Court of Directors in London, giving the following list of officers who were killed and wounded in the insurrection at *Vellore*, on the 10th of July. The account was received overland on the 17th inst.—Killed: Col. Fancourt, commanding the garrison; Lieut.-col. M'Kerras, Capt. Willison, Lieuts. Winship and Jolly, and Capt. Miller, second Battalion 23d Reg. Native Infantry; Lieuts. O'Reilly, Smart, and Tichbourne, first Battalion 11th Reg. Native Infantry; Lieuts. Eley and Popham, H. M. 60th Reg.; Mr. S. S. Smith, Military Paymaster; Mr. Man, Deputy Commissary of Stores; Major Armstrong, first Battalion 16th Reg. Native Infantry; Mr. Gill, Conductor of Ordnance.—Wounded: Capts. Barrow and M'Lachlan, severely; Lieut. Mitchell, H. M. 60th Reg. Of the insurgent Sepoys, there are from 500 to 600 killed.

DOMESTIC

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Thursday, Jan. 1.

This day a numerous meeting took place at the New London Tavern, Cheap-side, at which it was resolved, that an Institution should be formed, intituled, "The London Female Penitentiary." The purpose of this Institution is (similar to that of its sister Charity, the Magdalen Hospital) to restore to a reputable station in society seduced females. One distinguishing feature in the government of this Penitentiary is, that there is to be a *female Committee* for managing the internal economy of it; to which Committee applications for admission are to be made.

Friday, Feb. 20.

This day, Holloway and Haggerty were tried for the murder of Mr. Steele. The evidence of Hanfield, the accomplice, was clear and decisive. Holloway killed Mr. Steele, by beating him on the head with a bludgeon. After a long investigation, and a charge from Justice Le Blanc, which lasted two hours, the jury returned a verdict of Guilty.—Elizabeth Godfrey was convicted of the murder of — Prince. She was a girl of the town; and, in a fit of jealousy, stabbed the prisoner in the face with a clasp-knife, which caused his death.

Saturday, Feb. 21.

This morning Capt. Lydiard, of the Anson frigate, arrived at the Admiralty with dispatches from Adm. Dacres, announcing the capture of the Island of Curacoa Jan. 1; bringing with him the Dutch colours taken at Fort Amsterdam, and the other forts in that island. This service was performed by the Arethusa, Anson, Latona, and Fisgard, under the command of Captain Britbanc. Two frigates were boarded and taken, and Fort Amsterdam, with the loss of three seamen killed, and 14 wounded. The details were published in an Extraordinary Gazette, of which a copy shall be given in our next.

Monday, Feb. 23.

This morning Holloway and Haggerty, and Elizabeth Godfrey, were executed before Newgate, pursuant to their sentence. To the last, the murderers of Mr. Steele persisted in their innocence. It is with pain we record the melancholy consequences of the curiosity which this execution excited. 20,000 persons, at least, were supposed to be present. Owing to the immense pressure of the crowd, some fell, and others tumbled over them; till there were two or three heaps of persons in this situation, all struggling with each other to extricate themselves. It was full half an hour before effectual assistance could be given. Besides several persons who were taken away in carts, desperately hurt, the following is a statement of those killed and wounded. In St. Bartholomew's Hospital, dead, men, 24; women, 3.

Wounded, men, 12; women, 3. In St. Sepulchre's church, 2 boys dead. At the White Swan wine vaults, 1 youth dead. Total, 30 dead, 15 wounded.—*List of the Killed:* Thomas Bradford, aged 16, a piano-forte maker, lately from America; Thomas Cooper, aged 14; Benjamin Carpenter sen. and Benjamin Carpenter junior, father and son, of Hammer-smith; John Etherington, a boy about 12 years old; Robert Pringle, another lad, between 13 and 14; Charlotte Panton, aged 44; Joseph Taylor, a boy of 13; Henry White, son of Mr. Henry White of Portsmouth, aged 15; William Platt, aged 19; Samuel Howard, a stone-mason, aged 22; James Cuttall, a shoemaker, aged 17; Josias Fieldhouse, a boy aged 14; Sarah Fry, wife of William Fry; Thomas Crofts, aged 12, of Norgich-count, Fetter-lane; William Guest, aged 16, apprentice to an engraver in Gutter-lane; George Wilson, apprentice to a printer in Brooks's-market; John Dille, aged 67, a razor-strap-maker, who has left a widow and 6 children; Elizabeth Tozer, aged 20, a single woman in service; Daniel Grover, aged 16, of Turnmill-street, Clerkenwell; Richard Russell, aged 13; William Williams, aged 12; Abraham S. Roderiguez, aged 18, son of a butcher at Whitechapel; Joseph Thorne, a pie-man, who took with him a basket of pies for the purpose of selling them; William Tyler, aged 18, a painter; Wm. Boother, aged 14; George Carter, a shoemaker in Type-street; and John Wimble, aged 22, a whitesmith. The boys taken to St. Sepulchre's church, were Edward Stone, son of a copper-smith in Tottenham Court Road, and a lad named Mansfield.

Wednesday, Feb. 25.

This day was observed as a General Fast. Their Majesties and the Royal Family attended St. George's Chapel, Windsor, when Dr. Cookson preached. The Bishop of Exeter preached before the Lords at Westminster Abbey; and Dr. Marlow before the Commons at St. Margaret's church.

Saturday, Feb. 28.

Government has transmitted a considerable sum of money, through Mr. Angerstein, for the relief of our unfortunate countrymen, prisoners in France, whose situation is truly deplorable. The Patriotic Fund has also remitted 2000*l.* for the same purpose. It has also voted 300*l.* towards the support of schools for the children of the prisoners.

The Madrid Gazette of October 1806 gives an account of the return of Dr. Francis Xavier Balms, surgeon extraordinary to the King of Spain, from a voyage round the world; taken for the sole purpose of conveying the benefits of Vaccination to all the transmarine possessions of the Crown of Spain, and other countries in their vicinity.

SHERIFFS.

172 *List of Sheriffs.—Spring Circuits of the Judges.* [Feb.

SHERIFFS appointed by his Majesty in Council for the Year 1807.
Hedfordshire. Sir P. Monnoux, of Sandy, bt.
Berkshire. George Henry Crutchley, of Sunning-hill-park, esq.
Bucks. James Backwell Praed, of Tyingham, esq.
Cambs. and Hunt. William Squire, of Knapwell, esq.
Cheshire. Francis Duckingfield Astley, of Duckingfield, esq.
Cumberland. J. Tomlinson, of Briscoe hill, esq.
Derbysh. Sitwell Sitwell, of Renishall hill, esq.
Devonshire. John Bulteel, of Fleet, esq.
Dorsetsh. Arthur Cozens, of Yatminster, esq.
Essex. William Matthew Raikes, of Walthamstow, esq.
Gloucestersh. C. Evans, of High-grove, esq.
Herefordsh. Richard Salwey, of Bimfield-court, esq.
Hertfordsh. G. Caswell, of Sacomb Park, esq.
Kent. John Simpson, of Fairdown, esq.
Lancashire. Richard Legh, of Shaw-hill, esq.
Leicestershire. Edward Dawson, of Whatton-house, esq.
Lincolnshire. Marmaduke Nelson Grayburue, of Barton, esq.
Monmouthshire. W. Partridge, of Monmouth, esq.
Norfolk. John Morfe, of Mount Ida, esq.
Northamptonsh. T. Tryon, of Bulwick, esq.
Northumberland. Sir W. Blackett, of Matten, esq.
Nottinghamshire. J. Langden, of Brancote Hills, esq.
Oxfordshire. William Hodges, of Bolney-court, esq.
Rutlandshire. William Shield, of Wing, esq.

Shropshire. W. Charlton, of Appley Castle, esq.
Somersetsh. Sir J. Hawkins, of Kelson, bart.
Southampton. David Lance, of Chisel, esq.
Staffordshire. John Lane, of King's Bromley, esq.
Suffolk. T. Mills, of Great Saxham, esq.
Surrey. James Newlome, of Wardsworth Lodge, esq.
Sussex. John Micklethwaite, of High Ridge, esq.
Warwicksh. Matthew Blackett Wife, of the Priory, Warwick, esq.
Wills. T. Calley, of Burderop, esq.
Worcest. Tho. Bland, of Ham Court, esq.
Yorksh. Richard Fountayne Wilfon, of Melton on the Hill, esq.

SOUTH WALES.
Brecon. Sackville Gwynne, of Tuymawr, esq.
Caermarthen. Sackville Gwynne, of Glanbrance, esq.
Pembroke. John Colby, of Fynore, esq.
Cardigan. T. Smith, of Foel Alt, esq.
Glamorgan. George Wynch, of Clemenstone, esq.
Radnor. Edm. Burton, of Llanbister, esq.

NORTH WALES.
Merioneth. Richard Henry Kenrick, of Ucheldren, esq.
Caernarvon. Hugh Rowlands, of Bododem, esq.
Anglesea. Paul Panton, of Plas Gwyn, esq.
Montgomery. David Edward Lewis Lloyd, of Maydog, esq.
Denbigh. Simon York, of Erthing, esq.
Flint. Samuel Mortyn, of Nantgwclun, esq.

SHERIFF appointed by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, in Council, for 1807.
Cornwall. Sir William Fiatt Call, of Whiteford, bart.

CIRCUITS OF THE JUDGES.

SPRING CIRCUIT. 1807.	NORFOLK.	MIDLAND.	HOMER.	OXFORD.	NORTHERN.	WESTERN.
	Ld. Ellenbro'	L. C. Justice	L. C. Baron	B. Thomson	J. Roake	J. Chambre
	J. Grose	B. Graham	J. Heath	J. Lawrence	J. Le Blanc	R. Sutton
Sat. Feb. 28	Aylebury					
Monday Mar. 1		Northampt.		Reading		
Tuesday 3						Southampt.
Wednesday 4				Oxford		
Thursday 5	Bedford		Hertford			
Friday 6		Oakham				
Saturday 7	Huntingdon	Lincol. & Cus.		Windsor	York & City N.	Salisbury
Monday 9			Chesham			
Tuesday 10	Cambridge					
Wednesday 11				Gloucester		
Thursday 12		Nottingham		Worcester		Dorchester
Friday 14	Fleetford					
Monday 16		Derby	Hartford	Gloucester		Exeter & City
Tuesday 17						
Wednesday 18	Barr St. Ed.		London			
Thursday 19		Leicester		Nottingham	Gloucester	
Friday 21						Launceston
Saturday 22		Gloucester & Worcester				
Monday 23						
Tuesday 24						
Wednesday 25						
Thursday 26						Taunton

MEMOIRS OF THE LATE WILLIAM STEVENS, ESQ.

On Saturday the 7th of February inst. died, at his house in Old Broad-street, WILLIAM STEVENS, esq. F. A. S. in the 75th year of his age. This excellent and extraordinary man, who was, during his life, an example of every Christian grace and virtue, cannot easily be forgotten by those friends who have survived him. His father was a tradesman, who died about 70 years ago; his mother was an aunt of the amiable, pious, and exemplary Dr. George Horne, afterwards Bishop of Norwich. Nearly of the same age, Mr. Stevens and Bishop Horne passed their early years at the same school, at Maidstone, in Kent, and that attachment, which was then formed, never ceased but with their lives; of which a stronger proof can hardly be given, than that the admirable "Letters on Infidelity" by the Bishop were all addressed to Mr. Stevens, under the initials of W. S. esq. who appears by the Introductory Letter to have given his relation the hints which gave rise to that masterly production. When they quitted school, Mr. Horne was sent to the University, and Mr. Stevens went to be an apprentice to Mr. Hookham, who, at that time, was concerned in a most extensive wholesale Nottingham Warehouse in Broad-street, in the same house in which Mr. Stevens lived and died. At this early age, and during the whole period of his long life, he was an example to all who knew him, of the strictest purity and sobriety, patient industry and attention to business, and incorruptible integrity. We now come to speak of the more singular and distinguished features of his character. Separated in situation, and apparently in pursuits, from his excellent Relative, the congeniality of their sentiments induced them to keep up a constant correspondence. Mr. Horne informed his friend of the studies in which he was engaged; and Mr. Stevens spent all his leisure time in the acquisition, by his own labour and industry, of those stores which the Academician was amassing, and with which he afterwards enriched the Christian World. By such means, Mr. Stevens acquired, as is well known to the writer, and to many others now living, who can vouch for the accuracy of this statement, not only an intimate acquaintance with the French language, but also a very considerable knowledge of Greek and Hebrew Literature, and became one of the best Theologians of his time. Nor was his learning confined merely to himself, or to the circle of his friends; for he has, at various periods, produced several very learned works. In 1773, he published "An Essay on the Nature and Constitution of the Christian

Church;" a work so sound in principle, and so admirably adapted for the instruction of those who have thought but little on this important subject, that the venerable Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge have thought it their duty to put this work upon their Catalogue, in order to promote its extensive circulation. He, in the same year, published a pamphlet called "Cursory Observations on a Pamphlet, intitled, An Address to the Clergy of the Church of England in particular, and to all Christians in general, by Francis Wollaston, Rector of Chislehurst;" which are written in such a strain of easy, unaffected pleasantry, accompanied with such solidity of argument, as have seldom been combined in the same Author. His next work was in 1777, intitled, "Strictures on a Sermon, intitled, the Principles of the Revolution vindicated, preached at Cambridge on the 26th May, 1776, by Richard Watton, D. D. Regius Professor of Divinity;" which was soon followed by a Tract, intitled, "The Revolution vindicated, and Constitutional Liberty asserted, in answer to the Rev. Dr. Watton's Accession Sermon, preached at Cambridge 25th Oct. 1776." These two works have been mentioned together; but about the same time Mr. Stevens published to the world, "A Discourse on the English Constitution, extracted from a late eminent Writer, and applicable to the present Times." Prior in point of time to these latter publications, he had proved his knowledge of, and critical acquaintance with, the Hebrew language, by a work, intitled, "A new and faithful Translation of Letters from M. L'Abbé de ———, Hebrew Professor in the University of ———, to the Rev. Dr. Benjamin Kennicott, &c. &c."

These various pamphlets, which are now out of print, were afterwards, at the earnest solicitation of his friends, collected into a volume, which, with that humility which is often the concomitant of great abilities, Mr. Stevens styled *Ouséas Ego*—the Works of Nobody; a name by which he was afterwards known amongst his friends. And it may now with propriety be mentioned, that about thirty of those friends, who admired his virtues, and were desirous of following his great example, some of whom were Members of both Houses of Parliament, many of them eminent at the Bar, in Divinity, Medicine, and the various walks of Literature, about seven years ago, instituted a club in honour of this distinguished and excellent man, and called it Nobody's club, which met three times a year; a society of friends, whose congeniality of sentiment endeared them to each other and to their venerable head, whole

P. 93. Brice Leeson, third Earl of Milltown, Viscount Rufsborough of Rufseltown, and Baron of Rufsborough, was born Dec. 20, 1735, and married, Oct. 25, 1765, Maria, daughter of John Graydon, esq. and by her (who died July 25, 1772) had issue, 1. Joseph, born July, 1766, married, April 23, 1798, Emily, grand-daughter of General Douglas, and died in 1800, before his father's accession to the earldom, leaving issue Joseph, born Feb. 11, 1799, who has succeeded his grandfather in title and estates, and is the fourth Earl of Milltown; Henry-Talbot, born February 1800; and Cecilia, born February 1801: 2. John, born August 1767, married, Jan. 12, 1793, Martha, daughter of the Rev. John Ryley, chaplain to the Princess Amelia; 3. Brice, born June 1769, died young; 4. Robert, born March 1772, a captain in the 6th Regiment of Foot.—The late Earl of Milltown has left one brother and one sister; the former married to Miss Buchannan, and has issue; the latter to — Beresford, esq. and has issue.

P. 94. The Earl of Gosford was a privy councillor and a trustee of the linen manufacture in Ireland. His Lordship was advanced to the dignity of Earl of Gosford in 1806.

Ibid. The late Walter Long, esq. of Bath, was of a very ancient and respectable Wiltshire family. Notwithstanding his habits were generally supposed to be parsimonious, yet on numerous occasions he was generous and extremely liberal. To many public and loyal subscriptions he contributed with exemplary readiness and spirit; and towards the rebuilding of St. James's church, Bath, he gave the sum of 500l. About 35 years ago, on account of his prudentially relinquishing an inconsiderate promise of marriage that he had made to the accomplished Miss Linley (the late Mrs. Sheridan), he was brought on the stage by that unsparing satirist Mr. Foote, in the character of Mr. Flint, in his facetious comedy of "The Maid of Bath." In 1765 he served the office of sheriff of Wilts. He was the following year a candidate to represent the city of Bath in Parliament, in opposition to the late John Smith, esq. of Combhay; and lost his election by one vote only, which vote was afterwards the subject of contention in the House of Commons, where its validity was ultimately established. He possessed a comprehensive mind and sound judgment, which continued to the last perfect and unimpaired. To the verge of life he felt anxiously warm to the situation of Europe, its politics, interests, and embarrassments; and possessed a perfect knowledge of every prominent character now acting on that great and

gloomy theatre; but he never once despaired of the Continent surmounting its difficulties; of the safety of England he did not entertain a fear. As a scholar, Mr. Long might be placed in a superior class; he was generally well read and was allowed, by persons of acknowledged taste and learning, to repeat the Odes of his favourite Horace in the true spirit of that inspired Poet, and that with the clearest recollection, to the last month of his very long life. His private charities were extensive and unostentatious, so that his death will be proportionably regretted. Not many years since he renewed the leases of most of his tenants at their old rents, though the estates had, by a fair estimation, risen in value upwards of one hundred thousand pounds. In early life Mr. L. entered largely into the fashionable world, and partook of its various pleasures; but never so far as to injure his own constitution; and, though possessing a large fund of wit, it was so tempered with good humour that it never was known to hurt the feelings of a friend, nor wound the reputation of an individual. Such a character, though it may have possessed some errors that imperfect human Nature is ever subject to, yet before so many acknowledged excellences they will fade away and be forgotten; but his steady patriotism, his private charities, and public munificence, will be long held in grateful and affectionate remembrance. On Tuesday, Feb. 3, his remains were carried from Bath, in grand funeral procession, to be interred in the family-vault at Whaddon, near Melksham, co. Wilts.—There have been many reports respecting the distribution of his immense property; but we are assured that there are very few personal legacies, he having outlived an infinite number of friends, to whom, in former wills, he had bestowed handsome tokens of his respect. The interest of property to the amount of upwards of 200,000l. in the funds, and in the banks, together with the produce of his vast estates, are bequeathed to his sister during her life. The money is to be laid out in land, and added to the other estates; the whole annual income of which, at her decease, is to be equally divided between R. Long, esq. M.P. for Wilts; his brother, John Long, esq. of Melksham; and Daniel Jones, esq. for their respective lives; then to go to the two survivors; and afterwards to the last survivor. At the demise of those three gentlemen, it is to concentrate in the eldest son of R. Long, esq. or other male heir.

Ibid. Mr. Strettell's family has long been seated in Cork. A daughter of the late Thomas Strettell, esq. was married, Feb. 19, 1771, to the Hon. William-Williams

1807.] *Memoirs of the late James Simmons, Esq — Births.* 177

James Hewitt, brother to Viscount Lifford, of Ireland. Mr. Hewitt died in April, 1799, leaving two sons and three daughters. The late Mr. S. has left a son, a barrister at law, now practising in Bengal.

Ibid. The late James Simmons, esq. M. P. for Canterbury, was born in that city, Jan. 22, 1741, N. S.; and this was also the day of his decease, so that he had just completed his 66th year. He had carried on the *Kentish Gazette* since the year 1768; and had for many years been extensively employed as a printer and bookseller, and likewise as a banker, at Canterbury, of which city he had been an alderman since the year 1774, and twice mayor. He was a man of great public spirit, and was ever anxious for the prosperity and improvement of his native place. In 1787 he employed an able engineer to take the levels and survey the country from Canterbury to St. Nicholas bay, and to make an estimate of a canal on which vessels of 100 tons burthen might be navigated from the sea to that city, a distance of ten miles and a half. Many difficulties occurred to retard and prevent the accomplishment of this plan; but it continued to be the object next his heart; and he was heard, but a few days before his death, to declare that he should not cease his efforts till he could see vessels floating under the walls of Canterbury. In 1790, at an expence of little less than 2000*l.* he formed a part of the ancient rampart of that city, and the adjacent field, called *Dane-John*, into terraces and walks*, with so much elegance and taste, for the use of the publick, that few if any of the cities in Europe can boast of any thing, so extensive and ornamental, planned and carried into execution at the expence of a private citizen. In 1791, *Riding-gate*, the oldest of all the city-gates, and said to have been standing before the Conquest, being in a very decayed state, was rebuilt by him at a great expence. To his exertions also the City of Canterbury was principally indebted for its pavement; and he took a most active and liberal part in the establishment of the Kent and Canterbury Hospital. For these and other meritorious services he was unanimously, and without expence, returned to Parliament, at the late General Election, as one of the Representatives of the City of Canterbury.—For many weeks before his death he had complained of a painful affection of one side of his head, the seat of which was supposed to be in the left ear. Medical advice had been had recourse to, but without affording him

any permanent relief. In the mean time he came to town, for the purpose of attending his duty in Parliament, and engaged a house in New Palace-yard, that he might be near the House of Commons. This attendance, in consequence of the increase of pain it occasioned, he was obliged to relinquish; but his general health seemed still to be so slightly affected, and so little alarm did his complaint occasion, that, on Monday the 19th of January, he walked out. The next day, finding himself getting worse, he sent to request the attendance of a Physician whom he had long ranked among his particular friends. This gentleman, who now saw him for the first time since his arrival in town, found him sitting up and dressed, but with a countenance and pulse and other symptoms that convinced him the patient was in a dying state, and could not possibly survive many hours. He communicated this opinion to the family of the patient; and the event but too fully confirmed the truth of his prognostication, as Mr. S. gradually sunk, and died in about 36 hours. On examination after death, a considerable collection of matter was found between the dura and pia mater, under the left parietal bone. Some parts of the ear on that side were also found to be in a diseased state; and through these a communication had been formed between the ear and the abscess within the head. This accounted for a purulent discharge from the ear, which took place for some time before the death of the patient. On Friday, January 30, his remains were deposited in a vault in St. Mildred's church-yard, Canterbury.

BIRTHS.

1806. **I**N Merrion-square, Dublin, Lady Dec. 28. Frankfort, a son and heir.

1807. Jan. 21. The wife of the Rev. Mr. Clurton, of Middleton Cheney, a dau.

23. Lady Mary-Anne, wife of Rear-admiral Sotheby, a daughter.

25. The wife of Mr. William B. Ellis, of Pickworth, near Felkington, co. Lincoln, two sons and a daughter; all, with the mother, likely to do well.

26. At Atherston-hall, co. Warwick, Lady Grey, a son.

30. In Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square, the wife of Col. F. Dillon, a daughter.

In Charles-street, Berkeley-square, the wife of George Pocock, esq. a son.

Feb. . . At Guildhall, London, the wife of Timothy Tyrrell, esq. City Remembrancer, a son.

In Berkeley-square, the wife of Thomas Buckler Lethbridge, esq. M.P. a daughter.

Feb. 2. At her house in Grosvenor-square, the Duchess of Montrose, a son.

* A print of these walks may be seen in *Hasted's History of Kent*, vol. IV. folio. *GENT. MAG. February, 1807.*

At Orlingbury, co. Northampton, the wife of A. E. Young, esq. a daughter.

3. At his house in Portman-square, the wife of Col. Beaumont, a son.

In Harley-street, the lady of the Hon. Gen. Sir Arthur Wellesey, a son and heir.

4. The wife of W. B. Langridge, esq. of Lewes, Sussex, a daughter.

5. At Ashford, Kent, the wife of Dr. Willmot, a son.

6. At Havant, Southampton, the wife of Major Craufurd, a daughter.

8. In Bedford-square, the wife of Henry Davidson, esq. a son.

At Cañwick, co. Lincoln, the lady of Sir John Trollope, bart. a daughter.

10. At Dublin castle, the Duchess of Bedford, a son.

11. In Old Burlington-street, the Countess of Aberdeen, a daughter.

At Kentish-town, the wife of Col. Symes, M. P. a daughter.

13. In St. James's place, the Countess of Moira and Loudon, a son and heir, who died the next day.

14. The wife of William Lear, esq. of Upton cottage, Devon, a son and heir.

19. At Brighthelmston, the lady of the Hon. and Rev. Pierce Meade, a son.

23. At Winchester-house, Chelsea, the lady of the Hon. and Rev. Thomas De Grey, a daughter.

24. The wife of Richard Cardin, esq. of Sloane-street, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. **A**T St. James's church, Westminster, by the Rev. William Reid, vicar of Aveley, Essex, James Reid, esq. son of the said Rev. W. R. to the eldest daughter of Mr. Jn. Robins, of Warwick-street, Golden-square. Also, at the same time and church, and by the said Rev. Mr. Reid, John Utterton, esq. late captain in the Oxford Militia, to Frances-Anne, youngest dau. of the aforesaid Mr. Robins.

1. At Manchester, James Bellairs, esq. of Derby, banker, to Elizabeth-Anne, eldest daughter of Lawrence Peel, esq. of Ardwick-green, and niece of Sir Rt. P. bt. M. P.

11. At Farnborough, co. Warwick, Sir Charles Mordaunt, bart. to the eldest daughter of William Holbech, esq.

Feb. . . . At Henbury, co. Gloucester, Capt. Hale, of the Royal North Gloucester Militia, eldest son of T. Blagden Hale, esq. of Alderly, in that county, to Lady Theodosia-Mcintyre Bourke, youngest dau. of the late Earl of Mayo, Archbp. of Tuam.

At Stapleton, Dorset, Henry Seymour, esq. of Cranbury, in the said county, to the only daughter of Peter Beekford, esq. of Stapleton, and niece to Lord Rivers.

At Everecreech, Somerset, Samuel Edwards, esq. of Beaufort-buildings, to Mrs. Smith, only daughter of the Rev. John Eccles, of Stoke-Newington.

Feb. 1. Rev. J. J. Hume, rector of West Kington, Wilts, to Lydia, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Lane, esq. of Grittleton-house, in the same county.

Charles Gray Graves, esq. only son of Walwyn G. esq. of Mickleton, co. Gloucester, to Sophia-Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Jn. Hicks, esq. of Bradenham, Bucks.

3. Robert Inglis, esq. only son of Sir Hugh I. bart. to the eldest daughter of J. S. Biscoe, esq. of Pendhill, Surrey.

4. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Sir Daniel Fleming, bart. of Cumberland, to Miss Fleming, daughter and sole heiress of the late Sir Michael le F. bart. of Rydall-hall, co. Westmorland (for which county he was M. P. to the end of his life, and grand-daughter of Thomas Howard, late Earl of Suffolk and Berks.

5. At Newark, Mr. Powell, surgeon, of Basinghall-street, to Miss Ashwell, 2d dau. of Mr. A. surgeon, formerly of Coleman-str.

7. Capt. Henry Onslow, of the Royal Artillery, and second son of Admiral Sir Richard O. bart. to Caroline, daughter of the late Jn. Bond, esq. of Mitcham, Surrey.

9. At Stoke Newington, Middlesex, the Rev. William Parker, M. A. of Christ's college, Cambridge, to Miss Anne Gaskin, dau. of the Rev. Dr. G. rector of that parish.

10. By special licence, at the Hon. Col. St. Leger's house, in Sloane-street, the Hon. and Rev. Edward Taylor, brother to the Marquis of Headfort, to Marianne, eldest daughter of Col. St. L. and niece to Viscount Doneraile.

At Barham court, the seat of Lord Barham, William-Henry Hoare, esq. eldest son of Henry H. esq. to Miss Noel, eldest dau. of Gerard Noel Noel, esq. of Exton park, Rutland, and grand-dau. of Lord Barham.

Capt. Irvine, of the 6th Dragoon-guards, son of the late Gen. Sir John I. K. B. to the only daughter of the late John Antrobus, esq. of Grove-house, Knutsford, Cheshire.

11. At Wolterton, Norfolk, the Hon. and Rev. William Wodehouse, youngest son of Lord W. to the eldest daughter of Thomas Hufsey, esq. of Galtrim, in Ireland, and grand-daughter of Lord Orford.

14. George Wright, esq. governor of Dover, to Emma-Frances, second daughter of John Waller, esq. of Perry court, Faversham, Kent.

17. At St. James's church, Lord Bagot, to Lady Louisa Legge, eldest daughter of the Earl of Dartmouth.

At Lewes, Job Smallpiece, esq. of Guildford, to Miss Delia Molineux, second dau. of Joseph M. esq. banker, of Guildford.

18. Thomas Paget, jun. esq. of Leicester, to Anne, second daughter of John Pares, esq. of the Newark, Leicester.

10. Mr. William Evans, of the East India-house, to the daughter of Dr. Pellon, of St. Alban's, Herts.

22. At

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22. At Lambeth church, Lieut.-col. George Cookson, of the Royal Horse Artillery, to the only daughter of William Remington, esq. of Clapham road, Surrey.

24. At Mary-la-Bonne church, Peter Touchet, esq. of Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square, to the eldest daughter of the late Sir Francis Ford, bart.

DEATHS.

1806. **A**T Honduras, where he had principally resided about 45 years, aged 68, Thomas Potts, esq. senior magistrate of that settlement.

20. Mrs. Gulton, relict of Joseph G. esq. and only sister of the Rev. Mr. Woodham, rector of St. Catherine's, Jamaica.

27. At Russell's Rest, in the island of Nevis, aged 26, the Hon. Mordaunt Jas. Shipley, second son of the Dean of St. Asaph, and a member of the Council there. He fell a victim to the fever so fatal in that climate, after residing six years on the island, generally beloved, respected, and lamented.

Dec. 2. After a short illness, and in the prime of life, in Martha Brae, Jamaica, Mr. Francis Dwyer, merchant there, and brother of Mr. James D. of Bristol.

29. At Hamburgh, Mr. Charles Twigg, formerly a merchant of that city.

30. This day an inquest was taken at Windsor, on the body of Thomas Cubbage, a labourer employed at the Castle, who, on the 23d, returning from his work, between five and six o'clock, fell down some stone steps leading from the cloisters to the hundred steps, and fractured his skull; of which he languished a week, insensible, and then died.

1807, Jan. . . . At Ginnis, co. Cumberland, aged 83, Mr. Hugh Naile.

Murdered, W. Williams, of Crickhowell. T. and J. Powell, brothers, were committed to Brecon gaol, on suspicion thereof. The deceased, a small farmer, left his house in the morning, accompanied by his dog, whose return in the afternoon, alone, caused much alarm, which was increased by his master's not returning in the course of the night. In the morning his wife and some neighbours set out in search of him, when the dog, by his howling, led them to a coppice where the body of his master lay, shockingly mangled. The brothers were suspected in consequence of having absconded, and some expressions they had used when the deceased, who was a constable, lately found out the retreat of their father, who had effected his escape from justice while standing charged with sheep-stealing.

At Winterbourn, in his 105th year, Mr. Fidler.

At Oxton, near Tadcaster, co. York, in her 102d year, much respected and re-

gretted, Mrs. Siddall, mother of Mr. Geo. S. of Acomb. She retained all her faculties till the hour of her death.

In the prime of life, Mr. Robert Mitchell, of Leeds, printer, son-in-law of Mr. George Wilson, bookseller.

At Drypool, aged 67, Mr. Wm. Ramfden, formerly a stationer near the Dock-bridge, Hull, and author of several miscellaneous tracts on religious, moral, and popular subjects.

In his 76th year, Mr. Richard Fawcett, of Bradford, manufacturer.

At Bath, Capt. Vincent, of the 38th Foot, and son of the late Francis V. esq. of Weddington-hall, co. Warwick.

At Gainborough, co. Lincoln, Mrs. Slater, widow of Mr. S. school-master.

At Halton-Holegate, advanced in years, Mr. Joseph Atkin.

At Scremby, far advanced in years, Mr. Thomas Kime, sen.

Aged 74, Mrs. Mackinder, of Spillby, co. Lincoln.

At Holdingham, near Sleaford, advanced in years, Mr. Wm. Squire, farmer.

In consequence of her cloaths catching fire, and after lingering two days, a child named Jane Cotterill, of Brampton, near Torksey, co. Lincoln.

At Old Stratford, co. Northampton, Thomas Chetterill. While digging for stones in a deep pit, a great quantity of earth fell in upon him, and killed him.

Found dead in a field at Wappenham, co. Northampton, aged about 73, Martin Brown, who set out the preceding morning, to go to his work, in apparent good health and spirits.

At Plymouth, aged 70, much lamented, Lieut.-col. Hatfield. He distinguished himself on several occasions during the late American war, as commanding officer of the 43d and 45th Grenadiers, and was a soldier's real friend.

Mr. Richard Sircom, who many years carried on the looking-glass manufactory in the Old Market, Bristol.

At Upwell, Norfolk, Rev. H. Saffery, rector of Honington, Suffolk.

Mr. Robert Wright, farmer, of Tidd St. Giles, in the Isle of Ely.

At Leicester, Mrs. Elizabeth Johnson,—Aged 75, Mrs. A. Ledbrooke.—Aged 87, Mr. Martocks, formerly a saddler.—Mr. Boothby, tailor,

At Wimeiswold, in his 84th year, Edward James, a day-labourer. He received two premiums from the Leicester Agricultural Society; one for supporting his numerous family, by his indefatigable industry, without becoming burthensome to the parish; and the other for long service in the family of Mr. William Burrows, of Wimeiswold. He maintained, through life, an unexceptionable character for honesty,

ness, industry, and piety; and was carried to the grave by six of his grandsons.

Charles Dymocke Willaume, esq. of Tingrich, co. Bedford.

A lad, named Harris, 18 years old, was sent by his uncle from Capton to Chatham, a distance of three miles, on a mettlestone poney, to fetch bread for the family. On his return, the bag of bread, it is supposed, slipped, and threw the boy, when his foot unfortunately hung in the stirrup, and he was dragged home in a most shocking condition, with his head beat to pieces, and quite dead.

In her 92d year, Mrs. Hannah Woodley, of Abingdon.

In Essex, Mr. William Sumner, silversmith, Clerkenwell close.

At Kennington, Surrey, aged 75, Mrs. Sarah Gundry.

At Chelsea, Middlesex, in his 9th year, George, eldest son of the Rev. William Garnier, prebendary of Winchester.

Miss Robinson, a respectable young woman, 19 years of age, a milliner at Brentford, who was killed on the road between that place and Harrow. She was riding in a chaise-cart, with another young woman, on their way to Harrow, to take a shop there, when they were met by two country carts, one of which overturned the chaise, when Miss R. pitched upon her head, and broke her neck; her friend escaped with a broken leg. Verdict, Accidental Death, by the Neglect of the Drivers; and a deodand was taken. One of the drivers was asleep at the time in his cart; the other at a considerable distance behind. Both were committed to prison.

In Queen-street, Edgeware-road, Mr. William Taplin, veterinary surgeon, author of "The Gentleman's Stable Directory," and various other publications; and which gave rise to that improvement in the veterinary art which has since taken place through the medium of a public institution, and the efforts of individual genius and industry. Mr. T.'s lively effusions, liberal opinions, and acute judgment, as a writer and veterinary surgeon, will long be remembered by the sporting world. Among his lesser productions, many are to be found in the early volumes of the Sporting Magazine; particularly some delightful descriptions of the Royal chase in Windsor forest, written in the genuine spirit and language of a true sportsman. About two years since, from family affliction, his faculties became impaired; and from that period his health had been declining until his death.

In New Bond-street, in her 6th year, Caroline Nelson Bianchi, the promising and only child of Signor Francesco B.

Mr. Cattle, an eminent gold-beater, of Wormwood-street, London, formerly of Brighton, co. Northampton.

Mr. Wm. Corker, of Smith's-buildings, Leadenhall-street apothecary, &c.

Jan. 1. At Arbuthnot, aged 96, Mary Beattie. She was married, in 1712, to John Sheret, who died in 1743, and was buried at the same time, and in the same grave, with his sister. In 1744 she was married to Thomas Patterson, who died in 1791, and was buried at the same time, and in the same grave, with a brother. She had 10 children, 5 of whom have survived her, and of whom she has seen the following issue: 28 grandchildren, and 12 great-grandchildren. She retained her health and memory till within a few days of her death; and with great ease walked to Bervie weekly, a distance of four miles, for the week's provisions.

Mrs. Smith, wife of Capt. S. of the Falconberg, of Grimby.

At Bristol, aged 70, Mr. John Price, distributor of the Gloucester Journal.

2. Of an inveterate cancer, in her 44th year, Mrs. Elizabeth Davis, wife of Mr. Daniel D. of Bloomsbury-square.

Mr. Collins, of King-square, Bristol.

After a lingering illness, which he bore with becoming fortitude, aged 29, Mr. Jn. Elverton, eldest son of Mr. E. mical-man, Church-gate, Leicester.

At Cromarhoufe, co. Down, Ireland, Mr. Peter Gardom, some years the amanuensis or secretary to the late Duchess of Devonshire.

3. At Bristol, Mr. Thomas Ronaldson, many years in the Jamaica trade.

At his house in Great Cumberland-street, John Laird, esq. formerly chief surgeon and president of the Medical Board on the Bengal Establishment.

After a long and painful indisposition, aged 22, Mrs. Huddleston, of Lincoln, wife of Mr. Wm. H. corn-factor, and eldest daughter of Mr. Drury, printer, &c. there.

4. Far advanced in years, Mr. Jn. Jones, confectioner, of Warwick.

In the prime of life, after long indisposition, and much respected, the wife of Mr. James Caraw, of Bristol.

At Huntingdon, Mrs. Truſſon, wife of Lieut. T. of the Royal Marines.

5. Aged 70, at Keddington, near Louth, Mr. A. Waters.

At Bampton, in Oxfordshire, Mr. Fox, sen.; whose death was occasioned by the injury he sustained on the 31st of December last. A daughter who lived with him, and who has at different periods discovered symptoms of derangement, placed a quantity of gun-powder under the chair in which her father was sitting, and, by means of a tr

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ther was so severely injured as to be quite speechless for two days. A short time since she had nearly effected his death by administering poison to him. She is to be confined in a mad-house for the future.

Mrs. Stafford, of Stoke's Croft, Bristol.

In her 75th year, the wife of Mr. Smith, auctioneer, of Windsor.

Mrs. Wallis, wife of Mr. W. of Trump-street, Cheap-side.

6. In his 39th year, Mr. John Swann, an eminent paper-maker at Wolvercote, near Oxford.

At Chislehurst, in Kent, of a typhus fever, aged 19, Andrew Stone, esq.

In her 80th year, Mrs. Elizabeth Peirce, relict of Mr. Wm. P. of Northampton.

Aged 93, Mrs. Mary Redhead, mother of John R. esq. of Gilligate, Durham.

Mrs. Pearson, wife of Mr. John P. of Clapton, Middlesex.

At his house in Sloane-square, Chelsea, aged 70, Col. Robson, many years in the East India Company's service, and late lieutenant-governor of St. Helena.

Aged 81, Mrs. Baughan, wife of Mr. B. of Threadneedle-street.

7. Advanced in years, Mrs. Bailey, of Lincoln, a widow lady.

At Kensington palace, Paggen Hale, esq. banker, of Old Bond-street, partner with Pybus and Grant.

8. In his 76th year, Mr. Wright, of Lowesby, co. Leicester.

Mr. Thomas Soley Blacketh, farmer and grazier, of Whaplode, co. Lincoln.

At Michael's place, Brompton, Sarah, the wife of J. F. L. Neelson, esq.

In Russell-place, William Tennent, esq. of Pule, in Lanerkshire, and of Stanmore, co. Middlesex.

In Queen-square, Bath, Mrs. Rodd, wife of Col. R. of Trebartha-hall, Cornwall, and sister of Major Sandford, of Kensington-place, Walscot.

At Gainborough, aged 55, Mr. Jas. Stuthard, captain of the Hope London trader.

At Crossfield, in an advanced age, Mr. Henry Booth, formerly master of a vessel belonging to Whitehaven.

At Cosgrove, co. Northampton, Mrs. H. Wilson, many years house-keeper to John Mansel, esq.

1. Mr. Robert Brown, sen. of Bedford-street, Covent-garden.

Miss Pounsberry, daughter of Mr. James P. baker, Temple-street, Bristol, who died a short time before her.

Of consumption, at Camden-hill, near Birmingham, the wife of John Legge, esq.

At Roskilde, in Ireland, aged 51, Mrs. Myers, relict of the late John M. esq. and mother of Lieut. Col. Christopher M. now at Jamaica, and deputy-eral to the Forces on that station.

At Edinburgh, the Rev. James Moyle, many years one of the ministers of the Cowgate Episcopalian chapel.

11. At Redland parsonage, co. Somerset, aged 84, Mrs. Pyndar.

Mrs. Yarworth, wife of Mr. William Y. wine-merchant, Queen-square, Bristol.

At Hammer-smith, Middlesex, aged 72, Anthony Aranfolo, esq.

12. At his house on Blackheath, Kent, aged 84, Robert Bell, esq.

At Ackworth, near Pontefract, Anthony Surtees, esq. in the commission of the peace for the West Riding of Yorkshire, and many years lieutenant-colonel of the 2d West York Regiment of Militia. He has left the whole of his fortune to Anthony S. esq. of Riding, Northumberland.

Edward Eyton, esq. of Eyton-hall, near Wrexham, co. Denbigh.

At Southampton, Major-gen. Stewart, of the Royal Artillery.

At Louth, co. Lincoln, aged 80, Mr. Richard Harrison.

Aged 38, Louis Balan, esq. late his Prussian Majesty's counsellor of legation.

13. In her 93th year, Mrs. Elizabeth Davie, of Northampton.

Mr. Joseph Holroyd, of Sawood, near Halifax, co. York. Returning from Huddersfield market, he fell from his horse, and was killed on the spot.

At Warkworth, in his 65th year, John Watson, esq. major of the Northern division of the Percy Tenantry Volunteer Riflemen, and formerly major of the 65th Regiment of Foot.

At his lodgings in Oxford-street, Col. William Rickart Hepburn, of Rickarton, in Kincardineshire, Scotland.

14. Aged 23, Mrs. Boycott, wife of Major B. of the 16th Light Dragoons, and grand-daughter of Christopher Smyth, esq. of Northampton.

In Russell-street, Bath, aged 56, Robert Gardiner, esq. late of the Civil Service on the Madras Establishment.

Aged 84, Mrs. Peppin, of Leicester.

Accidentally killed, by a fall from his horse, in the road between Framlingham and Wickham, Suffolk, Richard Arnold, a noted smuggler, well known by the name of Little Dick.

At Clifton, near Bath, much regretted, Mrs. Traherne, relict of Edmund T. esq. of Castella, co. Glamorgan.

In Montague-street, Russell-square, in his 54th year, Mayow Wynell Mayow, esq. solicitor of Excise.

In her 81th year, Mrs. Anna-Maria Evans, of East-street, Red Lion square.

At her apartments in Norfolk-street, in her 77th year, Mrs. Bockett, relict of John B. esq. of the Grove, Dorking, Surrey.

1. At Broxbourn, Herts, of a lingering illness, the wife of Mr. Peter White.

At

At Bristol, aged 21, Sarah Davies, an unfortunate female, who poisoned herself by swallowing a quantity of laudanum. Verdict, *Felo de se*.

Aged near 81, at the rectory-house at Barton-on-the-Heath, in Warwickshire (of which he had been rector about 27 years), the Rev. James Wilmot, D.D. many years fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and well known for his cheerful and facetious disposition. The living of Barton is in the gift of the said College; and the vicarage of Alcester, which he held with it, in the disposal of the Earl of Warwick.

Suddenly, while reading prayers to his family, at his house at Riviere, aged 76, John Edwards, esq. many years acting partner and faithful manager of the concerns of that very extensive Copper Company at Hayle, co. Cumberland, carried on under the firm of Michell, Trevenen, and Edwards.

Of a virulent typhus fever, at her house at Eltham, co. Kent, greatly and most deservedly lamented by a very large circle of acquaintance, aged 36, Madame Grant. This truly interesting lady was a native of St. Domingo, and received her education in France. She had been three times a widow: her first marriage was solemnized when she had barely attained her fourteenth year. Her last marriage was to Col. Grant, then commanding officer at Jamaica. The premature engagements and duties of her family cares, added to the peculiar maladies of a West Indian climate, rapidly shattered a beautiful and delicate frame of body; inasmuch that, even to those who were most honoured with her intimacy, she appeared much older than she declared herself to be. We are assured that the fascinating subject of this account had strong public claims on the gratitude of this Nation, for her spirited detection of a conspiracy among the Negroes to vindicate their outraged rights. It is at least certain, that her annual pension from Government was more ample than the common provision for a colonel's widow. Not to dwell, however, with prolixity on an event in which the humane and *free-born* minds of Englishwomen can see little to imitate, we will turn to the scene in which they excel all other females on the face of the earth. Here Madame Grant's character shone with conspicuous lustre. Complete mistress of all the nameless endearing amenities of unaffected kindness, blest with a gaiety of disposition that combined French sprightliness with English modesty, endued with a sensibility of heart that shared most poignantly the joys and griefs of others, this amiable woman spread light, and life, and rapture, through every festive party—and invariably proved herself the Christian, soother of the distressed, in want, in sor-

row, or in sickness. We appeal to every respectable family in Eltham as witnesses to the truth of this humble tribute of respect. On Friday, the 6th of February, the sale of Madame Grant's effects took place. A remarkable circumstance was seen. The assembly of friendly bidders were almost universally *clad in mourning*; and every person present was eager to procure, at whatsoever price, some melancholy memorial of a lady whose virtues had so long riveted their tenderest esteem.

16. At Coleorton, co. Leicester, in her 61st year, after a short illness, the wife of Mr. Thomas Parker, a worthy woman.

Aged 71, Mrs. Sandell, of Lower Thornhaugh-street, widow of the late Mr. Joseph S. of St. Clement Danes.

At his lodgings in Gilbert's-buildings, Lambeth, Capt. John Larmour, R. Navy.

After a short illness, in his 25th year, Mr. Julius Leuchte, leader of the Gentlemen's Concert at Manchester.

Murdered, on the road between Broadstairs and St. Peter's, in the Isle of Thanet, Mrs. Thomasine Ward, wife of Mr. W. shop-keeper, of St. Peter's. She had been to Broadstairs, to visit her daughter, whom she left between 8 and 9 o'clock in the evening to return home; but not arriving at St. Peter's when expected, enquiry and search were made for her, and she was found lying dead in a corn-field, a little out of the main road, with marks of great violence and bruises on her face. It appeared as if she had been strangled; her pockets were cut off, and a great part of her cloaths taken away. A soldier having been seen on the road about the time the murder was committed, application was made at the military quarters at Broadstairs; and Andreas Scinnell, a private of the 7th Battalion of the German Legion, having come in late, suspicion attached to him; he was immediately examined, and at length said, that he and a person in a sailor's dress robbed the poor woman, and afterwards murdered her. From the description he gave of the man engaged with him, a person named Webb, a labourer, of Ramsgate, was apprehended and detained on suspicion of being an accomplice. The deceased was a very decent, industrious, poor woman, and much respected by her neighbours. Her little shop was broke open and robbed about a year ago, which so much affected her nerves that her life was long despaired of.

As Master M'Corry, of Tannabooey, near Moneymore, co. Antrim, in Ireland, about 17 years of age, was returning from school, he stopped to look at a tree which was cutting down. He unfortunately fell upon him. He was such a dear

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17. At his chambers in Lincoln's inn, Wentworth Bristley, esq.

At Oxford, in his 68th year, Sir John Treacher, knt. an eminent brewer there. He was elected one of the assistants in that Corporation in April 1784, and served the office of mayor in the succeeding year. On the 29th of July, 1785, he was elected alderman in the room of John Nickolls, esq.; and received the honour of knighthood when his Majesty visited that place the same year. Having supported these offices with dignity to himself and credit to the city, some years since, from ill health, he resigned his alderman's gown. His remains were deposited in the family-vault at Stoke Talmage, near Tetworth.

Drowned, while watering two horses in the dip at the bottom of Avon-street, Bath, by going beyond the stated bounds, John Baker, horse-keeper at the York-House stables, Bath.

Aged 35, Mrs. Sugars, wife of Mr. S. draper, of Oundle.

In his 64th year, Mr. Robert Marriott, of Badby, co. Northampton.

The wife of George Wackerbath, esq. of Parson-street, Wellclose-square.

18. At his deanry, aged near 80, the Rev. Baptist Proby, D. D. dean of Lichfield, worth 700l. per annum; upwards of 55 years rector of Dodington, with the chapel of March, in the Isle of Ely, co. Cambridge, improved by draining to be worth near 8000l. a year (the curate of which had 100l. per annum); and rector of Thornhaugh and Wansford, co. Northampton, value 150l. per annum. He was of Jesus college, Cambridge, to which his ancestor, Dr. Edmund P. had been a great benefactor; B. A. 1747, M. A. 1755, S. T. P. 1769; and was brother to the late, and uncle to the present, Lord Carysfort. He married Mary, daughter of the Rev. John Ruffel, prebendary of Peterborough and Lincoln, rector of Fiskerton, near Lincoln, and of Stoke by Guilford, who died in 1791, the same year with his wife. Dean P. had issue John-Baptist, of Trinity college, Cambridge, vicar of St. Mary in Lichfield, who married a sister of Sir Nigel Gresley, bart.; another son, in the East Indies; a third, Charles-James, curate of Thornhaugh; and five daughters: 1. Mary, married to Sir George Mackenzie, created, in 1798, Lord Seaford; 2. Catherine, married to Edward Grove, esq. of Stratton-hall, co. Stafford, died in 1800; 3. Caroline, married to the Rev. Charles, son of Commissioner Proby, of the Admiralty, who went out in the Navy, but afterwards was on the Civil Establishment at Madras; 4. Anne; 5. Susan, deceased; 6. Elizabeth, deceased; and he

60,000l.; and, in allowing annuities to his children, gave it in at 15,000l. The deanry is in the gift of the King, who has conferred it on Dr. Woodhouse, of Donnington, co. Stafford; Dodington, of Sir Henry Peyton, bart.; and Thornhaugh and Wansford, of the Duke of Bedford, who has presented the Rev. Wm. Wing, M. A. of Stibington.

At Newcastle, aged 75, Mrs. Elizabeth Robinson, a maiden lady.

At Edinburgh, Lieut.-col. Monypenny, of the 73d Foot.

19. At O'Hara Brook, near Ballymoney, co. Antrim, Ireland, after a short illness, and much lamented, Mrs. O'Hara, wife of Henry O'H. esq.; in whom the poor have lost a most liberal benefactor.

Mr. John Stirling, printer, Edinburgh.

Aged 76, the Rev. John Elliston, rector of Wold-Newton, co. Lincoln, and fifty years curate of St. Nicholas's church, in Newcastle. For near half a century he was chaplain of the Infirmary, and warmly promoted its interests; and for many years was secretary of the Society of the Sons of the Clergy.

Mrs. Adcock, widow of the late Mr. A. farmer and grazier, of Barleythorpe, near Oakham, who died a few weeks ago.

After nearly two years mental derangement, aged 30, Mrs. Foss, wife of Mr. William F. of South Carlton, near Lincoln, schoolmaster.

At Bristol, in an advanced age, Mr. C. Jones.—Mrs. Elizabeth Cherry, wife of Mr. David C. auctioneer, Broad-street.

At Dover, Mrs. Ford, wife of Capt. F. of the 1st Royal Surrey Militia.

This evening an inquest was held, at the Box-tree public-house in Gravel-lane, Houndditch, on the body of Frederick Glove, a German, in the employ of Messieurs Slack and Burgess, sugar-refiners, who died on the 16th, in consequence of having taken, some days before, a prescription ordered for him by a German priest, which was made up by a chemist. It appeared, that the deceased had taken about three-fourths of it. He was soon after taken very ill; and Dr. Hamilton, physician to the London hospital, and Mr. Robinson, apothecary, in Cooper's-row, were called in, and attended the deceased till his death, when his body was opened and examined by Mr. Thomas Blizard, surgeon of the London hospital. It appeared, from the evidence of these gentlemen, that the deceased died of an inflammation in his stomach and bowels, and that such complaint was likely to result from taking the medicine. The Jury, after a long deliberation, brought in a verdict, that the deceased died in consequence of having taken the said medicine; but that it appeared not to have been given

given to do the deceased an injury, but for want of skill and judgment.

20. In Millman-street, Bedford-row, in his 34th year, Mr. Francis Bishop Wells; and, on the 27th, at the same place, aged 79, Mrs. Elizabeth Wells, his mother.

In Currier-street, Chancery-lane, Mr. Adams, many years an eminent law-stationer in Lincoln's inn.

At Long-Aiton, co. Somerset, in her 98th year, Patience Murry, late of Boston, in New England.

At Hillmorton, co. Warwick, the widow of Mr. Thomas Smith.

Aged 69, Sir Richard Hetley, knt. of Alwalton, co. Huntingdon; for which county he served the office of high sheriff in 1800; and received the honour of knighthood on presenting the address of congratulation to his Majesty on his happy escape from assassination by Huttfield.

At Kendal, Mrs. Campbell, wife of D. Campbell, M. D.

In the prime of life, Mr. Thomas Richardson, jun. of Hull, raff-merchant, late partner with Mr. Wade.

At his house in Eccles green, co. Gloucester, in his 89th year, the Rev. J. Carless, vicar of Stratford, co. Hereford, and of Kerry, co. Montgomery. Throughout his long life he was highly respected and beloved by a large and numerous circle of friends and acquaintance.

21. Mr. William Cooper, formerly a bookseller on the Market-hill, Cambridge.

At Midsummer-Norton, co. Somerset, John Savage, esq.

Drowned, at Barlings, near Lincoln, by the sudden sinking of a small boat, on-board of which he was, in his 24th year, Thomas Roberts.

At his house, London Style, near Kew bridge, aged 67, Luke Wetten, esq.

On Lewisham-hill, Kent, aged 54, the Rev. John Thornhill, rector of Herton, co. Gloucester, and master of the grammar-school on Lewisham-hill, in which he is succeeded by the Rev. Theophilus Lane, prebendary of Hereford.

22. At Southampton, in his 67th year, Arthur Hammond, esq. in the commission of the peace for that town and county, and late one of the surveyors-general of the Customs in London.

Found dead in her bed, at her house on Parsons-green, Middlesex, Mrs. Howard, wife of an eminent attorney.

In Dockray-square, North Shields, advanced in years, Mr. Jordison, ship-owner.

At Belfast, in Ireland, Mrs. White, wife of Mr. W. of the Belfast theatre; a woman of the most exemplary conduct and meekness of disposition, which gained and secured her the love and esteem of all who knew her. She was one of the first pupils of the celebrated Garrick.

her father (a Mr. Simpson of Aberdeen, in Scotland), where Mrs. White had several near relations, of the most respectable families; was Mr. G's friend and particular friend. Mr. Garrick brought her out in the character of Viola, in "The Wonder! a Woman Keeps a Secret," at the age of 14, with his Don Felix, in which she proved very successful, having, in her infant years, performed all the principal children's characters with that great man. She continued but a short time in the profession, when she was married to Charles Fleetwood, esq. son of the old Patentee of that name, of Drury-lane theatre, who shortly after died at Bengal, in the East Indies, where, on his arrival, he was informed of the decease of his wife's brother, a short time before, at Madras, a Capt. John Simpson, in the Army. Mrs. White, being defrauded of all the property left her, which was considerable, both by her brother and husband, was necessitated to return again to the stage, where she has experienced many vicissitudes with Mr. White, to whom she had been married 16 years, whose grief at her loss may after be conceived than expressed.

23. By cutting his throat, in a field near Lea bridge, Mr. Hancock, chief clerk in the banking-house of Smith, Payne, and Smith. No cause can be assigned for the shocking act; his salary being about 1000*l.* a year, was sufficient to keep him in complete independence.

In King's square, Bristol, in her 87th year, much regretted by her numerous family, Mrs. Dowell, relict of the late Mr. D. of that city.

At the house of her son-in-law, Mr. Richard Lee, in Manchester-square, aged 76, Mrs. Elizabeth Smith.

This afternoon, as Mrs. Knill, wife of Thomas K. esq. mayor of Hereford, was sitting alone by the fire, her cloaths unfortunately caught the flame, and were instantly in a blaze; by which she was so dreadfully burnt, before her shocking situation was discovered, as to cause her death about 10 o'clock the next morning. She was nearly 90 years of age; yet, notwithstanding she had been deprived of her sight for several years, she was uncommonly cheerful in her disposition; and her death is deservedly regretted by all who had the pleasure of knowing her.

24. A boy about four years old, son of W. Taylor, earthen-wareman, of Hereford, going too near the fire, the flame communicated to his cloaths, and he was so much burnt as to occasion his death, after lingering some time.

At the house of Mr. Knill, in the city of Hereford, his brother-in-law, Mr. Knill, died on the 10th inst. of a violent fever.

in consequence of the horse taking fright near the market-cross, and killed. His brother escaped unhurt.

Rev. John-James Dobson, of Crambe, in York. He has left handsome legacies to the York County Hospital, the Schools for Blue Coat Boys and Grey Coat Girls, and the Dispensary established there; and also to the poor of the parish of Crambe, where he died, and to the poor of the parish of St. Saviour-gate, in York, where he was buried in a family-vault. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge; B.A. 1767, M. A. 1770.

At Berwick-upon-Tweed, in his 68th year, John Clarke, esq. of Tobago, of which island he was the oldest inhabitant.

Mrs. Hosier, wife of John H. esq. of Great George-street, Westminster.

In Bread-street, Cheap-side, aged 75, Mr. William Sharp.

In her 26th year, Mrs. Owen, wife of Mr. Edward O. of Wood-str. Cheap-side.

Murdered, William Chivers, esq. aged between 70 and 80, who had acquired a considerable fortune in the wine trade, and had for several years retired from the hurry of business, intending to spend the remainder of his life in social retirement at an elegant residence on Clapham-common. Mr. C. was no mean botanist, and was passionately devoted to horticultural pursuits; in short, his garden was his hobby-horse; and, by a natural consequence, his Gardener was with him as familiar and important as Corporal Trim was with Uncle Toby. This morning Mr. C. took his accustomed and favourite walk; and observing his gardener employed in digging a piece of ground in which he had previously enjoined him not to interfere, as he intended to devote it for the reception of some choice and valuable exotics, remonstrated with him, as from master to servant, on this disobedience of his express directions. The gardener returned an insolent reply; upon which Mr. C. calmly observed, "Well, John, as we are not likely to agree on this subject, you had better retire to the house, receive your wages, and go about your business!" Infligated by the Devil, the inhuman gardener laid hold of a spade and struck his defenceless master so violent a blow between the right cheek and eye, that the sharp point of the spade penetrated considerably into the head! The gardener then ran off toward Clapham,

and some time afterwards Mr. C. was accidentally discovered by his servant, bleeding profusely on the ground. Mr. Railton, a neighbour, instantly dispatched an express to Mr. Chivers, instantly dispatched an express to the Public Office, and the magistrate for who dispatched

Rivett and Miller, two very active officers, in a post-chaise, for the purpose of detecting the delinquent; but, previously to their arrival at Clapham, he had been apprehended, and conveyed to Union-hall, in the Borough. The requisite investigation was entered upon, pending which, the Magistrates were informed by the Surgeons, that, after languishing three hours, Mr. Chivers was dead. Consequently, the gardener was fully committed to take his trial for the murder at the ensuing Surrey assizes. He is a Scotchman, aged about 22, full six feet high, very passionate, and has often been heard to say, that he was afraid his passion would some day overcome his reason; as, indeed, it fatally hath.

25. In Catherine-street, Strand, Mrs. Gardener, tobaccoist, sister of Mr. Jones, many years high constable of Westminster.

Aged 68, the Rev. Humphry Hyde, vicar of Bourn, and of Dowby, both co. Lincoln; the former in the gift of the Earl of Pomfret; the latter in that of the Rev. Mr. Foster, of Tinwell.

At her lodgings in Yarmouth, the wife of Admiral Edgar.

Murdered, a man of the name of Dennis Boyle, of Killawell, near Ballymore, co. Sligo, in Ireland. His head was nearly severed from his body; his tongue almost dragged from his head; and his whole frame mutilated in a manner too shocking to describe. The only reason for this horrid deed is ascribed entirely to his having given testimony, at the late Special Commission, against one of those deluded persons called Thrafsners.

26. At his house in Lakenham, near Norwich, aged 57, James Crowe, esq. alderman of Norwich.

At her house in Pulteney-street, Bath, Mrs. Smythe, relict of W. S. esq. formerly of the Queen's Parade, in that city, and mother of Lady Haggerstone and the celebrated Mrs. Fitzherbert, and half-sister to the Earl of Sefton.

Mrs. Barnes, wife of James B. esq. formerly principal engineer and conductor of the Grand Junction Canal, and now alderman and common-brewer of Banbury.

27. Aged 58, Mr. Robert Cooper, master of the Ship tavern, Woolwich, Kent.

Aged 43, Mrs. Elizabeth Lush, wife of Mr. Charles L. of Charles-square, Hoxton. She was the daughter of the late Mr. Wilmot, who was in the commission of the peace for Middlesex, and mother of 13 children, 6 of whom are now living. Blessed with great equanimity and amiableness of temper, her life and conduct were perfectly exemplary, in the characters of wife, mother, and friend. Her nearest relatives must long bemoan their loss with the greatest poignancy.

his grief, and who lost no time in endeavouring to extinguish the fire, which, by the help of water from the kennel, he at length accomplished, but not till the little sufferer was so shockingly burnt as to cause his death, in great agony, soon after. Both ears were totally consumed, and the fire had penetrated to his heart.

Found drowned in a rivulet near Ripe, Suffex, with his legs sticking up above the water, into which he is supposed to have fallen in a state of intoxication, a poor man, named James Rippington, aged 61, many years employed as a letter-carrier from the post-office at Chiddingly to Ripe. He had been drinking, not long before he was found, with some ringers, who were celebrating a wedding, in the belfry of Ripe church, and, after passing a few fields on his way home to Chiddingly, met with the fatal accident. He was remarkable for his retentive memory; and much respected for his probity.

This morning the body of Mr. Major Kirkham, a respectable farmer, aged 63, was discovered in the river under the arch of the new bridge lately erected near Dulwich, in Surrey. It was lying on the side, with the head under water, and one arm raised, at a place not above 300 yards distant from his own house. He had gone to London early on the preceding morning, upon special business, and at parting told his wife, if he should not return before evening, not to expect him home that night. Having done his business sooner than he expected, he did return, and stopped at the French Horn at Dulwich, where he borrowed a lanthorn and candle, as it was dark, saying, at the same time, that he should go the new road, as he was afraid of losing his way. It is supposed that his foot slipped, and he fell into the river, and was suffocated.

4. Mr. Benjamin Tett, the oldest chorus singer at Covent-garden theatre.

Mrs. Gooch, wife of George G. esq. of Brunswick-square.

In Ely-place, Mrs. Knowles.

Edward Gilberd, esq. formerly a wholesale stationer in Watling-street.

At his house on Stamford-hill, aged 69, Mr. William Holdsworth, formerly of the Bank of England.

In his 91st year, William Cooper, gent. formerly an eminent hosier at Leicester.

5. Mr. Farmer, proprietor of a liquor-shop in East Cheap, cut his throat, this night, with a razor, and died in an hour.

At Gt. Iton, co. Northampton, aged 97, Mrs. Holland, a lady much respected.

Rev. John Butler Rodgerfon, fellow of Corpus Christi college, Oxford, eldest son of Mr. R. surgeon, of Spalding, co. Lincoln; M. A. 1795.

Mrs. Gates, wife of Mr. G. of the Post-office at Peterborough.

5. At his house near the Edgeware road, aged 82, after a short but most painful illness, borne with exemplary fortitude and resignation, Gen. Pascal Paoli, famous for the part he took in the affairs of Corsica in the reign of Louis XV. After having employed the early and best part of his life, at the head of his countrymen, in rescuing that island from the tyranny of the Genoese Government, and defending its liberties against Gallic encroachments and invasion, overpowered, at last, by the superior force of the French arms, he retired, in 1769, with a few followers, to this country, which has always proved the safest and most honourable asylum for persecuted Virtue, where he was most graciously received by his Majesty, and honoured with his constant protection and very distinguished regard, and where he has, with the interruption of a few years, resided ever since, subsisting on the liberality of the English Government, who allowed him an annuity of 2000*l*. It has been said that he was godfather to Buonaparte, but this is not true; for it is sufficiently ascertained that the present Emperor of France was not born until two months after Paoli had left Corsica, when the island was considered as abandoned to the French, and their flag flying, viz. on the 15th of August, 1769. Gen. Paoli was not, therefore, the godfather of Napoleon Buonaparte; but might have been, and it is believed really was, the godfather of the elder brother, Joseph, lately created King of Naples. To these brothers Gen. Paoli was very nearly related. Napoleon was, in fact, born a French subject, agreeably to the sense of English law.—This extraordinary hero, who lifted his Biographer into equal fame with himself, was the second son of Giacinto Paoli, a Corsican gentleman of a good family, but distinguished more by his merit than his rank, a man of learning, religion, and bravery, well qualified to serve his Country either in politics or war; and was born in Corsica, where he was educated by his father, who formed his taste for letters, and inspired him with every worthy and noble sentiment. After the Imperial troops, under the Prince of Wirtemberg, had reduced the Corsicans to submission, and guaranteed a treaty between them and the Genoese, which subsisted but a short time, being broken in 1784, the Corsicans rose anew, electing for their generals Giasseri and Giacinto Paoli. While the Genoese and Corsicans were keenly engaged, Theodore Baron Nicuhoiff aspired to Corsica; landed in the Spring of 1794, and in a few months the people's affections cooled, re-

turned

1807.] *General Paoli.—Obituary of remarkable Persons.* 189

tired in November 1736, and returned with succours on credit 1739; but finding the French had become so powerful in the island, and a high price set on his head, he threw in his supply of warlike stores, and retired to end his days in our island of liberty, in a gaol, a wretched prisoner for debt, till, being liberated by the generosity of the late Lord Orford, and making over the kingdom of Corsica to his creditors in security, he died in 1756 (XXVI. 595), and was buried in St. Anne's church-yard, Westminster. The Corsicans submitted to the French under Maillebois in 1739, but revolted in 1741, when Pascal Paoli was elected General of the kingdom. The French were again called in at the end of 1764, under Count de Marboeuf; and at the end of the term of four years, for which they had dated their treaty of defensive alliance, the Genoese gave up Corsica, May 15, 1768, to the King of France, as a compensation for the expences the Crown had been at for the reduction of the island. April 9, 1769, Count de Vaux arrived there, and made a progress. May 13, Paoli and his friends embarked at Porto Vecchio on-board a vessel carrying English colours. The National Assembly, in their enthusiasm, enfranchised the Corsicans; and Paoli had the satisfaction of being their herald; on which occasion he addressed the Assembly in a speech recorded in our vol. LX. p. 560; and the General Assembly of Corsica, in one communicated by Mr. Boswell (LX. 1171). In 1793 the Corsicans revolted, and put Paoli at their head (LXIII. 849). Feb. 8, 1794, our troops, under Admiral Hood and Lieutenant. Dundas, landed at St. Fiorenzo; and, June 10 following, Bastia surrendered to them (LXIV. 265, 566). The island was now subject to the Crown of England, but governed by its own laws, modified, in some respects, like the Government of England (LXV. 339). Sir Gilbert Eliot was appointed viceroy, and opened the first parliament Feb. 9, 1795 (ibid. 665); in August following it was found necessary to publish a proclamation to suppress a spirit of turbulence (ibid. 779); and shortly after the English quitted the island. In 1800 the French commissioner, Salicetti, is stated to have been defeated in a general insurrection (LXX. 472). See some most entertaining particulars of Gen. Paoli, accompanied by a portrait, in an abstract of Mr. Boswell's History of Corsica, XXXVIII. 172; visits to Paoli, on his arrival in London, XXXIX. 305, 306; his escape, ibid. 362; letter from him to an English gentleman, XXXIX. 21; to Messrs. Vaughan, in a knowledge for their subscription (ib. 314).

6. After a painful illness, Lady Ashurst, wife of Sir William-Henry A. of Waterstock, co. Oxford.

At Brent bridge, on the Edgeware road, Mr. George Bell, who prophesied the destruction of London about 40 years ago, and who prosecuted some thieves for robbing his house, and made a remarkable appearance while giving his evidence at a late Old Bailey sessions.

At his house in the Hay-market, aged 87, Gen. Reid, colonel of the 88th Regiment of Foot, in which he is succeeded by Gen. Beresford.

7. Aged 107, Mrs. Anne Morgan, of Haverfordwest; who was blind, and had been confined to her bed some years, but enjoyed full possession of other faculties.

At Bury St. Edmund's, aged 84, Mrs. Leman, a maiden lady, long resident in that town, and only daughter of R. L. esq. of Wickham market, who served the office of sheriff of Suffolk in 1744. She has bequeathed the bulk of her fortune (supposed to be 60,000*l.*) to the Rev. Mr. Orgill, of Bampton, Suffolk.

8. At Boyton, Suffolk, in his 78th year, the Rev. Samuel Hingeston, 42 years rector of that parish, and 20 years rector of Holton, in the same county. He was formerly of Caius college, Cambridge; B. A. 1750, M. A. 1756.

Rev. John Sutton, vicar of Weekly and Oakley Magna, co. Northampton, and rector of the valuable living of Church-Lawford, co. Warwick. He was one of the most corpulent men in the county; and has left a wife and 12 children.

At his house at Chelsea, Samuel Wyatt, esq. a celebrated architect, and clerk of the works to Chelsea Hospital, in which he is succeeded by Mr. Soane, clerk of the works to the Bank of England.

In Hinde-street, Manchester-square, Dorcas Baroness Dufferin and Claneboye. Her ladyship was born in 1726, the lineal descendant and heiress of James Hamilton, esq. nephew of Sir James Hamilton, Viscount Claneboye (which title became extinct in 1675, on the death of Henry third Viscount Claneboye, and second Earl of Clanbrassill). The late Baroness married, in 1751, Sir John Blackwood, bart.; and had issue by him, who died Feb. 27, 1799, seven sons and four daughters. The barony devolves to her eldest son, the Hon. Sir James Blackwood, bart. now Lord Dufferin, born in 1755, and married, Nov. 15, 1801, to Anne-Dorothea, only daughter of the Rt. Hon. John Foster, Speaker of the House of Commons in the last Parliament of Ireland, by Margaretta Viscountess Ferrard in her own right. Her ladyship was also the mother of the gallant and brave Captain Henry Blackwood, the confidential friend of *Ld. Nelson*.

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Nelson, in the ever-glorious battle of Trafalgar; and maternal aunt to Mrs. Grattan, lady of Right Hon. Henry G. M. P.

9. On Turnham-green, Middlesex, Philip Neill, esq. barrister at law.

10. In King's Arms-yard, Coleman-street; Anne, widow of the late Mr. Cha. Broughton, furzeon there.

11. At her father's house at East-Hayes, Middlesex, aged 28, Miss Payne.

In Upper Gower-street, Mrs. Rebecca Jupp, relict of the late Richard J. esq. surveyor to the East India Company, and last surviving daughter of the Rev. Dr. Allen, minister of the congregation in New Broad-street.

Aged 75, at Sidney college, Cambridge, of which he was elected master in 1760, the Rev. William Elliston, D. D. rector of Keyton, co. Huntingdon; B. A. 1754, M. A. 1757, D. D. *per litteras Regias* 1764; and uncle to Mr. E. the dramatic performer, to whom he has left considerable property, Report says 17,000l.

At Waltham-croft, aged 45, Mr. Sparks, whose wife formerly kept a school at Enfield, who had retired on a pension from the Foreign Post-office, and whose remains were interred in Bunhill-fields ground.

13. At his house in Greville-street, Hatton-garden, Mr. Alexander Hare, an inhabitant of the parish of St. Andrew, Holborn, for nearly 50 years. His death is thought to have been occasioned by a rupture of some of the larger blood-vessels in the breast; but was unattended by any previous symptoms that could be considered alarming. He was born at Kirkpatrick Inongray, in the county of Galloway.

At her brother's house, in Bloomsbury-square, aged 71, Mrs. Smith, sister of Sir Nath. Grose, senior judge of the Court of King's Bench.

14. Mr. William Neil, a respectable grazier, of Hinckley, co. Leicester.

At Laytonstone, Essex, aged 74, Charles Lincoln, esq. late deputy of the ward of Aldgate, and many years a member of the Corporation of London, a governor of Christ's and St. Thomas's hospitals.

At Staines, Middlesex, aged 26, Mr. William Yorke, of Queen-st. Cheapside.

15. Miss Greive, of Great Marlborough-street, daughter of the late Dr. James G. the learned Translator of Celsus.

16. Aged 35, the wife of Mr. Flack, of Cavendish-bridge, near Derby.

In Portland-place, Bath, the Hon. Mrs. Browne, aunt to the Marquis of Sligo.

At Bath, in his 74th year, Mr. Charles Wellstead, of Kimbolton, in Huntingdonshire, many years steward to the late and present Dukes of Manchester. He married a sister of the late Mr. Geo. Richards, of Berners-street, attorney at law, by whom he had ten children, who, with their mother, are all living.

17. In his 32d year, Mr. George Oldham, currier, of Derby.

18. Mr. Edward Allen, of Hoxton.

In Upper Fitzroy-street, Mr. Broderip, of the Hay-market.

In Dover-street, the Hon. Cha. Savile.

At Warfield-grove, Berks, after a tedious illness, the Hon. Richard Bradshaw Annesley, youngest son of the E. of Mountnorris.

19. At Newbury, Berks, suddenly, by the rupture of a blood-vessel in the lungs, Robert Scott, M. D. We have not time at present to detail the circumstances of his life; yet it would be unpardonable to pass him over in silence. Possessed of every virtue and acquirement that could render character amiable, and life respectable, his death is regretted by all who knew him, but especially lamented by his friends, for those who knew him best esteemed him most. His profession enabled him to exercise humanity for the best of purposes; and the poor know, not how much they have lost in this their benefactor. His great attainments gave him superiority, but he never claimed it, for his humility was exemplary. He had not completed his 82d year, yet had laid up larger stores of knowledge than most men who have arrived at double his age. In a word, he was learned without pride; humane without ostentation; and humble without meanness.

Mr. Thomas Rogers, an eminent boot-maker, of Oxford street.

At his house in Dowry-square, Bristol, Francis Adams, esq. of Norton-Mahewald, in the commission of the peace and deputy-lieutenant for the county of Somerset; an upright magistrate and truly worthy man.

20. In the Stable-yard, St. James's, the relict of the late John Calvert, esq. of Albury-hall, Herts.

21. At his house at Woodford, co. Essex, William Loxham, esq.

22. At Lewes, Sussex, after a few days illness, greatly respected by all who knew him, Peter Simon, esq. collector of the customs at Newhaven.

23. The wife of Mr. Garden, baker, of Wych-street, Strand, leaving four children.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from January 27, to February 21, 1807.

Christened.		Buried.			
Males	708	Males	811	2 and 5	130
Females	716	Females	777	5 and 10	46
1544		1588		10 and 20	33
				20 and 30	91
				30 and 40	152
				40 and 50	302
				50 and 60	192
				60 and 70	157
				70 and 80	118
				80 and 90	56
				90 and 100	5
				100 and 105	0

Whereof have died under 2 years old 89

Peck Loaf 4s. 3d.; 4s. 3d.; 4s. 3d.; 4s. 3d.

Salt 1/2 0s; 0d. per bushel; 4d. per pound.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending February 14, 1807..

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Middlef.	82 9 49	0 37	3 31	2 43	4
Surrey	84 0 42	0 37	10 33	0 42	6
Hertford	74 5 43	0 39	0 27	4 38	0
Bedford	74 10 52	0 36	10 25	8 43	2
Huntingd.	75 5 00	0 36	0 23	0 38	5
Northam.	76 0 48	0 34	11 23	9 40	3
Rutland	73 6 42	0 39	6 22	6 41	0
Leicester	70 10 43	2 36	2 24	2 40	10
Nottingham.	73 11 46	0 39	8 26	6 43	0
Derby	76 0 00	0 42	6 26	0 49	0
Stafford	75 1 00	0 42	0 29	0 51	2
Salop	71 2 53	10 40	1 25	10 00	0
Hereford	73 0 46	4 37	0 27	3 47	2
Worcester.	73 2 00	0 39	4 33	1 46	6
Warwick	81 1 00	0 44	5 31	8 50	8
Wilts	75 8 00	0 37	0 32	0 51	8
Berks	83 11 00	0 37	8 31	2 47	11
Oxford	77 5 00	0 35	0 24	9 41	9
Bucks	80 5 00	0 37	5 28	6 45	1
Brecon	74 1 51	2 39	2 22	4 00	0
Montgo.	70 10 00	0 36	9 25	8 00	0
Radnor	69 9 00	0 36	10 22	1 00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

75 8 47 2 37 11 26 4 43 10

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

00 0 00 6 00 0 00 0 00

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Effex	75 8 30	6 36	6 30	6 38	6
Kent	83 6 48	0 39	0 34	9 39	6
Suffex	79 8 00	0 35	0 33	0 47	0
Suffolk	75 6 00	0 35	0 34	8 34	9
Cambrid.	70 10 00	0 31	9 20	7 33	7
Norfolk	70 4 10	0 33	11 25	4 35	9
Lincoln	69 0 41	10 84	4 31	11 37	10
York	69 0 41	8 35	2 25	4 11	9
Durham	78 7 00	0 41	0 26	11 00	0
Northum.	70 0 51	0 37	5 26	9 00	0
Cumberl.	67 8 33	1 39	10 26	5 12	0
Westmor.	73 8 62	0 37	0 28	10 00	0
Lancaster	73 3 00	0 41	7 27	10 19	4
Chester	68 11 00	0 00	0 26	1 00	0
Flint	00 0 00	0 44	8 00	0 00	0
Denbigh	79 2 00	0 44	8 23	2 51	3
Anglesea	00 0 00	0 36	0 21	0 00	0
Carnarvon	76 0 00	0 39	0 20	8 00	0
Merionet.	83 1 00	0 47	0 24	0 00	0
Cardigan	77 5 00	0 31	7 16	6 00	0
Pembroke	64 5 00	0 35	4 18	10 00	0
Carmarth.	83 0 00	0 34	8 19	0 00	0
Glamorg.	79 2 00	0 36	1 19	4 00	0
Gloucester.	74 8 00	0 39	4 27	11 49	8
Somerset	78 8 00	0 36	6 26	0 58	0
Monmo.	77 10 00	0 40	2 25	7 00	0
Deron	84 11 00	0 38	2 28	0 00	0
Cornewall	81 4 00	0 37	0 21	7 00	0
Dorset	79 4 00	0 36	7 28	0 00	0
Hants	80 7 00	0 39	8 34	8 00	0

AGGREGATE AVERAGE PRICES of the Twelve Maritime Districts of England and Wales, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated in Great Britain.

Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans	Pease	Outmeal	Beer or Big
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
75 1	47 7	37 6	26 2	43 4	49 1	41 11	00 0

PRICES OF FLOUR, February 23:

Fine 70s. to 72s.—Seconds 60s. to 65s.—Pollard 25s. to 28s.—Bran 9s. to 10s. 0d.

Return of Flour, February 7 to February 13, from the Cocket-Office:

Total 26,227 Sacks. Average 69s. 11d. $\frac{1}{4}$ —2s. 0d. $\frac{1}{4}$ higher than the last Return.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, February 13, 42s. 0d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the Returns made in the Week ending

Feb. 18, 1807, is 33s. 10d. per Cwt. exclusive of the Duty of Customs paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

PRICE OF HOPS, February 23:

Kent Bags.....	4l. 10s. to 5l. 15s.	Kent Pockets.....	5l. 0s. to 6l. 10s.
Suffex Ditto.....	4l. 10s. to 5l. 5s.	Suffex Ditto.....	4l. 15s. to 5l. 10s.
Effex Ditto.....	4l. 10s. to 5l. 5s.	Farnham Ditto.....	8l. 0s. to 9l. 1s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, February 23:

St. James's—Hay.....	3l. 12s. 0d. to 5l. 0s. 0d.	Average 4l. 6s. 0d.
Straw.....	2l. 17s. 0d. to 3l. 9s. 0d.	Average 3l. 3s. 0d.
Whitechapel—Hay.....	3l. 16s. 0d. to 5l. 0s. 0d.	Average 4l. 8s. 0d.
Clover.....	4l. 10s. 0d. to 5l. 10s. 0d.	Average 5l. 0s. 0d.
Straw.....	2l. 14s. 0d. to 3l. 8s. 0d.	Average 3l. 1s. 0d.

SMITHFIELD, February 23. To sink the offal—per stone of 8lb.

Beef.....	4s. 0d. to 5s. 4d.	Pork.....	4s. 8d. to 5s. 0d.
Mutton.....	4s. 4d. to 5s. 6d.	Lamb.....	4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.
Veal.....	5s. 0d. to 7s. 0d.	Beasts 2000. Sheep and Lambs	13,000.

COALS, Feb. 20: Newcastle 48s. 3d. to 49s. 0d. Sunderland 42s. 0d. to 45s. 0d.
 SOAP, Yellow 74s. Moulded 86s. Curd 90s. CANDLES, 10s. 6d. per Doz. Moulds 11s. 0d.
 TALLOW, per Stone, 8lb. St. James's 3s. 4d. Clare Market 3s. 7d. $\frac{1}{4}$ Whitechapel 3s. 7d.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN FEBRUARY, 1867.

Bank Stock.	Spec. Red.	Spec. Cent.	Spec. Conf.	Spec. Navy.	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Excheq. Bills.	South Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Om- mum.	Infh. Spec.	Imp. Spec.	Eng. Low. Tickets.	English Pipes. Per Ct.
20 210	01 1/2	60 1/2 a 61 1/2	79 1/2	93 1/2	18	17 1/2	18 1/2	3 a 4 pr. 1 dif. 1 pr.	1 dif. 1 pr.				6 1/2 a 7 1/2 pr.		60 1/2	10 10 0 1/2 per Ct. dif.	
31 218	62 1/2	62 1/2 a 63	80 1/2	93 1/2	17 1/2			2 a 3 pr. 1 dif. 1 pr.					6 1/2 a 7 1/2 pr.		61 1/2	10 10 0 1/2 per Ct. dif.	
1 Sunday	62 1/2	61 1/2 a 61 1/2	80 1/2	93 1/2	17 1/2			3 a 4 pr. 1 dif. 1 pr.					6 1/2 pr.			10 10 0 1/2 per Ct. dif.	
2 217 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2 a 61 1/2	80 1/2	93 1/2	17 1/2			3 a 4 pr. 2 dif. par.					6 1/2 pr.	92		10 10 0 1/2 per Ct. dif.	
3 217 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2 a 61 1/2	80 1/2	93 1/2	17 1/2			3 a 4 pr. 1 pr. 1 dif.					6 1/2 pr.		61 1/2	10 10 0 1/2 per Ct. dif.	
4 218	62 1/2	61 1/2 a 61 1/2	80 1/2	93 1/2	17 1/2			1 dif. 1 pr.					7 pr.	91 1/2		10 10 0 1/2 per Ct. dif.	
5 218 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2 a 61 1/2	80 1/2	93 1/2	17 1/2			par 2 dif.							61 1/2	10 10 0 1/2 per Ct. dif.	
6	62 1/2	62 1/2 a 61 1/2	80 1/2	93 1/2	17 1/2			3 a 4 pr. 2 dif. par.							61 1/2	10 10 0 1/2 per Ct. dif.	
7	62 1/2	62 1/2 a 61 1/2	80 1/2	93 1/2	17 1/2											10 10 0 1/2 per Ct. dif.	
8 Sunday	62 1/2	62 1/2 a 61 1/2	80 1/2	93 1/2	17 1/2			3 a 4 pr. 1 dif. 1 pr.					6 1/2 pr.		61 1/2	10 10 0 1/2 per Ct. dif.	
9 219	62 1/2	61 1/2 a 1/2	80 1/2	93 1/2	17 1/2			3 a 4 pr. par 2 dif.					6 1/2 a 7 1/2 pr.			10 10 0 1/2 per Ct. dif.	
10 219	62 1/2	61 1/2 a 1/2	80 1/2	93 1/2	17 1/2			4 pr. par 2 dif.							61 1/2	10 10 0 1/2 per Ct. dif.	
11	62 1/2	63 a 62 1/2	81	96 1/2	17 1/2			4 pr. par 2 dif.					7 1/2 a 8 1/2 pr.		62 1/2	10 10 0 1/2 per Ct. dif.	
12 219 1/2	63 1/2	62 1/2 a 63 1/2	81 1/2	96 1/2	18			4 a 5 pr. par 2 dif.								10 10 0 1/2 per Ct. dif.	
13 220	63 1/2	62 1/2 a 63 1/2	81 1/2	96 1/2	18			1 dif. 1 pr.								10 10 0 1/2 per Ct. dif.	
14	63 1/2	62 1/2 a 63 1/2	81 1/2	96 1/2	18											10 10 0 1/2 per Ct. dif.	
15 Sunday	63 1/2	62 1/2 a 63 1/2	81 1/2	96 1/2	18											10 10 0 1/2 per Ct. dif.	
16 220	63 1/2	62 1/2 a 63 1/2	81 1/2	96 1/2	18			4 pr. par 1 pr.					7 1/2 pr.		62 1/2	10 10 0 1/2 per Ct. dif.	
17 221 1/2	63 1/2	62 1/2 a 63 1/2	81 1/2	96 1/2	17 1/2			3 a 4 pr. 2 pr. par.							62 1/2	10 10 0 1/2 per Ct. dif.	
18 225	62 1/2	62 1/2 a 63 1/2	80 1/2	96	17 1/2			3 a 4 pr. 1 dif. 1 pr.							62	10 10 0 1/2 per Ct. dif.	
19 225 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2 a 63 1/2	80 1/2	96	17 1/2			3 a 4 pr. 2 dif. 1 pr.							62 1/2	10 10 0 1/2 per Ct. dif.	
20 226	63	62 1/2 a 63 1/2	81 1/2	96	18			4 a 5 pr. 1 dif. 1 pr.							62 1/2	10 10 0 1/2 per Ct. dif.	
21 227	63	62 1/2 a 63 1/2	81 1/2	96 1/2	18			par 2 pr.								10 10 0 1/2 per Ct. dif.	
22 Sunday	62 1/2	62 1/2 a 63 1/2	80 1/2	96	17 1/2											10 10 0 1/2 per Ct. dif.	
23 229	62 1/2	62 1/2 a 63 1/2	80 1/2	96	17 1/2			4 pr. 2 pr. 1 dif. 1 pr.								10 10 0 1/2 per Ct. dif.	
24 228	62 1/2	62 1/2 a 63 1/2	80 1/2	96	17 1/2			3 a 4 pr. 1 dif. 1 pr.								10 10 0 1/2 per Ct. dif.	
25 Friday	62 1/2	62 1/2 a 63 1/2	80 1/2	96	17 1/2											10 10 0 1/2 per Ct. dif.	
no Buf- pels.	62 1/2	62 1/2 a 63 1/2	80 1/2	96	17 1/2											10 10 0 1/2 per Ct. dif.	

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Doncaster—Derb.
Dorchester.—Essex
Exeter 2, Glouc.
Halifax
Hampshire 2
Hereford, Hull 2
IRELAND 39
Ipsw. 2, Kentish 2
Lancast.—Leices.
Leeds 2—Lewes
Liverpool 5
Maidstone
Manchester 4
Newcastle 3
Northampton
Norf.—Norw. 2
Nottingham
OXFORD 2, Portf.
Reading—Salib.
SCOTLAND 15
Salop—Sheffield
Sherborne, Surry
Shrewsb.—Suffex
Staffordshire
Stamford—Tyne
Wakef.—Wair.
Winch.—Worc. 2
YORK 3, Jersey

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Embellished with a Perspective View of KING'S NORTON CHURCH, WORCESTERSHIRE;
Representations of the SUFFERINGS OF KATHARINE DUCHESS OF SUFFOLK;
ANTIQUITIES from GLASTONBURY, &c. &c.

BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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METEOROLOGICAL DIARY for February 1867. By Dr. POLZ, Bristol.

Days No.	M. & h.	Gr. heat	Inches 10ths.	WEATHER,
1	23 34		29-16	cloudy at times
2	28 38		29-13	cloudy, rainy, some snow
3	31 38		30- 8	cloudy at times, some rain, windy
4	32 40		29- 8	mostly cloudy
5	36 40		29- 7	cloudy at times, showery
6	36 45		29-18	cloudy at times, some rain
7	34 43		29-18	mostly clear
8	41 46		29-15	mostly cloudy, frequent rain
9	47 50		29-15	mostly cloudy and rainy, very high wind
10	30 47		29-17	morn. clear, aft. cloudy and rainy, very high wind
11	48 53		29-18	cloudy, some rain, very high wind
12	40 51		30- 4	mostly clear
13	41 53		30- 3	cloudy
14	43 53		30- 5	cloudy at times
15	42 51		30- 3	clear
16	46 53		30	mostly cloudy, even. rain
17	36 40		29-18	morn. clear, aft. cloudy, rain and snow
18	25 31		29-18	cloudy at times, some snow
19	26 36		30- 5	morn. clear, aft. cloudy
20	38 46		30- 5	mostly cloudy, some rain
21	39 46		29-19	cloudy, some rain, even. high wind
22	42 47		29-17	cloudy, rainy, windy
23	36 44		29-18	clear
24	31 45		30- 1	morn. clear, aft. cloudy, some rain
25	50 50		29-14	morn. cloudy, aft. rainy
26	36 40		29-18	morn. cloudy, aft. clear
27	29 36		30- 3	morn. clear, aft. snow and hail
28	26 34		30-12	clear.

The average degrees of temperature, as noted at eight o'clock in the morning, are 35 22-28; those of the corresponding month, in the year 1866, were 37- $\frac{1}{2}$; and that of 1865 were 35 6-7.

The quantity of rain fallen this month is 2 inches 15-100ths; that of the corresponding month in the year 1866, was 2 inches 14-100ths; that of 1865, 2 inches 30-100ths; 1864, 2 inches, 48-100ths; and 1863, 2 inches 27-100ths.

Progress of Vegetation.—Crocuses are going out, almond trees are in blossom, apricot bloom nearly open, the foliage of the early trees begins to expand.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for March, 1867. By W. CARY, Strand.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	8 o'cl.	Noon.	11 o'cl.	Barom.	Weather	Day of Month.	8 o'cl.	Noon.	11 o'cl.	Barom.	Weather
	Morn.		Night.	in. pts.	in Mar. 1867.		Morn.		Night.	in. pts.	in Mar. 1867.
Feb.	0	0	0			18	0	0	0		
25	51	55	46	29,54	cloudy	19	26	46	34	30,48	fair
26	37	40	32	,85	fair	20	34	38	23	,91	cloudy
27	28	37	30	30,00	showers of snow	21	33	46	28	29,95	storm of snow
28	32	38	32	,42	fair	22	28	27	25	,79	cloudy
M. 1	32	39	33	,64	cloudy	23	28	39	25	,56	fair
2	33	42	39	,48	cloudy	24	40	50	34	,36	showery
3	39	41	39	,08	cloudy	25	33	48	35	,58	fair
4	37	42	29	29,86	cloudy	26	33	50	40	30,00	fair
5	25	33	25	,92	fair	27	40	54	41	,71	cloudy
6	23	37	32	,81	fair at night	28	44	50	38	,42	fair
7	32	30	32	,95	showers of snow	29	37	44	36	,48	fair
8	34	46	35	,70	fair	30	32	43	35	,40	fair
9	36	49	34	,49	storm of snow	31	32	42	37	,39	cloudy
10	31	36	33	30,00	storm of snow	32	36	40	37	,10	cloudy
11	33	38	34	,10	storm of snow						
12	33	39	35	,23	fair						

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For MARCH, 1807.

BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIRS OF THE BISHOP OF LEON,

(Continued from p. 102.)

PRIVATE contributions had been made soon after the Bishop's arrival in England, not only by Lord Arundel, and many of the wealthy Roman Catholics, but by the Marquis of Buckingham, Earl Fitzwilliam, Lord Camelford, Mr. Burke, Mr. Meynell, Mr. Metcalfe, and others, to the amount of above 5000*l.*; this had gone a great way towards the relief of the few hundred persons who had been driven to this country in the interval of those months.

The successive oppressions and persecutions, particularly of the French Clergy, both individually and collectively, during the remainder of the year 1791, and the whole of the year 1792, are too well known to require a minute description in this place. If they afford instances of the most savage cruelty and barbarity in such numbers as to constitute them the acts of almost a whole nation, which was at least passive on the occasion, they afford likewise the most heroic examples of Christian piety, fortitude, and patience, that are to be met with in the pages of history. But it was not till after the atrocities of August and September 1792*, that they were under the necessity of flying by hundreds and by thousands to the neighbouring kingdoms. Many thousands fled to Flanders, to Holland and Germany, to Italy and to Spain; from Brittany and Normandy they chiefly flocked to this country, where, by means of the Ocean, they escaped more expeditiously the fury of their

enemies, though many were lost in their passage.

Every part of the coast opposite to France, particularly of Kent and Sussex, was daily crowded with French Emigrant Clergy: they were every where received with the utmost Christian charity and hospitality†. The Bishop of Leon was at this time at Wardour Castle, the hospitable seat of Lord Arundel, who was expecting a visit from their Majesties in their way from Weymouth. He immediately hastened up to London to his lodgings at Mrs. Silburn's in Queen Street, Bloomsbury, to whom he had been recommended on his first arrival in England in the preceding year.

Here he had found a hostess, of a different rank, indeed, and situation in life to the hostess of Shunem, but of the same humane and tender heart, not only impressed with the highest respect for his sacred character, but alive also to all the finer feelings of sensibility and Christian charity. He had resided there since his arrival in a small chamber, solely occupied in administering to the wants of his brethren, who had been daily arriving from their own miserable country. Mrs. Silburn was the widow of a cooper who had left no children of his own, but had supported those of his brother, two sons and two daughters; he had died a few years before in indifferent circumstances; notwithstanding which, his widow continued to maintain and educate them, though she had hardly any other means than those of letting lodgings; but her character, her economy, her benevolence, and exemplary conduct, had created her numerous friends. The rent of the Bishop's room was not high, but she demanded nothing, and re-

* *Vide* Baruel's History of the French Clergy, and Maton de la Varennes. The detail of these cruelties is hardly credible, and must ever be the disgrace of humanity.

† *Vide* Abbe Baruel's Account.

ceived from him less than her accustomed rent.

Hitherto the Bishop had been supported by a few occasional remittances from France. He had declined many offers of the English Nobility who knew his merit and pitied his situation.

But though the number of those who arrived here, previous to August and September 1792, was not inconsiderable, yet they were few in comparison of those who landed here soon after that period, when they, who had not taken the oaths to their new Government, were hunted and slaughtered like sheep at Paris, and from one end of France to the other, not only individually but in bodies, and almost without exception.

It appears from returns at the Custom House, which are printed, that there landed in the different ports of this kingdom, in the first three weeks of September:

18 Sept.	. . .	2343	} 4045.
21 Sept.	. . .	1702	

To the honour of this country they were received every where here with open arms: it seemed to them that it had been done in concert, with one common consent. M. Byrnel, himself one of those unhappy persons, gives this account:

"Every vessel that arrived seemed to have been foreseen by the English through an instinct of benevolence: they flocked to the landing-place to offer us lodgings and refreshments; they seemed more concerned for us than we were for ourselves; carriages were hired for us; a list of our benefactors would equal the history of our misfortunes; but I write of the benevolence of the Nation at large: it would be a pleasing, but not an easy task, to give an adequate idea of the services of Lord and Lady George Cavendish to many of those Priests whom they received on their landing, whom they entertained under their roof, and whose expenses they defrayed during their journey to London.

"This was a new spectacle to me, long habituated to the tumult of arms: we beheld it with astonishment, and our hearts enjoyed it with delight: we admired, we blessed it in every town and every village through which we passed.

"Many of them remained where Providence itself seemed to have landed them, but as their numbers daily increased in each port and its neighbourhood, they were at last distressed, and advised to repair to the metropolis, where more general

and permanent relief might be obtained. They were stoped at the country seats of the Nobility and Gentry to afford them rest, money put into their pockets; such as declined because they did not want it were told that it might be of use to others of their brethren; they were frequently met on the road by persons who paid their expences, and sometimes defrayed the whole of their journey to London."

It was about the middle of September that the writer of this account, who happened to be in London, and was an eye-witness of the arrival of many of these unhappy persons, conferred with Philip Metcalfe, Esq. (then Member of Parliament for Plympton), who had been one of the first contributors to the support of their predecessors, and proposed to him the propriety, and indeed necessity, of calling a general meeting for the purpose of more extensive relief. He then found out, and for the first time became acquainted with, the Bishop of St. Paul de Leon. After enquiring from him what sums had been already contributed, and learning that the funds for this purpose were on the point of being exhausted, the intention of a general subscription was suggested for the Relief of the French Clergy; and the writer was employed by the Bishop in copying a paper just given him by Mr. Burke, entitled "Case of the Suffering Clergy of France, Refugees in the British Dominions," afterwards printed and circulated; in which the misfortunes of the French Emigrants in general were painted with the usual ability of that eloquent writer and amiable man.

An advertisement was put into the newspapers on the 15th September, as follows:

"FRENCH CLERGY.

"The horrid Massacres of the Clergy at Paris, and their general Proscription throughout France, have driven them in great numbers to seek an asylum in England. It is confidently hoped that a difference in religious persuasion, or political opinions, will not shut the hearts of the English Nation against their suffering brethren, their fellow creatures, and their fellow Christians."

A meeting took place the 20th, when a Committee of 60 Noblemen and Gentlemen, among whom were the Duke of Portland, the Bishop of London, the Lord Mayor, Mr. Burke, Sir B. Warren, Mr. Walpole, and many

many others, distinguished for their rank, their abilities, and their philanthropy.

The Bishop of St. Paul de Leon, being referred to in Mr. Burke's Address, attended the Committee a few days after, and having explained to them the mode in which he had hitherto relieved the sufferers, he was desired to continue to relieve them in England and Jersey in the same manner he had hitherto done; and Messrs. Wright and Co. Bankers, were authorized to answer his drafts. From this time, and indeed before, the Bishop's lodgings became the head quarters and general rendezvous of all the French Clergy.

The house of his hostess was filled from morn to night, and her labour and assiduity were unremitting and incessant to administer all sorts of comfort, and all sorts were wanting, particularly to the sick and infirm. Her house for some weeks, and indeed some months, was more like an hospital than a decent lodging.

The Committee being formed, and a short time having elapsed, the Bishop, to whom almost all had been addressed, and whom all looked up to as their guardian angel, besides the good advice as well as assistance he was always ready to give them, prepared for the press some general hints and observations for their conduct. They began in this manner.

"The first sentiment with which every French Ecclesiastic ought to be impressed on arriving in this hospitable nation, has undoubtedly been a lively sense of gratitude to God, for having rescued him from the dangers to which he has been exposed in his own unhappy country. We find in this asylum, to which his Providence has conducted us, the utmost sensibility and sympathy. In this nation, formerly the rival of our own, which among us has not met with friends and brothers, eager to compensate for all his sufferings, an emulation in supplying relief increasing always with our numbers and our necessities?

"Such humanity in a generous nation can only be compensated by the warmth and sincerity of our prayers for its prosperity. These prayers are become our real duty; gratitude is a duty in all, especially in ecclesiastics. It will be most grateful to our prey to pay this tribute of our hearts to a whole Nation of Benefactors."

He then proceeds to give them spi-

ritual advice as to their Religious Duties, and thus continues:

"Escaped from the sword of assassins, we are still exposed to the calumny of our enemies, who already spread abroad that we are applying for charity which we do not want, and which we waste on unnecessary objects: these reproaches are undoubtedly without foundation, as we cannot believe that any French Priest would be so inconsiderate as to frequent the theatre or any place of public amusement, &c. Prudence requiring the greatest circumspection in our words and actions, it is highly important not to enter into any argument relative to the government or religion of the country where we are so happy as to find an asylum. The Clergy are desired also to avoid assembling together in any numbers, and especially at the Committee established in Bloomsbury." And he thus concludes: "It is above all things necessary that every one should prove himself a true disciple of Jesus Christ, that the name of God may not be dishonoured in the presence of those with whom his Divine Providence has procured us so favourable a reception and such generous protectors."

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, March 6.

THE late Dr. Adam Smith, in his celebrated *Treatise on the Wealth of Nations*, states the expediency of guarding against such a multiplication of paper-money as would fill the greater part of the circulation of the country; vol. I. p. 485, 6th edition. The present great increase of this kind of money, and its probable effects on the commerce, industry, and coin of the country, have given rise to the following observations:

Various occasions frequently occur for negotiating bills of exchange; and these, where there are effects on hand, justly claim due honour; otherwise, the larger their amount, the greater is the risk, and too often the mischief, to the involved parties.

But bankers' promissory notes appear the far greater part of our paper circulation. The privilege of issuing these was formerly pretty much confined to the Bank of England, a chartered Company: since which many private banking-houses being established, especially of late years, this privilege, but without the charter, hath also obtained much among them. With these notes they accommodate their customers as money,

money, and use divers other means of negotiating them, to the alarming decrease of that more substantial and equal measure of value, gold and silver; a pledge always bearing a value in itself, equal to the thing it represents.

In proportion to the quantity of paper thus made to serve the purposes of money, must the currency be increased. Now supposing this divided into five parts, and one of these parts reserved for occasional demands, the remaining four may be accounted the floating part of this increase. This (in the hands of a few compared with the body at large) must not remain inactive. But so vast a sum as this confessedly must now be, cannot move without producing some effect; such part as may be added to the circulation of the country, especially where amply supplied before, brings more money into the market, of course changes the proportion between money and goods, and makes articles dearer: nor can this fail of the consequence, however slow in operation*; and how plainly is this exemplified in the great advance of not only articles of commerce, but of almost all estates real and personal.

The remaining part of this vast sum, which the circulation of the country cannot absorb, the bankers must endeavour to make productive another way; this excess or overflow, the Doctor considers as our gold and silver converted into a fund for a new trade, and may be employed in purchasing foreign goods for home consumption, either (he says) in every respect hurtful to society or promoting industry; for the paper, as he justly observes, cannot go abroad: and this indeed appears to account for the alarming decrease of our gold and silver money before noticed, which of itself, independently of every other consideration, is a matter much to be regretted.

Should there still remain any part which cannot be employed in either of the before-mentioned or other ways, such we may naturally conclude will revert in notes on the banks which issued them, but not without contributing a proportionate effect of raising the markets during this operation.

If it be found policy to substitute

* See M. Turgot on the formation and distribution of Wealth, p. 91, 1765, Spragge; and T. Hartley on God's controversy with the Nations, pp. 82, 1775, Lewis.

notes payable to bearer, for any part of our gold and silver money; would it not be better, either to confine it to the State, or to oblige all who issue them, to take out a licence, or do it by charter, seeing they primarily are the persons benefited?

The chief argument for paper-money that I remember, is the same which in the *Treasure* before quoted, p. 483, is produced for dealers opening accounts with bankers, namely that of rendering a greater part of their capitals active and productive than would otherwise be so. "The gold and silver money (says the Author) which circulates in any country, is in the same manner as the ready money of the dealer, all dead stock. The judicious operations of banking, by substituting paper in the room of a great part of this gold and silver, enable the country to convert a great part of this dead stock into active and productive stock." Now granting this for the public weal, doth it not follow, that the country at large making the sacrifices, should reap the benefit of such conversion? But one main stress of the argument seems to lie on the judicious operations of banking; how then shall we guard against the contrary, since we are told a little before, that our gold and silver may be employed in purchasing foreign goods in every respect hurtful to society; and although the author alligns the greater part to the employment of industry, yet what a pity it is that any part should now be sent abroad at all, especially to purchase goods every way hurtful; and who, bearing gold and silver, will not carry it to the best market?

I forbear detailing farther bad effects from injudicious or unskilful conduct to which the country may also be liable, and proceed to p. 484: "The commerce and industry of the country however, it must be acknowledged, though they may be somewhat augmented, cannot be altogether so secure when they are thus as it were suspended upon the Dædalian wings of paper-money, as when they travel about upon the solid ground of gold and silver. Over and above the accidents to which they are exposed from the unskilfulness of the conductors of this paper-money, they are liable to several others, from which no prudence or skill of those conductors can guard them." Who can deny the truth of the foregoing observations, considering what hath been already

already sustained, and seeing this paper-money so increased, and increasing among us? Since the introduction of smaller notes, the circulation, not being so confined to the different dealers, is considerably extended between dealers and consumers also, and domestic business now transacted chiefly by paper.

The principle laid down in the last page, that "in general if any branch of trade or any division of labour be advantageous to the publick, the freer and more general the competition, it will always be the more so," appears true so far as it respects the late multiplication of banking companies noticed, on the same ground as it does concerning trade in general; yet, however it may lessen the circle of each particular company's operations, and reduce the number of each one's circulating notes, unless it also reduce the aggregate number of these, how can it increase the security of the publick; seeing we are told just before, that the commerce and industry of the country cannot be so secure on the wings of paper, as on the solid ground of gold and silver? And is not a competition more likely to have an increasing than a reducing effect on the aggregate?

To conclude. The following are facts too notorious to be controverted: namely, that there has been a vast increase of paper money since the multiplication of banking companies: That articles of commerce and most other things have greatly advanced in price: And that gold and silver money have been much withdrawn from our circulation. It must also be admitted that an excess of either of these must depreciate its relative value with the rest; that it is, if of money, then more money must be given for goods. Hence the idea before suggested, that part of the increase of currency caused by paper money hath been added to our circulation; for although the country was already supplied, and perhaps no great addition could speedily take place; yet as it gradually advanced, it would naturally have the rising effect before noticed. Those who live on limited incomes, and small dealers, soon began to feel this.

How far the different employments of this paper money have contributed thereto and to the diminution of our gold and silver, appear, at this important juncture, to claim the serious

notice and consideration of every loyal subject, and lover of his country.

Yours, &c.

Z.

Mr. URBAN, *March 1.*

I SEE no impropriety in conveying to your Magazine the following character of Mr. Pitt. The circumstances belonging to it seem to point it out as one of those literary curiosities which ought to have a place in a Repository which is likely to descend to posterity, as it has already descended from its first Projectors to us, with increasing honour and credit.

A CONSTANT CORRESPONDENT.
Character of the Right Honourable WILLIAM PITT, written by the Right Honourable GEORGE CANNING; intended to accompany a Bust. Not otherwise published.

The character of this illustrious Statesman early passed its ordeal. Scarcely had he attained the age at which reflection commences, than Europe with astonishment beheld him filling the first place in the Councils of his Country, and managing the vast mass of its concerns, with all the vigour and steadiness of the most matured Wisdom. Dignity—Strength—Discretion—these were among the masterly qualities of his mind at its first dawn. He had been nurtured a Statesman, and his knowledge was of that kind which always lay ready for practical application. Not dealing in the subtleties of abstract politics, but moving in the slow, steady procession of Reason, his conceptions were reflective, and his views correct. Habitually attentive to the concerns of Government, he spared no pains to acquaint himself with whatever was connected, however minutely, with its prosperity. He was devoted to the State. Its interests engrossed all his study, and engaged all his care. It was the element alone in which he seemed to live and move. He allowed himself but little recreation from his labours. His Mind was always on its station, and its activity was unremitted.

He did not hastily adopt a measure, nor hastily abandon it. The plan struck out by him for the preservation of Europe, was the result of prophetic wisdom and profound policy. But, though defeated in many respects by the selfish ambition and short-sighted imbecility of foreign Powers—whose rulers were too weak or too

follow the
Right

sight of that mind which would have taught them to outwing the storm—the policy involved in it has still a secret operation on the conduct of surrounding states. His plans were full of energy, and the principles which inspired them, looked beyond the consequences of the hour.

In a period of change and convulsion the most perilous in the history of Great Britain, when Sedition stalked abroad, and when the emissaries of France, and the abettors of her Regicide Factions formed a league powerful from their number, and formidable by their talent—in that awful crisis—the promptitude of his measures saved his Country.

He knew nothing of that timid and wavering cast of mind which dares not abide by its own decision. He never suffered popular prejudice or party clamour to turn him aside from any measure which his deliberate judgment had adopted. He had a proud reliance on himself, and it was justified. Like the sturdy warrior leaning on his own battle-axe, conscious where his strength lay, he did not readily look beyond it.

As a Debater in the House of Commons, his speeches were logical and argumentative; if they did not often abound in the graces of metaphor, or sparkle with the brilliancy of wit, they were always animated—elegant—and classical. The strength of his oratory was intrinsic, it presented the rich and abundant resource of a clear discernment and a correct taste. His speeches are stamped with inimitable marks of originality. When replying to his opponents, his readiness was not more conspicuous than his energy. He was always prompt, and always dignified. He could sometimes have recourse to the sportiveness of irony, but he did not often seek any other aid than was to be derived from an arranged and extensive knowledge of his subject. This qualified him fully to discuss the arguments of others, and forcibly to defend his own. Thus armed, it was rarely in the power of his adversaries, mighty as they were, to beat him from the field. His Eloquence occasionally rapid—elastic—and vehement—was always chaste—winging—and persuasive—not awing into acquiescence, but arguing into conviction. His understanding was bold and comprehensive. Nothing seemed too remote for its reach, or too large for its grasp.

Unallured by dissipation, and unswayed by pleasure, he never sacrificed the National Treasure to the one, or the National Interest to the other. To his unswerving integrity, the most authentic of all testimony is to be found, in that unbounded public confidence, which followed him throughout the whole of his political career.

Absorbed, as he was, in the pursuits of public life, he did not neglect to prepare himself in silence for that higher destination, which is at once the incentive and reward of human virtue. His talents, superior and splendid as they were, never made him forgetful of that Eternal Wisdom from which they emanated. The faith and fortitude of his last moments, were affecting and exemplary.

In his forty-seventh year, and in the meridian of his Fame, he died on the 23d of January, 1806.

MR. URBAN, *March 14.*

I KNOW not whether your correspondent I. H. E. p. 186, will admit the following answer to his query respecting the *Cancer Bernardus*.

It is held by many, that previous to the fall of Adam, one animal did not prey upon another during that period; therefore the *Cancer Bernardus* did not stand in any need of protection for its weaker parts, for it had no enemy. As soon however as man's disobedience "brought death into the world, and all our woe," all Nature felt the wound; and then this animal by its native instinct, sought shelter from the persecution of its enemies in the vacant habitation of some other shell-fish. G. C.

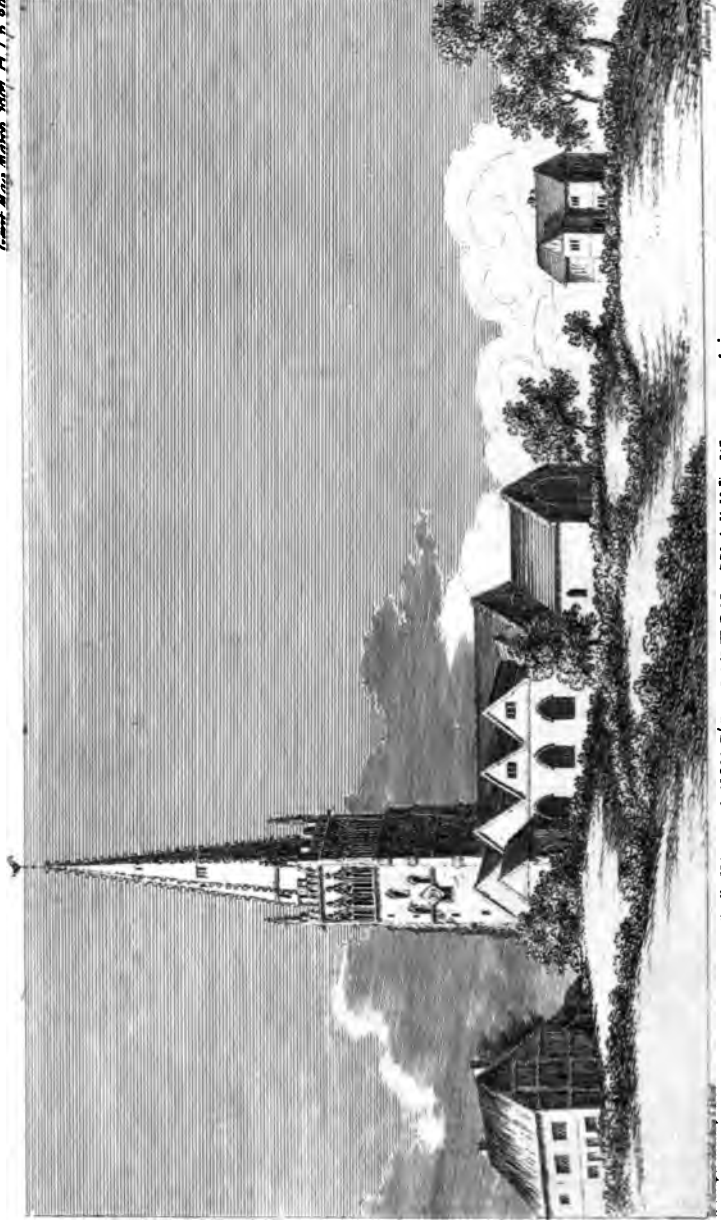
MR. URBAN, *March 16.*

YOUR correspondent, p. 186, is mistaken when he states the title of Baronet of *Winn* of *Nostell Abbey*, as merged in the title of *Headley*. The late Sir Rowland was succeeded by his cousin Sir Edmund Mark Winn, of Aekton Hall, Yorkshire, second son of Thomas, second son of Edmund Winn, second son of Sir Edmund Winn, the second Baronet. It is correctly stated in the last abridged Baronetage, published by Stockdale in Piccadilly. The proper spelling of the name is *Winn*, not *Wynn*. Yours, &c. V.

* * A Subscriber to Mr. Smith's "History of the Antiquities of St. Stephen's Chapel," will receive an answer on applying to Mr. Smith.

20

1. The first part of the document is a list of the names of the persons who were present at the meeting.



S. R. View of KING'S NORTON CHAPEL, Wiltshire.

MR. URBAN, *Birmingham, Feb. 6.*
KING'S NORTON, co. Worcester, is recorded in Domesday Book* as one of the Berwicks, or Hamlets, belonging to Bromsgrove, a manor in the King's demesne; from which circumstance, and its relative situation (being about seven miles to the North of Bromsgrove), its name of King's Norton, or *North Town*, is evidently derived.

The accurate Leland furnishes us with the following notices of it in the time of Henry VIII. "Norton is a pretty uplandish towne in Worcester-shire; and there be fayre houses in it of Staplers, that use to buy wooll. There is a fayre Church, and a goodly pyramis of stone over the bell frames. There runneth a litle brooke at the West ende of the towne. Good plenty of wood and pasture, and meetly good corne betwixt Alchurch and Norton, and likewise betwixt Norton and Birmingham towne, that be distant about five milest;."

Several of the antient houses mentioned in this extract still remain, though much altered from their original designation, as the Wool-stapling has long since fallen away.

A market on Saturday, and two fairs in a year, were granted by James I. in the fourteenth year of his reign; but the market is quite disused, and King's Norton now claims only the name of a pleasant *Village*. The Church, (*Plate I.*) or, more strictly speaking, the Chapel (whose lofty spire is a very conspicuous object from the road between Birmingham and Bromsgrove, as well as through an extensive range of country), and its Monuments, have been already described by Dr. Nash, in his Collections for the History of Worcestershire, (vol. I. p. 164, &c.) which renders any account of them in this place unnecessary. The living is a vicarage, in a great measure independent of Bromsgrove, but united to it. The Rev. Thomas Fountain, M. A. is the present Incumbent, and the Rev. Hugh Edwards, Curate.

The building in the Church-yard, seen on the right hand in the view, is a School, founded by Edward VI.; the salaries of which are paid out of the Crown Rents, viz. 10*l.* *per annum* for

* Domesday, vol. I. p. 172, a. *Nortune*.

† Itinerary, vol. IV. part 2, p. 166, b.

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an head master, and 5*l.* for an under-master: but as these sums are insufficient to provide classical tuition at the present day, they are paid to an industrious man who instructs a considerable number of boys in reading, writing, and accompts. In the upper room of the School-house, are the dusty and neglected remains of a Parochial Library, established by the Rev. Thomas Hall, B. D. who was ejected from the Curacy and School for Nonconformity, and died April 13, 1665. Mr. Hall was a considerable scholar, and published several works*, of which a list is given, with Memoirs of him, in the "Nonconformist's Memorial," vol. II. p. 545. It is there said, "he prevailed with his parish to build a public library, and gave his own study to it in his life-time." But I am inclined to think, that the School-house is of earlier construction; probably, coeval with King Edward's bounty. This Library (which will, I trust, ere long be put into order) escaped the notice of Dr. Nash; and to his account of King's Norton may be also subjoined, that William Wenloke, prior of Worcester, granted to Sir Gilbert Talbot, knt. "*pro suo bono et laudabili consilio five auxilio*," an annuity of five marks, payable out of the ferm of the rectory. The original grant, bearing date Nov. 7, 14 Hen. VI. 1435, is preserved in the archives of the Earl of Shrewsbury.

The Roman Ikeneld street passes through this parish, coming out of Warwickshire at Beoley, and re-entering it at Edgbaston. It is thus named in a deed in my possession: "*Sciant presentes et futuri, quod ego Ricardus de Brademedeve dedi, &c. Thome Jordan, Capellano, unum campum terre mee, similiter cum duabus partibus prati in Kingesnorton, in excambio, &c. Et vocatur campus ille Afcroft, et jacet inter viam que vocatur Ikeneldestrut, ex una parte, et moram meam, et pratum predictum ex altera, &c.*" Dated 10 Edw. II. 1316.

Yours, &c. WILLIAM HAMPER.

MR. URBAN, *Feb. 26.*
SOME of your Readers will probably not be displeased at seeing a

* His treatises against "Long Hair," and against "May-poles," have given him much greater celebrity than his writings on more important subjects.

catalogue of the Festivals which were celebrated in the Church of England before the Reformation. A certain number of them are inserted in the Calendar which is prefixed to the book of common prayer. But as that list is very defective, I have taken the trouble of examining the Breviary of Salisbury with a considerable degree of care and attention. I have consequently omitted a few Festivals which are mentioned in the Calendar of the Breviary, but which appear to have been confined to particular dioceses, instead of being generally observed throughout the province of Canterbury. My edition of the Breviary is dated 1850, printed in London by Kingston and Sutton. I have added marks to distinguish the different classes of Festivals, with a consideration of these classes from the Rubrics of the Breviary.

The reverent reader will observe, that the two Festivals of St. Thomas of Canterbury, July 7, December 20, are placed in a higher class than those of most of the Apostles. The Visitation of the blessed Virgin, July 28, a Festival of modern institution, which commemorates the meeting of Mary and her cousin Elizabeth, as recorded by the Evangelist Luke, is also a greater solemnity than the Annunciation. St. Anne, the imaginary mother of the Virgin, was received by our ancestors as a Saint; but St. Joachim, the equally imaginary husband of St. Anne, has no day set apart to his honour. None of the later moralist Legislators (Bernard, Francis, Dominic, &c.) who fill the pages of the present Roman Breviary, are inserted in the Liturgy of the Church of Salisbury. It may be presumed that the secular clergy were not disposed to honour the memory of men with whose disciples they waged a constant war.

The original preface to the Common-prayer-book complains, with great justice, of the number and hardness of the rules called the *Picæ*, or *Pica*. Many of these rules relate to the concurrence of two different solemnities on the same day, and the transposition, commemoration, or omission of one of them. As our English Liturgy has laid down no rules on this subject, perhaps a few of the regulations of the ancient *Pica* may not be wholly uninteresting.

A double Fast which fell on any Sunday in Advent, or from Septua-

gesima to Easter, on Ash-Wednesday, on Mid-Lent-Thursday, or any of the ten following days, on Ascension-day, on Whit-Sunday, or any of the eight following days, or on Corpus-Christi-day, was transferred to the nearest day afterwards, on which it could conveniently be celebrated: except general and greater double feasts, which might be celebrated on the three last Sundays in Advent, and on Septuagesima and the six following Sundays.

A simple feast, *cum regimine Chori*, which fell on any Sunday in Advent, on Septuagesima, and the six following Sundays, on Ash-Wednesday, on the Octave of Easter, on Ascension-day, and its Octave, on Trinity Sunday, or on Corpus-Christi-day, and its Octave, was transferred, in like manner, as a double feast.

A simple feast, *cum regimine Chori*, which fell on Passion-Sunday, and the twenty following days, or on Whit-Sunday, and the seven following days, was not transferred, but entirely omitted.

Simple feasts, *sine regimine Chori*, were never transferred, but either commemorated or entirely omitted on the days on which they could not be celebrated. Very minute rules are laid down as to the commemoration or omission. Those which I have adduced may suffice as a specimen of the whole.

EYLES TEMPLER.

OF THE DIVISION OF FEASTS.

Feasts are divided into double and simple. Double feasts are subdivided into principal (marked 1), greater (2), less (3), and inferior (4). Simple feasts are either *cum regimine Chori*, or *sine regimine Chori*. Simple feasts *cum regimine Chori* have either *Invitatorium triplex* (5), or *Invitatorium duplex* (6). Simple feasts *sine regimine Chori* have either *Invitatorium duplex* (7), or *Invitatorium simplex* (8). Those which are only commemorated in the service of the day are marked 9. Those which were formerly celebrated, but in latter times entirely omitted, on account of some solemn festival of recent institution, are marked 0.

Besides the feasts marked in the catalogue, Easter-day, Ascension-day, Whit-Sunday, the Feast of the Patron Saint, and the Anniversary of the Dedication of the Church, are principal double feasts. Trinity-Sunday, Corpus-

pus-Christi-day, and the Feast of the Relicks (which is always observed on the second Sunday in July) are greater double feasts. Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, in Easter and Whitfun-weeks, and the Octave of Easter, are less double feasts. By a constitution of the province of Canterbury, the feast of St. George ought to be observed as a greater double: but it is usually kept only as an inferior double.

The translations of St. Edward the Martyr (June 20), of St. Benedict (July 11), and of St. Cuthbert (September 4), belong to the class 6, when the other feasts of those Saints (March 18, 20, 21) happen on or after Pas-

tion-Sunday (i. e. the fifth Sunday in Lent). In this case, the feast which falls in March is entirely omitted, and only the translation celebrated.

Those feasts which are marked with an asterisk belong to the class 6, when they happen on Sunday. All other feasts of the classes 7 and 8 belong to the class 9, when they happen on Sunday.

In the following catalogue, the abbreviations are to be thus explained: A. Apostle, Ab. Abbot, C. Confessor, D. Doctor, E. Bishop, Ev. Evangelist, M. Martyr, P. Pope, Pr. Priest, R. King, S. Saint, V. Virgin.

JANUARIUS.			APRILIS.		
1. Circumcisio Domini. 3	18. Edwardi RM.	6	ib. Primi et Feliciani MM.	6	9
2. Octava S. Stephani. 6	20. Cuthberti EC.	6	11. Barnabæ A.	6	9
3. Octava S. Joannis. 6	21. Benedicti Ab.	6	12. Basilidis, Cyrini, Na-	3	7
4. Octava SS. Innocen-	25. Annunciatio B. Mariæ.	3	boris et Nazarii MM.	7	7
5. Octava S. Thomæ. 9			14. Basilii EC.	7	7
ib. Edwardi RC.			15. Viti, Modesti et Crescen-	6	7
6. Epiphania Domini. 1	3. Richardi EC.	6	tiae MM.	4	7
8. Luciani Pr. et Sociorum	4. Ambrosii ECD.	4	16. Translatio S. Richardi	6	9
MM.	14. Tiburtii, Valeriani et	7	ib. Cyrici et Julitæ MM.	9	9
13. Octava Epiphaniæ. 5	Maximi MM.	7	18. Marci et Marcelliani	7	7
ib. Hilarii EC.	19. Alphegi EM.	7	MM.	4	7
14. Felici Pr. M.	23. Georgii M.	4	19. Gervasii et Protasii	6	7
15. Mauri Ab.	25. Marci Ev.	4	MM.	7	7
16. Marcelli PM.	28. Vitalis M.	6	20. Translatio S. Edwardi	7	7
17. Sulpicii EC.			RM.	7	7
18. Priscæ VM.	1. Philippi et Jacobi AA.	4	22. Albani Protomartyris	3	6
19. Wolfstani EC.	3. Inventio S. Crucis.	3	Anglorum	6	8
20. Fabiani et Sebastiani	ib. Alexandri, Eventii et	9	23. Etheldredæ V.	8	8
MM.	Theoduli MM.	9	24. Nativitas S. Jo. Bapt.	3	8
21. Agnetis VM.	6 Joannis A. ante porta n	5	26. Joannis et Pauli MM.	7	7
22. Vincentii M.	Larinam.	5		7	7
23. Conversio S. Pauli.	7. Joannis Beverlacenſis	5	28. Leonis PC.	8	3
ib. Præjedi M.	EC.	5	29. Petri et Pauli AA.	3	5
27. Juliani EC.	10. Gordiani et Epimachi	7	30. Commem. S. Pauli.	5	5
28. Agnetis secundo.	MM.	7			
30. Bathildis Reginæ.	12. Nerei, Achillei et Pan-	7	JULIUS.		
	cratii MM.	7	1. Octava S. Jo. Bapt.	7	7
	19. Dunstani EC.	6	2. Visitatio B. Mariæ.	2	2
	ib. Potentianæ V.	9	ib. Processi et Martiniani	6	6
	25. Aldelmi EC.	6	MM.	6	6
	ib. Urbani PM.	9	4. Translatio S. Marthi.	6	6
	26. Augustini Anglorum	6	6. Octava Apostolorum.	5	5
	Apostoli.	4	7. Translatio S. Thomæ	8	8
	29. Germani Parisienſis	7	M.	5	5
	EC.	7	9. Octava Visitationis.	5	5
	31. Petronillæ V.	8	10. Septem Fratrum MM.	7	7
	JUNIUS.				
	1. Nicomedis M.	8	11. Translatio S. Benedicti.	7	7
	2. Marcellini et Petri MM.	7			
			15. Translatio S. Swithuni	6	6
	3. Bonifacii et Sociorum	7	et Socci. EECC.	6	6
	MM.	7	17. Kenelmi RM.	7	7
	8. Medardi et Gildardi	8	18. Arnulphi EM.	8	8
	EECC.	8	20. Margareta VM.	6	6
	9. Translatio S. Edmundi	5	21. Praxedis V.	8	8
	EC.	5	22. Mariæ Magdalene	5	5
			ib. Wan-		

ib. Wandragefli Ab.	9	ib. Sabinæ VM.	9	Tumba.	5
23. Apollinaris EM.	8	30. Felicitas, et Adauſi MM.	7	ib. Tranſlatio S. Ethel-	6
24. Chriſtinæ VM.	8		7	dredæ.	6
25. Jacobi A.	4	31. Cuthburgæ V.	7	18. Lucæ Ev.	4
ib. Chriſtophori et Cucuſa-		SEPTEMBER.		ib. Juſti M.	9
tis MM.	9	1. Ægidii Ab.	6	19. Fredewidæ V.	6
26. Annæ matris B Mariæ.	5	ib. Pilſei M.	9	21. Undecim millium	
	5	4. Tranſlatio S. Cuthberti.	7	VMM.	7
27. Septem Dormientium			7	23. Romani EC.	8
MM.	7	5. Bertini Ab.	8	25. Crispini et Crispiniani	6
28. Sanſonis EC.	7	6. Nativitas B. Mariæ.	2	MM.	6
ib. Pantaleonis M.	9	9. Gergonii M.	9	ib. Tranſlatio S. Jo. Bever-	9
29. Felicitas, Simplicii, Fauſ-		11. Protiet Hyacinthi MM.	9	lacenſis.	9
tinæ et Beatricis MM.	7		9	28. Simonis et Judæ AA.	4
30. Abdon et Sennes MM.	7	14. Exaltatio S. Crucis.	3	31. Quintini M.	8
	7	ib. Cornelli et Cypriani	9	NOVEMBER.	
31. Germani Antiſtiodo-		MM.	9	1. Feſtum omnium SS.	2
renſis EC.	8	15. Octava Nativitatis.	5	2. Commem. animarum.	6
AUGUSTUS.		ib. Nicomedis M.	9	6. Leonardi Ab.	6
1. S. Petri ad Vincula	5	16. Edithæ V.	6	8. Quatuor coronatorum	7
ib. Machabæorum MM.	9	ib. Euphemie, Lucie et		MM.	7
2. Stephani PM.	7	Geminiani MM.	9	9. Theodori M.	8
3. Inventio S. Steph. Pro-		17. Lamberti EM.	8	11. Martini EC.	5
tomart.	6	21. Matthæi A. Ev.	4	ib. Mennæ M.	9
5. Oswaldi RM.	7	ib. Laudj M.	9	13. Britii EC.	* 7
6. Tranſfiguratio Domini.	3	23. Mauricii et Sociorum	6	15. Machuti EC.	6
	3	MM.	6	16. Edmundi EC.	5
ib. Xyſti, Feliciſſimi et		23. Theclæ VM.	8	17. Hugonis EC.	6
Agapeti MM.	9	25. Firmini EM.	8	ib. Aniani EC.	9
7. Feſtum Nominis Jeſu	2	26. Cypriani et Juſtinæ	7	18. Octava S. Martini.	7
ib. Donati EC.	0	MM.	7	20. Edmundi RM.	6
8. Cviriaci et Sociorum		27. Coſmæ et Damiani	22	22. Cæcilie VM.	6
MM.	7	MM.	7	23. Clementis PM.	6
9. Romani M.	8	29. Michaelis Archangeli	4	ib. Felicitatis M.	9
10. Laurentii M.	5		4	21. Chryſogoni M.	8
11. Tiburtii M.	7	30. Hieronymi Pr. CD.	4	23. Catharinæ VM.	6
13. Hippolyti et Sociorum		OCTOBER.		26. Lini PM.	8
MM.	* 7	1. Remigii, Germani, Ve-		29. Saturnini et Sifinnii	8
14. Octava Nominis Jeſu	5	dæſti et Bavonis EECC.	6	MM.	8
15. Eufebii Pr. C.	9		6	30. Andreæ A.	4
16. Aſſumptio B. Mariæ.	1	ib. Melori M.	9	DECEMBER.	
17. Octava S. Laurentii.	9	2. Leodegarii EM.	8	1. Oſmundi EC.	6
18. Agapeti M.	9	6. Ellis VM.	8	6. Nicolai EC.	5
19. Magni M.	9	7. Marci, Marcelliani et		7. Octava S. Andreæ.	7
22. Octava Aſſumptionis.	5	Apuleii MM.	7	8. Conceptio B. Mariæ.	3
ib. Timothei et Synphori-		9. Dionyii et Sociorum	13	Lucie VM.	6
ani MM.	9	MM.	6	21. Thomæ A.	4
23. Timothei et Apollina-		10. Gereonis et Sociorum,	25	Nativitas Domini noſtri	
ris MM.	8	MM.	8	Jeſu Chriſti.	1
24. Bartholomæi A.	4	11. Nicaſii et Sociorum	ib.	Anaſtaſie VM.	9
25. Audoeni EC.	9	MM.	7		3
27. Ruſi M.	7	13. Tranſlatio S. Edwardi	26	Stephani Protomartyris	
28. Auguſtini ECD.	4	C.	4	27. Joannis A. Ev.	3
ib. Hermetis M.	9	14. Calliſti PM.	7	28. SS. Innocentium MM.	3
29. Decollatio S. Jo. Bapt.	5	15. Wulſtranni EC.	6	29. Thomæ EM.	3
		17. Michaelis in Monte	31	Sylveſtri PC.	6

THE PROJECTOR, No LXVIII.

—“Obtritum vulgi perit omne cadaver
More animæ.”—

JUVENAL.

“Not the ſoul alone,
But bodies, like the ſoul, inviſibly are
ſhown.”

DRYDEN.

IN one of my very early PROJECTORS
(No. VIII. 1802) I took the liber-

ty to addreſs my readers on the ſubject
of *ſeeing ſights*, and going into mobs;
and as it was generally confeſſed that
theſe adventures were accompanied
with no ſmall degree of inconvenience
and even of danger, I propoſed a PRO-
JECT by which both might be avoided.
How far that project was reliſhed, I
have

have not much opportunity of learning; but that it was not universally adopted I have some very striking reasons for believing. It is the peculiar misfortune of us PROJECTORS that our schemes are generally thought to be impracticable or useless, that they are either laid aside without trial, or that there is something in the success of them which interferes with superior interest, or more favourite propensities.

I am not, however, the more disposed to retract what I advanced in that paper on the subject of CURIOSITY, from the rejection of my plan. I am still convinced that, if not kept within proper bounds, Curiosity, and especially that species of it called *idle* Curiosity, has a tendency to lead to exertions unprofitable or dangerous; that it consumes time which no man has yet found the art of restoring; and that it confers a degree of distinction upon persons and things of which they are unworthy. I am likewise still disposed to think that they who imagine they are honoured by the collection of a mob, have very little of which they ought to be proud, since that species of curiosity which brings together an immense concourse of people possesses so little of the gift of discrimination, that an election or an execution, a funeral or an air balloon, will collect equal numbers.

But from the mere inconvenience and inutility of vulgar curiosity and mobs, my attention, as well as that of the publick at large, has very lately been diverted, to consider of the danger which arises from these tumultuous meetings. I need scarcely inform my readers, that I advert to what took place at the Old Bailey on the twenty-third of February, a calamity in which thirty persons fell a sacrifice to that species of curiosity which of all others seems in vain to call for an apology; and, I may add, a calamity which for its extent is unparalled in the history of casualties, there being nothing to account for it of the common kind, as the falling of houses or scaffolds, but merely the force of mutual pressure and resistance, occasioned by a sudden paroxysm, if I may use the expression, of excessive curiosity, excited at one and the same moment of time.

The impression which this calamity appears to have made on the public mind is no other than might have been

expected from a people who in general are wise and thinking; but that a vast proportion of them are of a very opposite disposition is certain from what has happened, and may be confirmed by what will again happen when the memory of this calamity becomes faint, and some new temptation of a similar kind presents itself to those who delight in such shocking spectacles. Inquiries, too, have been instituted with a view to prevent accidents in future; but however wisely or well these inquiries have been pursued, there is much reason to think that it will be difficult to apply the only remedy that can be effectual.

Of all spectacles, that of the execution of criminals appears to be most repugnant to moral and humane feelings; yet in all countries, even in those where executions are attended with circumstances of torture unknown here, executions have ever attracted vast assemblies of the people; all pressing with uncommon eagerness, to behold with their eyes, what others with as much eagerness would dismiss from their imagination and idea, as far as it is possible; what no man of feeling can bear to hear described with minuteness; and what has been generally detailed, if detailed at all, in a few words as can convey the fact.

In France, we have been informed by travellers, that persons of rank and fortune, or what are called genteel company, used to compose a part of the spectators at executions. The case now, at least, is different in this country; the *amateurs* of such spectacles being, with very few exceptions, the very lowest, and, I am afraid, not the very best, members of society. Where the case is otherwise, where any persons above the lower classes have been induced to attend, they have either concealed the circumstance from shame, or acknowledged that they were induced to endure such a sight from some particular reason, as the quality of the sufferer, or the noise he and his crimes had made in the world. Still the general sentiment is so averse to the indulgence of this species of curiosity, that very few persons of education and refinement can prevail upon themselves to make the attempt; and of those few, there are perhaps none who are not anxious to excuse themselves in the best manner they can.

Yet

Yet for those who make a constant, or only a frequent practice of attending executions, some apology may be found in the nature of the punishment itself. Our ancestors decreed that our capital punishments should be *public*, and thus be in conformity to every proceeding in our courts of law, and the exercise of every branch of power invested in any person or persons by our excellent constitution. It has indeed been thought by some writers, and I confess I am inclined to lean to their opinion, that capital punishments would produce more effect, or at least as much, if they were inflicted in private, in the presence only of certain constituted authorities. But while this is not, and never has been the legal practice in this country, we are to consider whether the publicity of capital punishments does not afford an apology for the multitudes who frequent them. If they are ordered to be public, it is that they are intended to be seen. Whatever is ordered to be done in public is virtually accompanied by an invitation to the people to behold it. Public solemnities of all kinds, without spectators, would be an absurdity, if they were practicable; and with regard to the national solemnities which we have lately witnessed, such as the Royal processions to St. Paul's, and the funerals of Lord Nelson and Mr. Fox, the assembling of the people is a *necessary* part of the honours of the day. It is the honour which the people pay; and without it, the cause of the solemnity would be deemed unpopular.

Thus far, therefore, all public spectacles stand upon the same footing, as being equally authorized by law, and by the custom of our ancestors. There may indeed seem to every sensible mind, such a difference between the funeral of a hero, and the execution of a murderer, that all comparison must appear preposterous, nor can the parties who delight in the former, be by any means induced to behold the latter; yet the spectators of both are equally invited by the constitution of the ceremony; and the vulgar who crowd the Old Bailey, and the fashionable who besiege the doors of St. Paul's, are equally contributing to render that public which was ordered to be public, and which would not be public, if there were any restrictions imposed, except that of want of space.

But there is a material difference in public spectacles, to which it is necessary to advert, and which seems to furnish another excuse for the spectators of executions. The processions and funerals to which I have alluded, are matters of public respect and honour; but undoubtedly our executions were by our ancestors ordered to be public, not because people should be satisfied that justice had been done according to the sentence of the law, but that they might be warned by the fate of the sufferers to avoid those crimes, and temptations to crimes, which brought them to their untimely end. Now, if the matter be considered in this light, the spectator at an execution is as much in the way of his duty as he who listens to any other species of instruction; and he may be said to be expressly invited to behold that which it is hoped will make a suitable impression on his, perhaps, thoughtless mind. Such unquestionably was one principal reason of the publicity of capital punishments; or if we assign another reason, the *disgrace* which attends public punishments, still the result will be the same, for there can be no disgrace, if there are no witnesses.

Such, then, are the inducements held out by the law and custom of centuries past, and which ought to be taken into the account, when we are disposed to blame the curiosity which led to the late very awful event, and particularly when we are considering in what manner similar accidents may be prevented. However the well-educated and refined part of the public may censure that curiosity which leads multitudes to behold executions, the attempt will be in vain to extirpate it by any argument, or any appeal to the feelings. We may as well desire a mob of persons all equally eager for a good place, to fall back, or divide their ranks with the regularity of a regiment of soldiers. If we wish to apply an effectual preventive, it must be by the strong hand of authority; and for this we have precedents so recent and applicable, that we cannot pretend ignorance on the subject. It has been observed, with pleasing surprize, that in all our late Royal processions and funeral solemnities, although they attracted a greater number of spectators than both town and country ever before afforded, yet not one accident, worthy

worthy of notice or compassion, occurred. The reason of all this was obvious; the presence of the military, dispersed in regular directions, yet no where obstructing the view of the spectators, gave not only a solemnity, but a safety to those spectacles, which could never have been effected by any other means.

It may, however, be thought too respectful to the witnesses of executions, to employ the military in preventing their doing one another a mischief; it may be said that such mobs have no business there, and might be more usefully employed at home, or in their business; and that no moral good is done by public executions. All this, I am afraid, is in a great measure true; but our laws are yet too humane and too wise to permit men to injure one another from whatever motive or necessity; and while public executions are continued, the populace are virtually invited to behold them. I am afraid, indeed, that they leave no lasting impression; and perhaps a continued inclination to witness such scenes is a strong presumption of hardness of heart. That mind is certainly in no very promising state of amendment, which requires punishment to amend it; and perhaps still less can be hoped of him who delights in witnessing capital punishments from no other motive than curiosity. Yet public safety is an important object; and the character of the Nation would be implicated if means could be found to prevent such a calamity as that in question, and yet those means be rejected.

But I have perhaps been led into matters foreign to my province, in speaking of the duties of the Police, or the Magistrate. It is more strictly my business to consider such affairs in a very different light; and I cannot, therefore, conclude this paper, without offering a few additional remarks on curiosity in general, and at the same time referring my readers to No. VIII. before-mentioned.

If the passion for mobbing were confined to the lower classes, it would be sufficient punishment to denounce it as vulgar and ungentlemanlike. But unfortunately there are genteel mobs as well as vulgar; and such is the unceremonious nature of curiosity, that the compression and suffocation of persons of fashion would be no wise

distinguishable from that of the lower classes. There is much ceremony observed in entering a room, but none in the passage that leads to it; a nice distinction of ranks and of sex in the seats of public places, but no allowance for rank or sex in the avenues through which we have to pass. And although this creates not only inconvenience, but even danger, it is so generally accounted an honour to produce a mob, that all the difficulties of access or retreat are detailed among the most pleasant circumstances of the affair; and the player's benefit, or the lady's rout, which is accompanied by such incidents, is considered as enjoying an enviable superiority.

A mob, therefore, is not always collected from curiosity. It is also a mark of respect; and that such respect may be secured beyond all possibility of failure from individual excuses and pre-engagements, a far greater number are invited than are either expected to come, or could be contained in the house if they did. The assemblage, indeed, is nominally a party, or a party of friends; but in what such a party differs from a mob, the essence of which is mixture and compression, we are not told; and in what manner to distinguish one mob from another, unless by dress, is yet a *desideratum* in the philosophy of social life.

It has been thought that of late years the spirit of genteel mobbing has increased. It is certain that we read in the papers of much greater crowds or mobs at public places than was the case formerly. Perhaps one reason is, that the people are not so often left to form their own conjectures respecting public shews and spectacles; so much is said before-hand by the various arts of putting, that natural curiosity is wonderfully increased by these artificial excitements. How far the accident which is the subject of this paper, may tend to damp the fervour of mobbing, remains to be discovered. I have heard, however, of one lady who after tenderly lamenting the death of so many "poor wretches" in the Old Bailey, went the same evening to one of the theatres, and declared on her return, that she never was more frightened, as she was very near being thrown down and trod upon, in endeavouring to get into the pit. Persons of such feeling as this will no doubt take warning, and make—for the better.

MR. URBAN, *Grantham, March 4.*

THE subject of I. H. E.'s letter, p. 136, has frequently engaged my attention; and though I cannot pretend to solve any doubts he may have respecting the questions he states, I will venture to make a remark or two upon that family of parasitic *Canceri* which are denominated by Fabricius, and other Naturalists, *Puguri*.

Of these are twelve species in Gmelin's edition of the "*Système Naturel*," of which *Bernard the Hermit* is the common English one. Whether the foreign kind be all parasitic, and without exception found in the forsaken cavities of the *Tefacea*, I am very doubtful; for I have frequently observed the *Bernhardus* to be loose while yet alive in the sea-water at the bottom of fishing boats; though in general they are found to be half buried in shells of various species and sizes, from the smaller *Nerit* (whose diameter is not a quarter of an inch) to the larger *Whelk*, which contains a *Cancer* two inches long. One species of this family, the *C. Tubularis*, is of cylindrical form; and has for its habitation a *Serpula*, a rounded, tubular, and glomerate shell, adapted to the body of the Hermit Crab: and others, it is probable, are found in shells particularly adapted to their sizes and shapes. The *C. Avanciiformis*, we are told, inhabits rocks in some part of the coast of Scotland.

These are all the data from which I can deduce any observations. And first, in reply to the remark, that "If at the creation each animal was provided with a habitation suitable to its wants, it is natural to conclude the one in question had its shell," &c. I reply, that it is very difficult to conceive how a shell would be created for the purpose of defending animals not of the testaceous kind, and which are never found in any shells but such as are known to be the forsaken exuviae of some testaceous animal.

But as I. H. E. rightly observes, the Hermit Crabs are found in various species of shells; and therefore, if any proofs for this fact were wanted, this would demonstrate that these creatures had no peculiar testaceous habitation.

Your correspondent then asks, "if it be not contrary to reason to suppose

any race of animals created without the necessary means of protection?"—Surely, Yes. Or, "that a number of one kind were destroyed to supply others with habitations?" Doubtless, it is unreasonable so to judge.

But how then did these Hermits seek shelter from their enemies previous to their finding deserted mansions?—This, to be sure, is the difficulty: it admits no positive and clear solution, but of very reasonable and fair conjectures.

As we find one species of this family living in rocks, why may not all the species, in certain times and places, and where shelly habitations were not near, be defended by thrusting their soft and fleshy extremities into holes of rocks, or hollows of banks, or in mud or sand, or hide them in coral, conservi, and other marine vegetables? Why in warm climates may they not yet be found loose, as some are in colder regions? Or, if it be necessary to find these animals an immediate dwelling-place, why may we not suppose them an over-match for such *Tefacea* as were within reach, and whom they might instantly and intemperately attack for food and habitation? They have strong claws, and, Hermits as they are, do not appear a family habituated to peace.

If none of these suppositions be satisfactory, I must leave the question undecided. But I think we may take it for granted, that the *Paguri* were created without shells; and that no other kind were destroyed on purpose to supply them with dwelling places. One of these, therefore, seems a necessary conclusion; viz. "That they lived in warm climates without such defences, or that they had other ways of defending themselves;" or "that they, like certain soldiers of our times (for one species is called *Miles*), attacked many quiet and unoffending families, drew them from their habitations, and after slaying the owners, took possession till something better offered itself to their rapacity and convenience.

Yours, &c. G. C.

MR. URBAN, *Addisbury, April 7.*

THE ingenious Mr. Salisbury, of the Botanic Garden at Brompton, favoured the publick with an elegant and useful Catalogue of Hardy Plants, cultivated in that garden, so long ago as the year 1603, which he calls the first



Fig. 1.

Gent. Mag. March 1807. Pl. II. p. 209.



Sufferings of the Ducheſs of Suffolk.

Fig. 2.



Fig. 4.



Fig. 3.



Fig. 5.



Fig. 6.



first part; and wherein he promises it should be followed by a second part, containing the tender *Exotics*, in a very short time. I have been making anxious enquiry after it ever since, but cannot learn that it has yet been published; if we have it yet to expect, I hope Mr. Salisbury will oblige us with it very soon.

There is another valuable botanical work, the late Mr. Aiton's "*Hortus Kewensis*," which is now become so scarce as hardly to be purchased at any price. If it is not already in preparation, I beg leave to observe, that, whosoever the concern may be, every lover of Botany would feel himself obliged to him, if he would favour the publick with a new edition of that much esteemed work.

Yours, &c. T. W.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 10.
THE valuable Anecdotes in your last volume, p. 691, of Katharine *Duchefs of Suffolk*, from whose marriage with Richard Bertie, etq. the present Duke of Ancaster is descended, so far back as the reign of Queen Elizabeth were described in the two representations engraved in *Plate II. fig. 1, 2*; which were placed at the head of a curious old ballad, intitled, "The most rare and excellent History of the *Dutchefs of Suffolk*, and her Husband Richard Bertie's Calamities. To the tune of '*Queen Dido*.' Originally published in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth; re-printed in 1738; and again in 1806."

WHEN God had taken, for our sin,
That prudent Prince King Edward away,
Then bloody Bonner did begin
His raging malice to bewray;
All those that did God's word profess,
He persecuted more or less.

Thus while the Lord on us did low'r,
Many in prison he did throw,
Tormenting them in Lollards' Tower,
Whereby they might the truth forego,
Then Cranmer, Ridley, and the rest,
Were burning in the Fire, that CHRIST
profess'd.

Smithfield was then with faggots fill'd,
And many places more beside;
At Coventry was Saunders kill'd,
At Worcester eke good Hooper died;
And to escape this bloody day,
Beyond-sea many fled away.

GENT. MAG. March, 1807.

Among the rest that sought relief,
And for their faith in danger stood,
Lady Elizabeth was chief,
King Henry's daughter of Royal Blood;
Who in the Tower did prisoner lie,
Looking each day when she should die.

The *Dutchefs of Suffolk* seeing this,
Whose life likewise the Tyrant fought,
Who in the hopes of heavenly bliss,
Within God's sword her comfort wrought;
For fear of death was forc'd to fly,
And leave her house most secretly.

That for the love of God alone,
Her land and goods she left behind;
Seeking still that precious stone,
The word and truth so rare to find:
She with her husband, nurse, and child,
In poor array their sighs beguil'd.

Thus thro' London they pass'd along,
Each one did take a several street;
And all along escaping wrong,
At Billingsgate they all did meet;
Like people poor, in Gravesend barge,
They simply went with all their charge.

And all along from Gravesend town,
With journey short, on foot they went;
Unto the sea-coast came they down,
To pass the seas was their intent;
And God provided so that day,
That they took ship, and sail'd away.

And with a prosp'rous gale of wind
In Flanders they did safe arrive;
This was to them great ease of mind,
And from their hearts much woe did
drive;

And so, with thanks to God on high,
They took their way to Germany.

Thus as they travel'd still disguis'd,
Upon the highway suddenly
By cruel thieves they were surpris'd,
Assaulting their small company;
And all their treasure, and their store,
They took away, and beat them fore.

The nurse, amidst of all their fright,
Laid down the child upon the ground;
She ran away out of their sight,
And never after that was found.
Then did the *Dutchefs* make great moan,
With her good husband all alone.

The thieves had then their horses kill'd,
And all their money quite had took;
The pretty baby almost spoil'd,
Was by the nurse likewise forsook;
And they far from their friends did stand,
And succourless in a strange land.

The sky likewise began to scowl,
It hail'd and rain'd in piteous sort,
The way was long, and wondrous foul,
Then may I now full well report,
Their grief and sorrow were not small,
When this unhappy chance did fall.

Sometimes

Sometimes the Dutcheſs bore the child,
 As wet as ever ſhe could be,
 And when the Lady kind and mild
 Was weary, then the child bore he;
 And thus they one another caſ'd,
 And with their fortunes ſeem'd well pleas'd.
 And after many a weary ſtep,
 All wet-shod both in dirt and mire;
 After much grief their hearts yet leap,
 For labour doth ſome reſt require.
 A town before them they did ſee,
 But lodged there they could not be.
 From houſe to houſe then they did go,
 Seeking that night where they might lie;
 But want of money was their woe,
 And ſtill their babe with cold did cry;
 With cap and knee they court'ly make,
 But none of them would pity take.
 Lo! here a Princeſs of great blood
 Doth pray a peaſant for relief,
 With tears bedewed as ſhe ſtood,
 Yet few or none regard her grief:
 Her ſpeech they could not underſtand,
 But ſome gave money in her hand.
 When all in vain her ſpeech was ſpent,
 And that they could not houſe-room get,
 Into a Church-porch * then they went,
 'To ſtand out of the rain and wet;
 'Then ſaid the Dutcheſs to her dear,
 "O, that we had ſome fire here!"
 Then did her huſband ſo provide,
 That fire and coals they got with ſpeed;
 She ſat down by the fire-ſide,
 To dreſs her daughter that had need:
 And while ſhe dreſs'd it in her lap,
 Her huſband made the infant nap.
 Anon the Sexton thither came,
 And finding them there by the fire;
 The drunken knave, all void of ſhame,
 'To drive them out was his deſire;
 And ſpurning out the Noble Dame,
 Her Huſband's wrath he did inflame.
 And all in fury as he ſtood,
 He wrung the church-keys from his
 hand,
 And ſtruck him ſo that all the blood
 Ran down his head as he did ſtand;
 Wherefore the Sexton preſently
 For aid and help aloud did cry.
 Then came the officers in haſte,
 And took the Dutcheſs and her child;
 And with her huſband thus they paſt,
 Like lambs beſet with tigers wild;
 And to the Governor were brought,
 Who underſtood them not in aught.
 Then Mutter Bertie brave and bold,
 In Latin made a gallant ſpeech,

* Of St. Willebrode, at Weſel, in Germany, wherein the Dutcheſs fell in labour, and was delivered of a ſon, called Peregrine, afterwards Lord Willoughby of Breſby.—See Collins's Peerage, &c.

Which all their miſ'ries did unfold,
 And their high favour did beſeech.
 With that a Doct'or ſitting by
 Did know the Dutcheſs preſently.
 And thereupon ariſing ſtraight,
 With looks abaſed at the ſight;
 Unto them all that there did wait,
 He thus broke forth in words aright:
 "Behold! within your ſight," quoth he,
 "A Princeſs of moſt high degree!"
 With that the Governor, and all the reſt,
 Were much amaz'd the ſame to hear!
 Who welcomed this new-come gueſt,
 With reverence great, and princely cheer;
 And afterwards convey'd they were
 Unto their friend Prince Caſimir.
 A ſon ſhe had in Germany,
 Peregrine Bertie call'd by name,
 Surnam'd the good Lord Willoughby,
 Of courage great, and worthy fame:
 Her daughter young, that with her went,
 Was afterwards Counteſs of Kent.
 For, when Queen Mary was deceas'd,
 The Dutcheſs home return'd again;
 Who was of ſorrow quite releas'd
 By Queen Elizabeth's happy reign;
 Whoſe godly life and piety
 We may praife continually.

In further confirmation of the truth of the above poetic hiſtory, we are enabled to adduce the copy of an Inſcription in the church at Weſel, in Germany, tranſcribed by the preſent Gen. Bertie, Aug. 22, 1784, with the arms engraved on it, as ſhewn in Fig. 3.

"Anno D. MDLV. xii Octobr. In hoc Eccleſiæ Veſalienſis Proſylæo natus eſt ideoque appellatus Peregrinus Bertie, Baro Willoughby de Ereſby, in Regno Angliæ, Domini Richardi Bertie et Catarina Duciſſæ Suffolciæ Filius, qui conjugali inter ſe et piæ erga Deum fide inſignes, ob profeſſionem religionis à Papismo repurgatæ, ſpontè ex Angliâ profugerunt, Mariâ regnante, An. Dm. MDLIII.

"Idem Peregrinus Bertie poſtea, regnante Elizabethâ, An. Dm. MDLXXXVIII. Copiarum Anglicarum in fœderato Belgio ſub feliciffimis illius Reginæ auſpiciis militantium, locum tenens generalis conſtitutus eſt, et poſteros deinceps reliquit, qui etiamnum inclareſcunt titulo Comitum de Lindſey, et jure hæreditario magnorum Angliæ Camerariorum. Hunc lapidem, altero partim vetuſtate exceſſo, partim militum vi fracto, inſtauravit Carolus Bertie Montacuti Comitſ de Lindſey filius, et ſereniffimi Dm. Caroli II. Magnæ Britanniæ Regis ad pleroſque ſac. Rom. Imperii Electores alioſque Germaniæ Principes Ablegatus Extraordinarius, An'o Dom. M DC LXXX."

Yours, &c.

D. M.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Arbridge,*
Feb. 25, 1806.

BEING on a journey in June 1804, I halted at the ancient town of Glastonbury; and whilst my horse ate its provender, took a stroll (as is my constant custom when I happen to pass through that place) to mark the depredations of Time and Avarice on the Antiquities there; and in the course of my half hour's ramble, the two Antiques herewith sent arrested my attention. Thinking them worth preservation, I therefore drew forth my pencil, and made sketches of them in my pocket book. Fig. 4 is a carving in freestone over a door-way, at the back of a very ancient building, now called the Red Lion Inn, leading to the area or garden of the alms-houses for women, founded by the benevolent abbot Beere; and, in all probability, they are the arms of that good abbot, or of King Henry the Seventh: they consist of a full-blown rose, surmounted by an elegant clove or covered crown; the sinister supporter, which remains quite perfect, has the appearance of a winged dog; and from what I can judge, from the mutilated remains of the dexter supporter, it seems to have been originally the same as the sinister one. The whole is about two feet long and one foot and a half broad, all cut in high relief. The date 1512, on a scroll, is nearly as perfect as when first set up: it is much bedaubed with yellow ochre, and the dexter supporter is almost destroyed, but the other parts of the carving are in good preservation.

Fig. 5 is a carving in freestone over the porch of the North door of St. Benedict's Church at Glastonbury, having on a shield the initial letters R. B. in a cypher surmounted by a mitre.

There is another stone with similar letters, placed in the upper part of the front of a modern brick house on the South side of the High Street of Glastonbury, just below the middle conduit.

They are the initials of the name of Richard Beere, the fifty-eighth (according to Willis) and last abbot but one of the monastery of Glastonbury. He was installed abbot the 20th January 1493, added considerably to the monastic buildings, was a great benefactor to the church and monastery, and died the 20th January, 1524, and

was buried in the South aisle of the body of the abbey church under a plain marble slab.

On my return from the ramble before alluded to, I had the honour of walking over the consecrated ground of the venerable abbey at the same time with my Lord and Lady Harcourt, who had just arrived to view those hallowed ruins: and I must add, that the presence of those great (and what is infinitely more to their honour) good personages, added not a little, in my estimation, to the interest and solemnity of those august and truly venerable remains. BENEDICTUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov. 26, 1805.*

THE arms, fig. 6, are engraved on some pieces of plate which have been in my family for many years, and are evidently those of Gwyn and Courtenay; but, as we have no account of any intermarriage between these two families, I request the favour of you to insert them in your Magazine, with a view of submitting this difficulty to your numerous heraldical and genealogical readers. P. P.

LETTER XXXIX. ON PRISONS.

Omne animi vitium tanto conspectus in
se habetur*.
Crimen habet, quanto major qui peccat

Mr. URBAN, *Sambrook Court,*
March 15.

SELDOM have I felt more concern in reviewing the state of Prisons, than on the present occasion. Many of the scenes of human misery introduced into these pages, have been drawn from distant places, where some apology might be pleaded for apparent neglect, in consequence of pecuniary inability, or want of power, to remove the existing evil; but in the present instance these are amply possessed, and at the same time the miserable state of the Prison was made known to those whose duty and station it was to afford relief.

The Magistrates and Citizens of London have been so uniformly distinguished for philanthropy and liberality, that this neglect of the Borough Compter must certainly have arisen from some other source than that of inhumanity; and may, perhaps, be

* Twenty-seven years before the dissolution of the monastery.

* Every fault of the mind becomes more conspicuous, and more guilty, in proportion to the rank of the offender.
ascribed

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ascribed to the circumstance of not having had a resident Alderman in that ward or district for a series of years; and should it appear so to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, it may be presumed, from their distinguished urbanity, that the local residence of an Alderman or High Bailiff will become an object of their recommendation, and afford such an example of humane attention to the Prisoner, as may excite emulation in every part of the kingdom. J. C. LETTSON.

BOROUGH COMPTEE. Keeper, Sir *Watkin Lewes*, knt. Bailiff of the Borough, appointed by the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen. *John Bulleuant*, Deputy. Salary, none. Fees: Debtors, 7s. 6d. garnish, 2s. Chaplain, none. Surgeon, none. Number of Debtors September 14, 1801, nine; February 9, 1802, five; January 2, 1803, eight; December 8, 1804, eight; December 10, 1805, five; May 28, 1806, seven. Allowance to Debtors; a two-penny loaf per day from the City (weight, March 10, 1801, *for ounces**), and 65 penny loaves every eight weeks, from Mrs. Margaret Symcott's† gift, a memorial of which is fixed up in the prison: and twenty shillings every Christmas from the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Remarks. The Borough Compter, or *Clink*, under the jurisdiction of the Bailiff of *Southwark*, but controulable by the City of London, extends its jurisdiction over five parishes. Debtors have one small court-yard, about 19 feet square. On the ground floor, on the right hand, is the women's day and sleeping room, 24 feet by 9 feet 6 inches. On the left is one intended for men, 41 feet by 10; but the floor of this room being *earth*, or *mud*, and unfit to sleep upon, no use has been made of it for many years, so that men and women associate together during the day time in the women's room. Up-stairs are two rooms, the same size as those below, and now (1806) in good repair. All have fire-places; but no coals are allowed, no kettles or saucepans to cook provisions; no mops, brooms, or pails, to keep

the prison clean. No bedsteads, bedding, or even straw, to lie upon. Debtors are obliged to sleep on the dirty boards in their cloaths. All those who are arrested by process issuing out of the Borough Court, are sent to this Prison, and there are rooms in the house for those who can pay. The extreme distress and wretchedness I often have witnessed in this Prison, particularly in the years 1801, 1802, 1803, and 1804, caused me to write the following letter to the Lord Mayor:

"MY LORD,

I beg pardon for the liberty I take in addressing myself to your Lordship; but when the importance of the subject and the object it has in view are considered, they will, I trust, plead excuse. It is now more than three years since I made my first report to the Lord Mayor and the Court of Aldermen, of the state of the Borough Compter. A Committee was appointed to inspect it. The windows were repaired and glazed, it was white-washed and swept. This being all the improvement it has received, permit me to trespass on your Lordship's patience, and that of the honourable Court, whilst I describe its present state.

Sir Watkin Lewes, as Bailiff of the Borough, is, I presume, the keeper. His deputy, John Bulleuant, has no salary. This prison extends its jurisdiction over five parishes. Men and women debtors have one small court-yard, about nineteen feet square; and they appear to me at all times to associate together. They have nothing but the dirty boards to sleep upon. No bedding, or even straw, allowed. No fire, even in this cold and damp season. No medical assistance in sickness. No religious attentions whatever. The few remaining boards in the *men* debtors room (mentioned in my former report) are now taken away, as are the joists on which they were laid. The room is useless; the floor is earth. Neither mops, brooms, nor pails are allowed, to keep the prison clean. Soap or towels are not afforded to the Prisoner; so that a man may for a debt of one guinea, remain in this wretched place *forty days*, without once taking off his cloaths, or washing his hands and face.

Permit me now, my Lord, to submit to your consideration the allowance to this Prison. It is a two-penny loaf a day;

* The allowance of bread ought every where to be in *weight*, and not in *money*, because of the variable price: in August 1773, the twopenny loaf weighed *twenty-one ounces*.

† Eleanor Gwinn's legacy.

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day; weight, March 10, 1801, *six ounces*! and December 7, 1804, *eight ounces*. This scanty provision, without any nutritious liquor, only water, is not sufficient to support the cravings of nature; and the prisoner at his discharge may be fit for an hospital, but he cannot be fit for labour. The County of Middlesex allows to prisoners of this description, in Cold Bath Fields, a loaf of bread of one pound weight every day, a pint of gruel every morning, a quart of broth made of rice and oatmeal for dinner, and every other day six ounces of meat for dinner, instead of broth. They have a common room with a fire-place, and a peck of coals *per* day; two sleeping-cells, 7 feet by 5½, with plank bedsteads, straw in ticking beds, a blanket and a rug.

What a contrast! what shall I say to a system still continued, though respectfully submitted to the Court more than three years ago? I am informed there has been no *resident* Alderman in this ward for many years, which may in some measure account for the total neglect of this miserable place. The sixty-five penny loaves every eight weeks (from Mrs. Symcutt's gift) might, if distributed at proper periods according to the number of debtors, be of real service; but they are sent all at one time; and the late keeper informed me, when there was only one debtor, he had the whole, and sold them.

No enquiry ever appears to be made about the state of this Prison; and there being no resident Magistrate, the cries of the miserable never reach that Court where distress seldom supplicates in vain. The annual donation of 20s. by the Archbishop of Canterbury is distributed in the same inconsiderate manner as the bread. Liberality, benevolence, and humanity, are the characteristics of the City, and on all public occasions she extends them in a manner worthy the first City in the world. The Gaols of Newgate, Ludgate, Giltspur-street, and Poultry, are ample partakers of its bounty, while the miserable one I have been describing, situate in Surrey, has no claim to the provision made by that liberal County. Forgotten by the City—out of reach of being heard—it seems a wretched *cast-off*, and may be numbered among the worst Prisons in the kingdom. At my visits the 7th and 8th of this month (December 1804)

the number of prisoners eight; viz. six men, two women; their condition ragged and dirty, starving, and (except one) without employ. In this extremity, two shillings' *garnish* is exacted from every new comer.

That this picture is not overcharged I am ready to prove; and will attend the Court of Aldermen any time they please to appoint, to interrogate the Keeper as to *facts*.

Mr. Alderman Combe, when Lord Mayor, honoured my remarks on the Poultry Compter with the most prompt and effectual relief; and I humbly hope, my Lord, for a like exertion of your high authority, and for the exercise of a like compassion toward the unhappy objects of it.

I have the honour to be, with great respect, my Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient,
and faithful humble servant,
JAMES NEILD.

Chelsea, December 11, 1804.

*To Right Hon. Peter Perchard, esq.
Lord Mayor."*

There were committed to this prison in 1801, 180; in 1802, 160; in 1803, 170; in 1804, 125; in 1805, 131; in 1806, 147 persons. Benevolence, however, occasionally finds its way within these dreary walls; for at Easter, 1804, two legs and two shins of beef were sent. The 15th March, 1805, there were three men and one woman prisoners; the woman was extremely ill of a bloody flux, and the poor men had raised eighteen pence amongst them, and bought a truss of straw, of which they had given the sick woman a large portion. I was much pleased with this act of sympathy: the deputy keeper lent her an old blanket, and humanely permitted her to come into the house during the day, by which, and some other charitable assistance, she recovered. On the 9th December, 1805, three legs of beef were sent; the number of prisoners *four*. And this year some humane gentleman sent two pair of blankets and two rugs. The 25th March, 1806, three legs of beef were sent; the number of prisoners *eleven*. At my visit on the 28th, I found five debtors, who had with them in prison three wives and nine children; and the same benevolent gentleman had sent them eight small flock beds, and this year liberated eight prisoners. The 28th May, 1806, the seven debtors had with them in prison

prison five infant children. When any provisions are sent, the keeper's wife kindly lends them vessels to cook it in. The head Keeper had not visited the prison these 18 months! The lowest sum for which I saw any record of commitment was 1s. 7d. costs 3s. 2d. but the late keeper told me there had been one committed for *sevenpence*. In 1785, the *fees* and *expences* on a debt of *one shilling* were 15s. 11d. and for the payment of which the debtor might remain imprisoned for *life*, with felons of every description; but by the persevering representations of the "SOCIETY for the Relief of Persons Imprisoned for small Debts," Fees are abolished, the expences lessened, imprisonment limited, and an entire separation from felons, in every Gaol throughout the kingdom.

The Felons Court-yard is about 14½ feet by 11, and separated from the Debtors by a brick wall. Their day-room, called the *flone room*, 17 feet by 12, has a fire-place: no coals allowed. Over this is the sleeping room, 16 feet by 14; no bedding or straw. Criminals are only confined here a night or two, till fully committed. The following table of fees is hung up in the house, viz.

A Table of Fees to be taken by the Keeper of the Borough Compter.

	£.	s.	d.
For the admission of every prisoner for felony, trespass, assault, or other misdemeanour - - - - -	0	11	4
For every night's lodging - - - - -	0	0	6
To the Turnkey, for the admission of every such prisoner - - - - -	0	1	0
For every person brought by any peace officer for safe custody, until hearing can be had before a magistrate - - - - -	0	2	0

And for the better information of such prisoners, the Court doth further order and direct, that a table of the said fees be fixed up in the most conspicuous part of the said prison, for the perusal and inspection of the said prisoners, and others resorting to the said gaol.

By the Court.

MAN.

ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION. No. CVI.

(Continued from p. 135.)

OLD PALACE-YARD,

SPOKEN of in my first survey as presenting nothing but hovels, they

hiding the walls of the Palace in this situation. These hovels are no more; and on their site, and still shutting out the Palace, an immense number of edifices have been set up, preferable, it is true, to the late disfigurements in point of new materials, clean appearance, and all that; but, as for relevant connexion with the main design of the Palace, the cabins just departed might have still enjoyed their honourable alliance with the Regal dwelling. The general assemblage then of elevations now laid open for adulation, ranging from the South end of the Hall to the Prince's Chamber, has already become food for criticism, idle joke, and coarse comparison: "appearance of a cotton-mill*;" "pidgeon-holes above, dog-keennels below†." Innumerable quotations might be adduced from various prints, if it were necessary to direct the publick in this respect how to think; but it is pretty well understood, that there is but one opinion abroad as to the effect of all this shew, and its reference to Antiquity. Thus far the general voice may cry out with confidence; but it becomes the province of the Professionalist and Antiquary to go into the merits of the detail, and prove, by reference to works of different æras, what is, and what is not, authentic in matters of this sort, as set before us. Men must not be inveigled to give unqualified praise or unconditional censure. Even-handed Justice will point where Truth preponderates, and, as this truth, which I am endeavouring to extract from confusion, is of the utmost importance to the future welfare of our Public Works, too much assiduity cannot be bestowed on my part, or too much patience given in listening to this recital by many who are justly concerned, and on more causes than single architectural good.

The plan gives two West fronts, and one return front to the South, governed on the basement story by a continued projecting arcade ending in a portico. The Tudor style is made use of on this occasion, and when in its decline in the reign of Henry VIII.; with some accidental gleanings from the early Pointed manner, *temp.* Henry II. I do not take upon me to declare, that these resources have been strictly laid under contribution, merely glanced

* Vol. LXXVI. p. 1127.

† Morning Advertiser.

at,

at, as subordinate aids to the great fund of modern assumed superiority of Art here made supreme.

First front Northwards. The line broken to the left by one square projecting tower, and to the right by a flat narrow tower (novel), and in the centre by a kind of feature called a "principal object," which object cannot be assimilated to any one degree of ancient arrangement. The line thus rendered unconnected, is left parcelled out into three divisions, comprising a basement and three stories. The basement has doors and windows with the flat Tudor sweep, and the windows to the upper stories have modern square heads: battlements terminate the up-rights. Square projecting tower; doorway the Tudor sweep, and four stories of modern square-headed windows; battlements as before. Flat narrow tower; four stories, besides the basement, of long narrow sham lights (windows); form, *temp.* Henry II. No sham decorations in ancient arrangement; what was then designed had some necessary affinity one part with the other, or use, not like the present objects, squeezed in, to help a lame elevation, or a cramped *invention* at fault. Battlements as before, with a sham cross loop-hole. The principal object, bounded on each side by octangular towers, turrets, buttresses, or what you will; with five stories, besides the basement, of sham long narrow lights (the upper one a cross loop-hole), and battlements as before. By way of argument, let us imagine these lights left open; what use could be derived from this, as the octangular what-do-you-call-em's from their diameter, 4 feet, not admitting an interior more than 2 feet, allowing the walls to be but 1 foot thick, and that to a height of 70 or 80 feet? A circular stair-case? No. Eating-room? No. Retiring-cells? No. Antiquity presents no document for these sham decorations; expedients of this sort are reserved alone for present practice. The space between the what-do-you-call-em's, is occupied with much entertaining selection. Basement as before. First and second stories smuggled out of an octangular Tudor window, right and left, leaving a dead vacuity between them (the centre). A *basement* compartmented dado (from the North front of the Hall) very *conveniently* occupies the height between the

two floors, thus so ingeniously constructed out of one window. It appears these heights have been unluckily made too low for their widths, as the two compartments are thus compelled to disunite, and a hollow is run between them: this at least is new. Above each of these bow-windows is one immense long Pointed-head'd window, form *temp.* Henry II. and between them a large square-headed recess. Battlements in termination. Can it rationally be conceived, lacking a desire to *do a little* after our old works, that the lower parts of buildings, carried up (as may be) before the atticks, should be in a mode of the 16th century, while the upper parts, carried up (as must be) afterwards, should be in a mode of the 18th century? But here we find all this. The arches to the arcade have the Tudor sweep, with here and there between the arches a Tudor buttress. Novelty again! If one buttress is judged needful to fill one pier, according to Antiquity, architectural symmetry, and real use, all the piers should have been thus sustained. This arcade is called, forsooth, a Cloister; but upon what model? I trust none can be adduced in this country. Cloisters are distinctly an arrangement placed either on the South or North side of a Church, planned in a square of four Ailes: and in no other situation or form are they found. Passages, indeed, occur sometimes with open arches for receiving light; but this is a rare instance. The over-head covering to the arcade, novel again, not only in design, but in material possibility, as the painted small stones wherewith it is supposed to be constructed, are no more than 9 inches by 6 inches. This covering (lath and plaster) is not intirely flat, but rises in straight lines two or three inches (width about 12 feet) to a point in the centre roof-wise. Let me put a question to the skilful contriver on his idea of exhibiting a stone ceiling upon this form. Would it be possible, I pray, for such a work, executed in stone, to exist a moment freed from centres and other support, without falling directly to the ground?

In Dungeons to Castles, and other underground cells, stone roof-wise ceilings are often met with; but the rise partakes either of the segment of a circular or pointed arch, and which rise is at least one-third or more of the width

width of the cell, with strong projecting ribs, supported by walls of immense thicknesses, 10 or 15 feet, and further aided by enormous abutments from some adjunct buildings, &c. Cloisters familiar to my notice have either regular stone groins, or wood flat or curved ceilings.

To give an opinion here, more proper I confess to make part of the concluding hints to this survey, but they can be repeated: ancient arrangement is wholly overlooked in the scene before us, or utterly despised; modern convenience and modern common-run of house work alone directing the heterogeneous mass.

Return front. Made out by an octagon and square tower, with a space between them. The arcade returns also in strict zig-zag order with the towers. The whole of the decorations of doorways, windows, &c. are repetitions of the preceding front, with the addition of salient pilasters at the angles of the octagon tower, which pilasters are peculiarly novel to such a piece of mansion adornment as this tower.

Second front, Southwards. On the left, for 30 or 40 feet, is a further continuation of the foregoing arcade, windows, &c. on a straight face of elevation. A break in the general line now takes place in a projecting elevation of two stories above the basement, and the accommodating arcade is still carried on. The form of the windows are long and pointed; the upper courses of the elevation unfinished. Next another break advances outwards in form of a plain, narrow, lofty, common country steeple, rising from a basement fronted by a Portico, into which on the left the arcade at last finds a termination. This break, otherwise Steeple, is most obtrusive, being purposed for the reception of Majesty into the Palace. When contemplating this portion of the new design, my recollection is on the stretch from one end of the land to the other, in running over castles, habitable arrangements of monasteries, noble ancient mansions, &c. to find one poor feature that may in the smallest degree countenance this entry for Regal pomp; but without success. To bring matters to some sort of compromise, let me exclaim, What have we here? the old belfry from — town, with the porch stuck to it that came from the side of

— church*! I have hitherto distinguished this basement, or entrance, by the appellation of a Portico, from the circumstance of their being subordinate entrances into it on either side, when, indeed, the lines evidently give the contour of a Porch; but as Porches never shew any other opening on the sides than narrow lights, I am thus warranted to call it a Portico, porch-wise. As the dressings to these two breaks, particularly to the latter one (belfry), are not yet finished, I shall at this writing describe only the Portico. It consists of a large archway with a Pointed head, *temp.* Henry IV. At the angles buttresses of the plainest make, *temp.* Henry VIII. ending in pinnacles (nothing to do with them) of the richest work possible, the ornaments appearing mechanic calls, in the crockets and finials from York Cathedral, *temp.* Edward III. and a sort of small sweeping pediment on each face of the pinnacle evidently copied from the fantastic pinnacles of Sir C. Wren at the West end of the Abbey church adjoining, and from no where else that I can at this moment call to my mind's eye. Over the arch a Tudor square label and cornice, with battlements as usual on the arcade, &c.

I must be free, and declare, such an unclassical mixture of discordant particles evinces, that the executors of all this random shew are not volunteers in the service of the Antiquities of their Country, but pressed men, and dragged to scramble together in picking up a few of the bits and scraps, the odds and ends of our old masters of science, to stick them here, and cram them there, because it must be so: and so it is.

AN ARCHITECT.

. Detail of Mouldings in our next.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF HORACE.

BOOK I. EPISTLE V.

TO MANLIUS TORQUATUS.

INTRODUCTION.

THE Torquatus to whom this invitation to a friendly entertainment is written, may have been a son of this L. Manlius Torquatus, under whose consulship, ann. urh. 689, Horace was born; and is unquestionably the same whom the seventh ode of the fourth book incites to a better enjoyment

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ment of life. He was sprung from one of the noblest and oldest Roman families, and was reckoned among the first orators of his time. To these advantages Horace adds the praise of integrity, by saying of him in the aforementioned ode,

Cum semel occideris, et de te splendida
Fecerit arbitria, (Minos)
Non, Torquate, genus, non te facundia,
Restituet pietas. [non te]

In the tenth of his *Sermones*, he names him amongst those friends to whose approbation he confines the whole of his ambition; and this alone is a title that exceeds in value the most splendid monument.

The Aristippic morality which Horace, between jest and earnest, has interwoven in this his invitation, seems to have reference to an opposite fault of his friend; and this amounts almost to a certainty, when we recollect, that the same folly, of hoarding up for laughing heirs, which he touches upon in this Epistle, is already glanced at, though but slightly, in the above-mentioned Ode to Torquatus,

Cuncta manus avidas fugiunt hæredis,
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Quæ dederis animo,

and, if we superadd that this Torquatus (as far as I can find) is the last of his race mentioned in history or by other authors. For the *Torquati Asprenates* are a quite different family, on whom that surname was first bestowed by Augustus. Sueton. in Augustus, cap. 45.

This Epistle has somewhat particularly interesting, as it shews us our Poet as it were in his morning-gown, and in the midst of his little domestic circle. It is pleasant to see him attentive to every trifle; and busy about the cleanliness of his table-furniture, and priding himself, so citizen-like and with so much complacency, in the crystalline brightness of his vases and dishes. These are the features that Plutarch so indifferently explores, and by which he has the art of rendering his Lives and his Heroes so interesting to us. I know not how many will sympathize with me on this occasion; but to me, the simplicity of manners, the domestic turn, the satisfaction the Poet has in being able to give his friend a little treat; in short, that he thinks himself so rich and happy in his plain

GENT. MAG. March, 1807.

and frugal house-keeping; and the good humour this sentiment diffuses through the whole Epistle: all this makes him infinitely more estimable to me, and shews me his moral character in a far better light than any thing he could have written in the dogmatic or rapacious strain of a Virtuoso or a Philosopher.

Si potes Archias (1) convivæ recumbere lectis.

(1) Archias, the joiner, whom Horace here accidentally drags down to posterity along with him, fabricated, as it should seem, only rough country furniture. Indeed tables and couches of fine carved work, with silver or ivory feet, &c. were very common in Rome; only, however, amongst the affluent, or such as would pass for wealthy persons. At our Poet's all was suited to his circumstances, and he was not ashamed that neither ivory nor gold glimmered in his house. Book ii. Ode 18.

Supremo te sole (2) domi, Torquate, maneto.

(2) The usual time for the repast which with the Romans was called *cena*, and was properly the principal meal to which friends were invited, was *post nonam*, i. e. according to our way of reckoning the hours, after three or four o'clock in the afternoon. Couture, *de la vie privée des Romains*, part iii. n. 1. The reason why Horace does not expect his illustrious guest till after sun-set, or rather will wait for him till that time, appears not to proceed, as Baxter supposes, from his particular frugality, but merely because he would allow him time enough previously to dispatch his affairs; and because the whole night might be passed in social festivity.

Vina liles iterum Tauro (3) diffusa—

(3) That Horace, for preventing all mistakes, so accurately informs his friend what sort of wine he shall set before him, has roused the attention, and called forth the doubts, of the expositors. Lambinus and Croquius conclude, both from the country and the age of the wine, that it was tolerably bad: Baxter and Gessner, on the contrary, observe, that it was at least Falernian, which, of all the generous wines then cultivated in Italy, held the foremost place. For, as Silius lay at the foot of Mount Mæ-

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(1) Archias, the joiner, whom Horace here accidentally drags down to posterity along with him, fabricated, as it should seem, only rough country furniture. Indeed tables and couches of fine carved work, with silver or ivory feet, &c. were very common in Rome; only, however, amongst the affluent, or such as would pass for wealthy persons. At our Poet's all was suited to his circumstances, and he was not ashamed that neither ivory nor gold glistered in his house. Book ii. *Ode* 18.

Supremo te jule (2) domi, Torquate, manto.

(2) The usual time for the repast which with the Romans was called *cena*, and was properly the principal meal to which friends were invited, was *post nonam*, i. e. according to our way of reckoning the hours, after three or four o'clock in the afternoon. Coeur, *de la vie privée des Romains*, part iii. n. 1. The reason why Horace does not expect his illustrious guest till after sun set, or rather will wait for him till that time, appears not to proceed, as Baxter supposes, from his particular frugality, but merely because he would allow him time enough previously to dispatch his affairs, and because the whole night might be passed in social festivity.

Vina liles iterum Tauro (3) diffusa—

(3) That Horace, for preventing all mistakes, so accurately informs his friend of what sort of wine he shall set before him, has roused the attention, and called forth the doubts, of the expositors. Lambinus and Cruquius conclude, both from the country and the age of the wine, that it was tolerably bad: Baxter and Gellner, on the contrary, observe, that it was at least Falernian, which, of all the generous wines then cultivated in Italy, held the foremost place. For, as Sinuessa lay at the foot of Mount Muf-

cus

cus (called also Falernus), and the whole district on this side the mountain, towards Minturnæ, was known by the name of ager Falernus; Cellarius, Geogr. Antiq. lib. ii. c. 9 p. 848; so, a wine that had grown between Minturnæ and Sinuessæ, might always pass for Falernian, even though it were not of the very first quality. Our chorographical knowledge of this region is not exact enough for enabling us to decide with accuracy this important oinological question. But we may gather from all circumstances, that Horace so precisely characterises his liquor, only that his friend might not draw unfavourable conclusions of the wine from the frugality of the entertainment. For, that so polite a man as our Poet was, could have required a Manlius to get fuddled with him in bad wine, no commentator on earth shall make me believe; and then as to the age of the wine, the case stands much better than Lambinus and Cruquius are inclined to imagine: for, by the assertion of Horace, it was put into the pitchers under the second consulate of Statilius Taurus, that is, in the year 728; consequently, about the time that this letter was written, was at least six or seven years old, which, for an Italian wine, especially of this country, was a fine age.

—*Sinuessammque Petrinum* (4).

(4) A village near Sinuessa.

Et Moschi (5) *causam*.—

(5) This Moschus, according to the assertion of an antient scholiast, was a famous rhetorician of Pergamus, who had been accused of practices with poison, and whose advocates in this bad business were Asinius Pollion and our Torquatus, as two of the first-rate orators of the age.

Æstivam sermone benigno tendere noctem (6.)

(6) The festival, the eve whereof Horace intends to celebrate by a jovial entertainment, was the birth-day of the deified Julius Cæsar, which, as we find in an antient scholiast, was solemnly kept in Rome on the ides of July. On such a festival no business was done; and therefore Torquatus could without scruple chat away a summer's night with his friend over little sociative cups. For, notwithstanding the humorous panegyric of drunkenness (in which, for all the joke, there is a great deal of truth)

that it was not intended for a bacchanal has no need to be proved.

Quid non ebrietas designat? &c. (7).

(7) Horace seems here to have had in mind a facetious encomium on wine, of a similar nature, in the first scene of the Knights of Aristophanes: "What! thou presumest to rail at wine! Where wilt thou find me a more valiant promoter of business than wine? Seest thou, as soon as people have drunk, how they are immediately as rich and happy as the gods; how every thing is easy to them; every thing instantly succeeds; how their friends have only to ask what they would have, their lawsuits are all directly terminated to satisfaction, &c."

—*Brutum tibi, Septimiumque*, (8) &c.

(8) The company, which the Poet at the same time invites, to do honour to his friend, appear no where else in Horace; hence it is to be presumed, that he brought them thither merely as the friends of Torquatus. The scholiast of Cruquius, who takes Butra for a girl, and calls her Brutia; and the moderns, who have turned Septicius into a Septimia, have given too great scope to their imagination. I have followed the lesson of the majority of the manuscripts, and the authority of the most intelligent expofitors. The persons of these Butra and Septicius are not known; we have only their names. The latter is found (according to Bentley) in several old authors, and the former in an inscription in Gruter. Whether the Sabinus Tyro, who dedicates to Mæcenas a poem on horticulture, under the name of Cœpurica [*Κωκυρία*], and of whom *Pliny* alone makes mention in the 10th chapter of his sixth book, be the same with that of whom we are speaking, we cannot pretend to say; it is to be presumed that he is. But, whoever he was, care is taken that we should not be unacquainted with his character. The single verse,

Et, ni cœna prior potiorque puella, Sædetinet, [binura

pains him so well, that it costs us no trouble to get the idea of the man, in as lively an image, as if we had sat at table with him, at Horace's house, in company with the fair Cynara.

—*Locus est et pleribus umbris* (9).

(9) The uninvited persons are jocularly called shadows, as they were brought

brought with the principal guests as their friends or acquaintance.

Sed nimis arcta premunt olivæ convivia capræ (10).

(10) Horace calls every thing by its proper name, as the Romans used in general to do, in several cases where our more strict decorum would not permit us to use the same licence.

ERRATA in our last Number, p. 111, col. 1. l. 38. for *undutifully* r. *disrespectfully*, and line 39, for "*That thou shalt immediately perceive*," read, "*That I would have thee to prove*." [*Felim*, inquit, *hoc mihi proles: faciam sciat Alianus et me linguam habere: plura enim de eo loquer.* Sueton. Aug. 51.]

Mr. URBAN, March 9.

THE following curious paper was lately put into my hands by a Jew Priest, and seems deserving of a place in your useful Repository, as strongly marking the prejudices of the Jewish people. It alludes to a school lately established in the parish of St. James Duke's place, by the liberal and voluntary contributions of the Christian part of that parish and its neighbourhood, much upon the same plan as other ward or parish schools.

ABSTRACT OF AN EXHORTATION DELIVERED BY THE REV. SOLOMON HIRSCHEL, AT THE GREAT SYNAGOGUE, DUKE'S PLACE, ON SATURDAY, JAN. 10, A. M. 5567.

After a Discourse on Jeremiah xi. 18. 19. (Printed handsomely in Hebrew and English, and circulated among the Jews.)

"Blessed be the Lord our God, and the God of our forefathers! one, sole, and indivisible, from eternity to eternity! who has not withheld his grace from us since we have been his chosen people; and who has not suffered any thing to escape our vigilance over the conservation of our holy religion: as I have had occasion to exercise on the last holy sabbath, to forewarn every one of our Nation not to send any of their Children to the newly-established Free-school, instituted by a society of persons who are not of our religion, until we had, by a proper investigation, determined if it be completely free from any possible harm to the welfare of our religion; as hath also been fully stated in a printed abstract published for that purpose; and which, I am happy to understand, has had a proper and good effect.

Now, having since been fully convinced, through the means of a printed sermon and address, published by the Directors of the Missionary Society*, viz. that the whole purpose of this seeming kind exertion, is but an *inviting snare*, a *deceyng experiment* to undermine the props of our religion: and the sole intention of this Institution is, at bottom, only to entice *innocent Jewish children*, during their *early and unsuspecting years*, from the observance of the laws of Moses; and to eradicate the religion of their fathers and forefathers:

On this account I feel myself necessitated to caution the congregation in general, that no one do send, or allow to be sent, any child, whether male or female, to this or any such school established by strangers to our religion; nor likewise to any Sunday School of that nature.

All such persons, therefore, who shall act contrary to this prohibition, whether male or female, will be considered as if they had themselves forsaken their religion, and been baptized; and shall lose all title to the name of Jews, and forfeit all claims on the congregation both in life and death.

Every one who feareth God is hereby reminded of his duty, to warn every one who may be ignorant of these circumstances, and acquaint him thereof, that he may escape the snare laid to entangle him. Thus may we hope to see the days, when the name of the only God will be hallowed, and the Lord will be one, and his name one! Amen!" Yours, &c. R. S.

Mr. URBAN, Salisbury Plain, March 7.

BEING of a mechanical turn, I have lately been amusing myself in making models of the supposed Druidical Temple of Stonehenge, on Salisbury Plain, both in its original and present decayed and ruinous state; and having produced an effect far exceeding my expectations, I have been induced to present two of them, on a small scale, to the Museum in Oxford, where they are now deposited. Two others (on a larger scale) are at present in the possession of Gorges Lowther, Esq. of Tiltroad Lodge, in the County

* This must allude to some other school. No such publication has appeared respecting the school in question.

Mr. Burke, "no sound ought ever to be heard but the healing voice of Christian charity."

I have received much interesting information respecting the Established Church of Holland, from the Rev. Mr. Sowden, the English Episcopal Minister at Amsterdam, and from the Rev. Dr. Brown, the Minister of the English Presbyterian Church in this City, and also a Professor in the University; both of them *cordati homines*, men whom I should be happy to call my friends. In them you see true piety and liberality of sentiment united. Although they differ widely in their sentiments respecting Church Government, they give one another the right hand of fellowship, as the Servants of Jesus Christ and the Ministers of his Gospel.

The Clergy of the Established Church of Holland, although tinged with a spirit of bigotry, frequently bordering on intolerance, are, generally speaking, diligent and laborious in the public and private duties of their function. The Decrees of the Synod of Dort form their standard of Orthodoxy. On this nail they hang all the glory of their spiritual edifice. They are no less anxious to root out of their vineyard the weeds of Arminianism, than many on your side of the water are to extirpate Calvinism. An Arian or a Socinian is a *rara avis* among them. The name of Priestley is as odious to them as ever was the name of Martin Luther to the most bigoted Papist; and although you and I consider Dr. Priestley as a corrupter, instead of a purifier of Christianity, I trust that we neither of us *have so learned Christ*, as to hate the man because we conceive his views of the Gospel to be erroneous. An association of Dutch *Domines* (alias Clergymen of the Established Church) has lately been formed, with the express view of checking the introduction of Dr. Priestley's opinions into Holland; and, at one of their meetings, the following dogma was laid down as an incontrovertible axiom in the science of Theology; namely, "That the belief of those doctrines which have received the sanction of the holy Synod of Dort, is as necessary to Salvation as the practice of any moral duty whatever." Now I apprehend that these zealous *Domines*, and the votaries of the Council of Trent, may be considered as twisting the same rope at different

ends. It is true the Dutch *Domines* could not, as Protestants, have the effrontery to say, in so many words, *we are infallible*: but then they assert that their doctrine is free from all mixture of error, and that, though they *may* err, yet in fact they never *do* err. I heartily wish that no other Protestant *Domines* were chargeable with the like inconsistency. You know the Established Church of Holland* recognizes the Presbyterian Establishment of Scotland as a Sister Church, both in doctrine and discipline. They look upon our Protestant Episcopal Establishment as a half-way house to Rome, although, as my Reverend acquaintance at Amsterdam facetiously observed to me, they have regarded us with a more favourable eye, since Dr. Priestley's house was burnt down, than they used to do. There certainly is no country in Europe where liberty of conscience is so respected as in Holland. No thanks to the *Domines*, however, for that blessing, but to the lenity of the civil Magistrate, "who," as the amiable Dr. Jortin observes, "is of excellent use in preventing us from doing one another any *bodily harm*;" and I am inclined to think, that if the power of the abovementioned association were equal to their will, the disciples of Dr. Priestley would soon find the climate of Holland too hot for their theological constitutions.

To resume the narrative of our travels: We set out from Oudewater early yesterday morning, and arrived here to breakfast. There was more of nature in the face of the country between Oudewater and Utrecht, and of rural simplicity in the villages, than we had hitherto seen in Holland; and I felt during this stage the emotions which the following beautiful passage of Milton conveys:

"As one who long in populous city pent,
Where houses thick and sewers annoy
The air, [breathe
Forth issuing on a summer's morn to
Among the pleasant villages and farms
Adjoin'd, from each thing met conceives
delight; [kine,
The smell of grain, or teded grafs, or
Or dairy, each rural sight—each rural
sound."

* The Established Church of Holland experienced a Bouleversément in 1796. The writer of this letter would be glad if any of Mr. Urban's Correspondents could give an account of the present state of Ecclesiastical polity in that country.

We

Letters from Holland, &c.—Antient Conduits. 223

ded Divine Service yesterday at the English Presbyterian where we heard an excellent reached by the Rev. Dr. Brown. ner we repaired to the Mall, t walk perhaps in Europe; e saw the *beau monde* of and a great many French is, who exhibited all the vola- gaiety which are so characte- reuchmen under every reverse e. In what a wretched state at this moment;—under the of a sanguinary and implacant, whose name will be ha:iled o posterity with execration, he Neros, the Caligulas, and itians. There is no end of ions at Paris; Danton, Cha- ire, *cum multis aliis*, have suf- der the axe of the guillotine, nouster Robespierre now reigns ant, although I should not if he were shortly to share the he terrific Danton, who but r day made the Convention, n their lords and masters the i, tremble at his frown. pent the evening with Dr. at whose house we met a gi- French Nobleman, who had puted to the States General in nt is now engaged in the hum- igation of teaching French to subsistence. Ah! how many ds, who but a few years ago comfort and affluence, have yeely where to lay their heads! : higher classes in England be by the fate of the nobles of to regard the signs of the times, le, ere it be too late, that usness which alone exalteth a

remember that I told you on rn from Holland last year, that st the country very favourably ed with the character and man- the people; and I am confirmed e impressions by what I have d heard since my return hither. wer classes are more religious tuous, and consequently more than in England, where the a general are shockingly igno- nd depraved. In Holland all ttend Divine Worship from the to the lowest. Sunday schools wanted. There are very few not read and write. They are rdened with poor rates. You ever meet a beggar. The ci-

vil powers are mild and tolerant; and although the people have little or no legislative weight, yet they feel not the oppressor's rod, and every man sits in peace and quietness under his own vine and fig-tree*.

CLERICUS LEICESTRIENSIS.

MR. URBAN, Feb. 7.

MORE flattery! p. 114.—Lefs of this, kind Fortune, and send me something *solid* to feed on! Why, sickle Goddess, proclaim me studied in mine own art, and still let me sit a talker, not a doer?

ANTIENŦ CONDUITS.

Memory conveys me back to a mag- nificent square Conduit, that once stood in the High-street, Exeter. The design had a door-way and stairs (ex- clusive of the pipes for water) for ac- cent to a platform above, from whence the judges of the bull-runings or teatis held in this City (there being a space of 12 or 14 feet) awarded the prize of victory, &c. Each of the four sides contained enriched com- partments, open battlements, pinna- cles, &c. temp. Henry VI. I made a drawing from this performance just before its demolition (ruthless im- provement grinned its fate); but soon after lost it. Let the purloiner, who- ever he is, come forward, and from this drawing particularly detail the paris, and then let him quietly enjoy his treasure, if he thinks it one.

Rich octangular Conduit, standing without the burying-ground, All Saints church, Northampton.

Rich and singularly-elegant octan- gular Conduit standing in the High- street, and near the Cathedral, Wells.

Plain square Conduit on South side ditto Cathedral.

Plain oblong Conduit High-street, Glastonbury.

Small Conduit, with an open arch, in the outer vestry, York Cathedral†.

Fragments of an octangular Conduit in the interior of the Cloisters of Dur- ham Cathedral.

Square Conduit with basso relievos, in the fields, one mile South of Glou- cester‡.

I mean occasionally to speak of other Conduits, as they fall under note in my portfolios. Let me regret with Mr.

* How sadly has this picture been re- versed since that period!

† Engraved in *Antient Architecture*.

‡ Do. in do.

Fisher

Fisher the loss of the numerous works of this sort decorating the principal stations of towns, cities, monastical and castellated structures: but the noble and appropriate distinction for their erection in central situations proved their overthrow. AN ARCHITECT.

MR. URBAN, *Leicester-shire,*
March 4.

THE following lines are said to have been written by Melancthon, the celebrated reformer. I have transcribed them from a collection of Latin epigrams, printed at the end of the sixteenth century at Frankfort, on the Maine.

CLERICUS.

IN JOH. BAPTISTAM,
Herbicum Doctorem Novi Testamenti.
TALIA sed quædam prodest exempla tenere,
Non Baptista igitur prætereundus erit.
Hic Evangelium monstrato tradidit Agno,
Placatum nobis qui facit esse Deum.
Et Phariseorum taxans deliria, Ritus
Fucosos vetuit pro pietate sequi.
Justificamque Fidem docuit Jordanis ad
undam,
Et rupes gnatum jam sonuere Dei.
Sordibus humanis Lex obscurata jacebat,
Hujc etiam lucem reddidit ille suam.
Congrua descripsit Civilis munera vitæ,
Juraque militibus, judicibusque dedit.
Atque fidem jussit lucere in rebus agendis,
Notior ut fieret gloria vera Dei.
Conjugil fœcit legem, damnatque Thy-
estem,
Uxorem fratris qui rapere ausus erat.
Quare Baptistam crudelis Adultera perdit,
Qui moriens veluti victima cæsa jacet.

Take the following couplet from the same work.

In imagines conjunctas Lutheri & Philippi.

DIVISÆ his operæ, sed mens fuit unica:
pavit sapiens.

Ore Lutherus oves, flore Melancthon

MR. URBAN, *March 4.*

THE following Extract from a Report of the Committee to whom the Petition of the Court of Directors of the Sierra Leone Company was referred, as laid before the House of Commons, cannot fail of being interesting to many of your readers. M. G.

THE last Dispatches from the Colony of Sierra Leone were dated 29th October, 1806, and as these were later by many months than any information which had been received at the time of delivering the preceding statement, the substance of these Dispatches is here subjoined.

On the subject of health, the last intelligence is favourable. The soldiers are said to have experienced less sickness than before.

Cultivation, so far as respects articles of colonial consumption, had improved. Governor Ludlam observes, "Abundance of provisions is now raised in the Colony, but the farmer, especially the Muroons, cannot be prevailed on to engage in the cultivation of exportable produce." He thinks, however, that when the Colony shall acquire a character of permanence, from being placed in the hands of Government, and the Slave Trade shall be abolished, an extensive field will be opened for the advantageous employment of capital in the cultivation of the soil. The want of a regular supply of labourers forms at present the great obstacle to cultivation. There are, it is true, upwards of 400 native labourers in the Colony, who work for hire, but this supply is very far below the demand.

Governor Ludlam transmits a detailed account of a war which has subsisted for some years in the River Sherbro, about 50 miles Southward of Sierra Leone, which he has ineffectually endeavoured to terminate by his mediation, though he has produced a temporary cessation of hostilities. He states, that he had visited the parts in question, and that not less than a thousand square miles, formerly abounding with villages, are supposed to have been nearly depopulated by this war. This district used to supply Sierra Leone with many free labourers.

The population of the Colony is stated to be about 1900 persons. The births among the colonists have lately, in a small degree, exceeded the deaths.

In respect to the security of the Settlement from any attack of the natives, Governor Ludlam observes, "The natives know that there is some hazard, as well as some trouble, in attacking us; and if Freetown be secure, there is nothing to compensate for the hazard."

The Colony, however, can now hardly be said to have any enemies among the natives. He also remarks, that the town being secure, there is no probability that cultivation, though extended to a considerable distance from it, will be disturbed.

On the subject of Trade, he remarks, "that in consequence of the growing prosperity of the Settlement, there is less and less necessity for the Company's carrying on Commerce; and that the greatest part of the colonial trade has passed into the hands of the Nova Scotia Colonists, and of independent Europeans. Trade, he thinks, will not, in the long run, answer to the Company, considering the competition which they must sustain with

many

many active rivals. The Americans, he observes, begin to engross a very considerable share of the trade of the Colony; and he expresses a wish to be instructed as to the course which it would be right for him to pursue with respect to the ships of that nation, which frequently crowd the harbour of Sierra Leone.

The Colonists continue to conduct themselves with propriety; and they are stated to be much less inclined to emigrate, in order to participate in the profits of the Slave Trade, than they were at the period when the Colony experienced the pressure of war and scarcity.

Governor Ludlam gives the following account of the improvement in the character of the Maroons. "The Maroons have now been here nearly five years. Every act of violence towards one another which they committed, occurred during the first half of that period. At one time the Nova Scotians were almost afraid to work with them, because the Maroons were apt, on every petty occasion, to be pointing their muskets at them. Such a thing is not heard of now.

"Without any direct influence being used by their superiors to induce them to follow European customs, several of the younger Maroons have married, and many of their children have been baptized. Though few attend the Church, several are tolerably regular at the Methodist meeting of the Nova Scotians; and they are certainly not drawn there, at present, by any extravagancies or enthusiastic flights of preacher or people. The practice of going armed on all occasions, and of firing their muskets in town, are less off; they submit more readily to laws; they act with great propriety as Jurors, and always have done so as Constables. They seem also to be more industrious. Let it be recollected how troublesome they were in Nova Scotia, and how well they have behaved on the whole here, and no doubt can remain of their improvement."

Mr. Ludlam, after enumerating some of the causes which have impeded the beneficial influence of the Schools of the Company, observes, "Nevertheless, I am inclined to think that our schools have tended much to divide the young people of the Colony into different classes. In spite of many exceptions, and especial disappointments in those with whom most pains had been taken, I do think that those who have had the advantages of education, hold, in point of morals and manners, a different rank from others. They must be placed differently in the scale of civilization."

Of the youth who were educated in Sierra Leone. March, 1807.

this country, some appear to have fully answered the care and expense bestowed on them, and are at present usefully employed in the Colony. Others have not conducted themselves satisfactorily.

Governor Ludlam gives this general opinion of the causes of the want of success, experienced by the Company, in the prosecution of their design, in the following terms:—"Few places have met with greater discouragement; frequently the Colony has been threatened, and twice was actually attacked, by the Natives. Once it was ruined by the French; twice its own people have broken out into insurrection. When extensive commerce was carried on, the French destroyed it. When cultivation flourished, the Natives first drew away the labourers, and then drove the Settlers from their farms. Even when exempt from actual violence, the turbulence of the people, the want of fortifications, and the policy, more than the ill will, of the Natives, kept us in a state of constant disquietude and alarm. The heavy losses the Company sustained obliged it to pursue a rigid economy, under which the Colony might exist, but never flourish. No example could be set in cultivation, no improvement attempted; little intercourse kept up with neighbouring nations; knowledge of the interior could not be extended; nothing, in short, could be effected to give credit to the Settlement. It was not often that an establishment could be kept up sufficient for the most necessary purposes; add to this, the peculiar unsuitness of the main body of the people to persevere under the difficulties, and contend against the dangers of a new Settlement; and the wonder is, that the Colony exists, rather than that it has not flourished."

In speaking of the advantages to be derived from the Colony, Governor Ludlam observes:—"It should not be forgotten, that, in two or three instances, ships of war could not have fulfilled their instructions without the supplies which they received from us; also, that it was a serious question, whether it would not have been necessary to have evacuated Goree, if we had been unable to have supplied the garrison with provisions last year?"

Considerable progress had been made in executing the plan of fortifications projected by Captain Day, and defended by him to the Committee of the House of Commons, in December 1803, before which he had given evidence. The Directors, however, have reason to fear, that the expence of the works which have been undertaken has considerably exceeded

exceeded the sum of 15,000*l.* at which they were estimated; although they have endeavoured, in their letters to the Governor and Council of Sierra Leone, to confine the expenditure for fortifications as nearly as possible within that estimate.

The Directors beg leave here to state, that, in consequence of the expectation of their having soon to transfer the Civil and Military authority of the Settlement into the hands of Government, the vacancies which have arisen in their establishment abroad, have failed to be filled up for a considerable time past, and that they conceive the chief dangers to which the Colony is now likely to be exposed, to arise from this source. In particular, it has been impossible for them to provide a Governor in the place of Mr. Ludlam, who has long very reluctantly retained his office, or to supply Members of Council, at a period when it was uncertain whether the appointments would be confirmed by Government.

To the defective state of the Company's establishment abroad, may be referred some deficiency of intelligence, and some delay in making up accounts.

The Directors have been deeply sensible of the various evils arising from the state of uncertainty in which they were placed.

In 1803, they made their first application to Government on the subject of the transfer of authority, recommended by the Committee of the House of Commons; and in December 1805, they presented to the Secretary of State the first of the preceding statements. The changes in the Administration which had at that time taken place, and the urgency of public business, and other causes, occasioned a delay in bringing the subject before the Committee of Privy Council for Trade and Plantations, to whom it was referred. In September last the Committee of Privy Council stated the terms on which it appeared to their Lordships that the transfer desired by the Directors should be effected; namely, that the charter and corporate grant, with the fortifications and public buildings, and all other immoveable property belonging to the Company in their corporate capacity, should be surrendered; and that the moveable property of the Company, with the exception of naval and military stores, might remain at their own disposal; and that all grants which might have been made to individuals should be confirmed to them; and that they should continue to hold the same under His Majesty, on the terms on which they now hold them under the Company; and that the Government of the Settlement should, hereafter, be carried on in such manner as His Majesty might be pleased to direct,

Mr. URBAN,

*Wolverhampton,
March 4.*

I HOPE I shall not be thought to have broken my promise made to you, by troubling you with the following brief explanations of what I have lately written to you.

The existence of one of the books which I quoted being acknowledged, I find no other method of proving that the passage which I quoted from another is actually contained in it, than by sending it to Red Lion Passage, there to remain, with your leave, for a month after the publication of this. It will be seen, not only that Lord Castlemain asserts that James I. used to call Nov. 5 *Cecil's Holiday*, but also that he refers his antagonist Dr. Stillingfleet, for the truth of this, to the advocate whom the latter cites, Dr. Dumoulin. It is false that the pamphlet called "Important Considerations, &c." was composed or abetted by the secular priests. It was the work of the factious and intriguing William Watson, who was hanged as an accomplice in Sir Walter Raleigh's plot, after begging pardon of the Jesuits for the injuries he had done them*. The other work, called "The Jesuits' Reasons unreasonable," was written by another individual of the same kidney.

All this, however, is only incidentally mentioned. The occasion of my addressing you is truly extraordinary. It is to vindicate myself from the imputation of having foully wronged one of the most honourable as well as learned men in the kingdom. On this subject then I solemnly aver that I am totally ignorant who drew up the Report of Dr. Laurence's Speech in the House of Commons upon the Catholic Question, published by Cuthell and Martin; nevertheless, that, as far as regards the vindication of the doctrine concerning Oaths contained in my pamphlet called "The Case of Conscience," I see it agrees with the Report published by Stockdale† and the newswriters in general; and that I am

* Dodd's Church History, vol. II. 380.

† "The learned gentleman (Dr. Laurence) shewed, by a reference to the context and to the abstract nature of the cardinal virtue of Prudence, that the passage in Dr. Milner's publication so severely commented upon by the learned gentleman (Dr. Duigenan) was perfectly justifiable." Stockdale's Report, p. 292.

continued

for the expression of his Lordship's wish, that *some* of the Requisitions in the Act might be strictly complied with," would have done well, if they had acquainted the Secretary, whether or not the undertaker, whose accounts he had the trouble of "examining, and found to be kept in the most regular manner," complied now, or for a long time past, with the requisition, which in Burn's Ecclesiastical Law is numbered 4. "The Undertaker shall next cause all the printed copies to be indorsed, or marked in some convenient part, with the name of one trustee, or more, written with his own hand, and the time of signing." This was, I well remember, always complied with in the early part of my officiating, and even then signed in the name of Stevenson, however wholly neglected of late years; which omission may, perhaps with some, impeach the legality of the Brief itself, as coming in a questionable shape. Underneath I give you an abstract of the Briefs now before me, and returnable at the Easter Visitation.

1. Follisfoot fire, co. York, happened Dec. 10, 1804. Articles consumed: 416 rards of hay; 12 acres of corn; wood fit for husbandry; loss valued at 306l. to be collected through England, &c. &c. from house to house through 10 counties.

2. Thornthwaite chapel, co. York; a second collection; a former (the amount not specified) being inadequate. Charge 459l. 11s. 5½d. Limits and mode of collection the same as the former.

3. Child's Ercall Church, co. Salop. Charge 1098l. 5s. to be collected from house to house throughout England, Berwick, and part of Wales.

4. Ranton Church, co. Stafford. Charge 1016l. 17s. to be repaired, new paved and floored; a new vestry-room and gallery erected. Collection to be made from house to house throughout England, Berwick, and part of Wales.

A Brief for Adderley Church, co. Salop. dated July 18, 1802, recited the collections on three former Briefs for the same.

No. 1, dated Jan. 15, £. s. d.

1793, produced. 114 0 0

No. 2, dated July 12,

1793, produced. 127 2 11

No. 3, dated Oct. 8,

1799, produced. 72 6 3

In all 313 9 2

About 20l. less than the charges given in by the undertaker on the cash quoted by Burn for one Brief E. L.

at the Chapel,
on, March 12.

I READ satisfaction a short paper p. 104, from the Rev., respecting his very kind and efforts in promoting Vaccination among his parishioners and others who petitioned for this mild protection from a very fatal and contagious disease.

It seems he has applied the lancet to 4700 subjects, and with universal success. I request that I may be permitted to add my testimony with his. I believe I have now on different occasions administered the same protection to near 6000 subjects. I hear of no failures where Vaccination has been perfect; no fore arms; no solid proof of future bad consequences being communicated to the constitution.

On the contrary, most of my patients have been bettered in their health, and indeed none of those bad effects which are too frequently the result of the Small Pox, whether communicated by inoculation or from contagion, need to be apprehended; and that for the following causes:

The Cow-Pock is evidently a cutaneous disease; though, like other diseases of the same class, it has a slight constitutional effect. Such also is the Chicken-pox and Swine-pox, and some others. These, however, are little to be dreaded, as being perhaps never fatal in their consequences. The Measles, another of these diseases, is much more to be feared in its future effects, but none of them are equal to the horrors of the Small Pox. Now, as it is, I believe, universally admitted by all the gentlemen of real medical ability that all these cutaneous diseases, though each of them communicate nothing but themselves, yet they are found injurious according to the strength or violence of their attack, the natural constitution is, that while the Small-pox frequently is attended with great evils upon the constitution, it is scarcely possible to suppose that a disease so slight as the Cow-pock can produce the least future injury whatever. Notwithstanding this, thousands have been terrified by the false alarm that the Cow-pock entails upon the patient a variety of miserable diseases which is supposed may continue to exist to the latest period of

Now as ult upon a fa

ceiving strong signs of life in him, removed to the day, and after a short time, with care, had him restored to his senses and health, when he commenced a prosecution against the younger brother for the restoration of his property. This trial afforded great entertainment in Court, as he was, though standing forth as the living, dead in law.

(To be continued.)

MR. URBAN, March 7.

YOUR Correspondent A. p. 123, seems to consider his seeing Swallows so late as November, an extraordinary circumstance. He does not clearly specify what species they were; he says they were "birds of the species of Hirundo;" now *Hirundo* is the generic, not the specific name. If they were Chimney-swallows, *Hirundinus rustica*, it was nothing uncommon their being seen in the month of November, particularly on the Southernmost coast of Great Britain, where they have not unfrequently been seen as late as the middle of that month. I remember once seeing a large flock of these birds in the marshes between Hackney and Low Lytton as late as December 24.

It seems to me very doubtful, whether these birds quit this country in autumn, or whether they winter here; for I have several times seen one struggling and as late as Christmas, and I remember once seeing three or four, one as late as January. These individuals undoubtedly wintered in this island and there are many instances on record of their having been taken alive (though in a crippled state) out of the water during the cold months; but unfortunately, these instances have not been well authenticated. See Miscellaneous by Hon. James Barrington, p. 225.

Linnaeus was full of opinion, that these birds remained during winter under water, when he said, "*Hirundo rustica* habitat in Europæ domibus intra tectum, unaque cum orbicâ demergitur, vixque emersit*," &c.

Concerning the Swift, *Hirundo apes*, nobody can doubt long of its migration, when it is considered, that they are seen in this country scarcely four months in the year; for no one would suppose, that these birds spent 8 months out of 12.

Yours, &c. R.

MR. URBAN, March 16.

IN the course of nearly 44 years, I have had occasion to make observa-

tions on the several successive Briefs, which have been duly brought to me twice in a year, to the average number, I think, of about four each time; at least, that happens to be the exact number of the last delivery, dated Aug. 11, 1806, to be in force for one whole year from the next Michaelmas day, and no longer. It is prayed, as usual, that they may be all returned at the next Visitation, for William Stephenson of London, and Co. of Stafford. The circular Letter from the Lord Chancellor's Secretary to the Ministers and Churchwardens of the several Parishes, bearing date March 1, 1804, has been the subject of comment in your pages, and those of another periodical work. But I do not recollect, whether any of their or your correspondents remarked (what has struck me) how extraordinary has been the proportion of Briefs introduced from the county of Stafford, and those adjoining, particularly that of Salop. This has uniformly exceeded what might have been naturally expected from the superior facility of communication with the country partnership, in addition to the probable zeal of the partners to encourage applications of the kind: their share of the charge for salary for above 10,000 Briefs at 6d. each, in addition to every disbursement, amounting to above 250l. eight times in each year. Another circumstance has likewise struck me, as being, I fear, generally left to their arbitrary discretion, relative to the extents of the limits for the collection. There has always appeared a marked partiality for the Briefs from the neighbourhood of Staffordshire, in directing it to be made from house to house, throughout England, Berwick, and part of Wales; whereas that sweeping form in respect to others is, unless in extraordinary cases, reserved to some neighbouring counties, or to all market-towns. So frequent a compliance with these directions in large parishes cannot be expected, nor could it answer in any proportion to the trouble it would give. The repeated application too for second, third, and even fourth, Briefs on one case, must disappoint the petitioners, though not sufficiently to defeat the purpose of the undertakers. Whoever introduced the "complaints made by persons, who have been under the necessity of applying for Briefs," and obtained "the Lord Chancellor's directions for

* See his *Systema Naturæ*.

for the expression of his Lordship's wish, that *some* of the Requisitions in the Act might be strictly complied with," would have done well, if they had acquainted the Secretary, whether or not the undertaker, whose accounts he had the trouble of "examining, and found to be kept in the most regular manner," complied now, or for a long time past, with the requisition, which in Burn's Ecclesiastical Law is numbered 4. "The Undertaker shall next cause all the printed copies to be indorsed, or marked in some convenient part, with the name of one trustee, or more, written with his own hand, and the time of signing." This was, I well remember, always complied with in the early part of my officiating, and even then signed in the name of Stevenson, however wholly neglected of late years; which omission may, perhaps with some, impeach the legality of the Brief itself, as coming in a questionable shape. Underneath I give you an abstract of the Briefs now before me, and returnable at the Easter Visitation.

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No. 1, dated Jan. 15, £. s. d.

1799, produced. 114 0 0

No. 2, dated July 12,

1799, produced. 127 2 11

No. 3, dated Oct. 8,

1799, produced. 72 6 3

In all 313 9 2

About 20l. less than the charges given in by the undertaker on the cash given by Burn for one Brief. E. I.

at Cherry Chapel,
 March 12.

I READ satisfaction a short paper laid, p. 104, from the Review and, respecting his very kind and efforts in promoting Vaccination among his parishioners and others who petitioned for this mild protection from a very fatal and contagious disease.

It seems he has applied the lancet to 4700 subjects, and with universal success. I request that I may be permitted to add my testimony with his. I believe I have now on different occasions administered the same protection to near 6000 subjects. I hear of no failures where Vaccination has been perfect; no sore arms; no solid proof of future bad consequences being communicated to the constitution.

On the contrary, most of my patients have been bettered in their health, and indeed none of those bad effects which are too frequently the result of the Small Pox, whether communicated by inoculation or from contagion, need to be apprehended; and that for the following causes:

The Cow-Pock is evidently a cutaneous disease; though, like other diseases of the same class, it has a slight constitutional effect. Such also is the Chicken-pox and Swine-pox, and some others. These, however, are little to be dreaded, as being perhaps never fatal in their consequences. The Measles, another of these diseases, is much more to be feared in its future effects, but none of them are equal to the horrors of the Small Pox. Now, as it is, I believe, universally admitted by all the gentlemen of real medical ability that all these cutaneous diseases, though each of them communicate nothing but themselves, yet they are found injurious according to the strength or violence of their attack, the natural constitution is, that while the Small-pox frequently is attended with great evils upon the constitution, it is scarcely possible to suppose that a disease so slight as the Cow-pock can produce the least future injury whatever. Notwithstanding this, thousands have been terrified by the false alarm that the Cow-pock entails upon the patient a variety of miserable diseases which it is supposed may continue to exist to the latest period of life.

As the supposition is built upon a false theory, so also it is completely confuted.

confuted by matters of fact; Mr. Reid, and every gentleman whose benevolence has prompted them to promote this discovery, have every evidence they could have wished for or expected, that the Cow-pock, if it does any thing, absolutely produces the contrary effect. I have actually sought for and inoculated several scrophulous children, and have frequently found that afterwards a very favourable turn has been given to the disease (but still, if some through ignorance, and others through art, will insist upon it that every subsequent scrophulous disease is communicated by the Cow-pock, it is in vain to reason with them, especially when on their own side of the question a much greater average of similar diseases are entirely overlooked.

Besides this, the enemies of Vaccination are ever bringing forth their long lists of failures, collected with great assiduity, and from every quarter; whereby every idle report is produced as a matter of fact, in order to terrify the unthinking; while, taking the world at large, we may venture to assert that millions have been preserved thereby.

In my own personal practice as yet, I can continue to assert that not an instance of a single failure has been presented before me: and within the limits of my own immediate knowledge, I never recollect but three cases of supposed failure: and then the Small-pox was so light during the whole of its progress, that it appeared quite as harmless and mild as the Chicken-pox itself, and assumed very much of the nature of that disease.

It never can be expected that Nature should be perfectly correct in all her operations: failures after the Small-pox, communicated either by the lancet or by contagion, I believe, if anything, are more frequent than after the Cow-pock: but then it is not found in anywise to lessen the disease on the second attack. In short, in every point of view, they who are the most engaged in promoting the Vaccine discovery, have perpetually before them the most substantial evidence that the discovery is of the very first magnitude for the preservation of human lives from an untimely grave.

I have redeemed some vacant hours, that I might give my sentiments more at large through the medium of some of the last numbers of the Medical Journal. At present I aim at brevity,

that I might echo to the report of Mr. Reid, which through your wide-extended publication, is calculated to do an abundance of good.

Through his successful efforts it is to be hoped that others will follow his praise-worthy example: for, though many of the medical gentlemen with the greatest liberality have stood forth as the promoters of Vaccination for the public good, yet others have found it too great a sacrifice to give up the profits of what proves to them a very lucrative disease.

It has therefore ever appeared, that all such as have taken up the lancet, independent of the medical profession, with a disinterested design for the general good, have been by far the most successful in their attempts. May I hope that this hint will be the mean of calling forth many of your numerous readers to be the gratuitous Inoculators in the different places in which they reside! Mr. Reid has fully proved, that not the least degree of medical knowledge is wanting in communicating this slight infection.

By adding a few lines of instruction, I hope many may be excited to do an abundance of good.

In the application of the lancet, which should be rather stiff, though with a fine point, nothing is needed but to raise the cuticle by the slightest touch imaginable, so as not to produce the least particle of blood, and the puncture should not be larger than a pin's point. To accomplish this, the lancet must be held in an horizontal form; the vesicle arrives at its highest state of maturity about the ninth day; matter may be taken from the fifth to the ninth day, but not afterwards, when the efflorescence begins to decay. The lancet should be dipped in the vesicle every time you apply it to a patient. I have always been in the habit of applying the lancet in two places on each arm, near an inch asunder, and with universal good success.

The best indication that the disease has been effectual, may be discovered from the glands in the axilla being swollen and tender, sometimes a slight degree of fever and indisposition is felt, but of a very short duration.

If cases be doubtful, apply the lancet again; in a very little time it will prove itself, as the Cow-pock will entirely cease to operate, and only produce a very trifling pustule, scarcely the size of the head of a small pin.

The

The best way to preserve matter, is between small pieces of glass about an inch square, taken at the time when the vesicle is fit for inoculation; this should be closed and kept dry, and when used, moistened with the smallest quantity of water, so as to render it like a thin paste.

Hoping to hear on some future day of a good report of this humble attempt, I am, &c. ROWLAND HILL.

P. S. Many ladies of a respectable rank have commenced gratuitous Inoculators among the poor, and have met with abundance of success.

MR. URBAN, Bath, March 12.

I SHALL feel myself much obliged to T. A. Knight, Esq. or any other gentleman conversant with the subject, if he will inform me, whether there is any known method of propagating Apple Trees with a view to the conservation of a particular species, by direct cuttings from the parent tree.

The circumstances which lead me to make this enquiry, arose during an excursion to the Isle of Wight in the Summer of the year 1805. Arriving at Ventnor, in company with a friend who had previously made a tour of that Island some very few years before, the subsequent alterations that had taken place in the house of entertainment there, attracted his notice; and on enquiry how the Garden newly attached to it could, in so short a period, have been stocked with Apple Trees of such considerable size as were then growing; the gardener assured him, that those trees had been produced by planting entire limbs of the Apple Tree, without any other preparation than detaching them from the parent stock, and thrusting them into the ground. He explained the subject farther, by saying, that the branches of the Apple Tree are sometimes subject to swellings, forming clusters of knotty excrescences, which appearance denotes a disposition to take root; and that from branches thus circumstanced the trees in question had been produced.

The superior attraction of other pursuits led us, at the time, to neglect making minute enquiry into the species of Apple subject to this singular mode of propagation; but I do not recollect that our informer particularized any to which it exclusively applied. Of late my curiosity has been excited to investigate the truth of his assertion, by a discovery of two Apple

Trees in which there is an appearance similar to that described. These trees are standards of about six years old; from some defect during last Spring, or in the Autumn preceding, they were both headed down, leaving merely the stumps of the forked branches; they have since put out an abundance of strong shoots: in the lower part of these, but more especially at the base close to the origin of the shoot, there are clusters of irregular protuberances, which I can compare to nothing more aptly than to those unsightly swellings to which the human visage is subject, vulgarly styled carbuncles. Those around the base, by far the most prominent, are tinged with a slight rose colour. I am unable to discriminate the species of those trees, both which appear of a similar kind; but have secured cuttings from them, with a view to determine their aptitude to take root. I am aware, however, should they actually do so, my experiment will not prove a confirmation of that mode in the Isle of Wight; as these cuttings are merely shoots of one year's growth, and consequently best calculated to root, independent of any peculiarity in their growth. But should shoots of the same age taken at some future period from these trees, when free from such peculiarities, fail in the experiment, while those of the present growth are planted with success, it may be inferred, that the nodous conformation alluded to induces, in such shoots, a tendency to generate roots.

The subject of this address, though new to me, may not be so to some one of your numerous Correspondents. I shall esteem the communications of such a favour, being desirous of information connected with this mode of propagation; any that may result from my experiment shall be, at some future time, much at your service. In the interim, I am, &c. J. REDWOL.

MR. URBAN, March 21.

SOME of your Antiquarian correspondents may, perhaps, be able to satisfy the curiosity of the Reviewer in the "*British Critic*," xxvii, 649, 50, 51, with respect to the "profession called *Gregorism*;" of which it had not been his lot to hear, before Dr. Munkhouse's "*Occasional Discourses*" brought it under his consideration. From A. Wood's "*Faith Oxon.*" ii. 146, 147, it appears that Francis Gregory, D.D. published a Sermon on

Mark

Mark xiii, 37, preached before *Gregories* in the year 1678: a text truly apposite.

In the succeeding volume of the "*British Critic*," p. 564, we are told that "for our English critics very little has been attempted" by the Herculean labour of a verbal index; and that "Bishop Newton set the example in furnishing one to the *Paradise Lost*." Though the Bishop in his Preface undoubtedly intimates the pains of making indexes, he does not acknowledge his obligations to a duodecimo volume intitled "*A verbal Index to Milton's Paradise Lost*:" adapted to every Edition but the First, which was published in Ten Books only. London: sold by W. Innys and D. Browne, 1741." This volume has been ascribed to William Benson, Esq.; and has a Preface of two pages not inserted by the Bishop. Some Anecdotes of Benson are to be found in your volume for 1774, p. 562, col. 2.

The promiscuous use of the Article A and AN is amply displayed in your volume for 1787, pp. 209, 10, 11; and in p. 480 a peculiar inaccuracy of two eminent writers is noticed relative to a instead of an before a vowel. The frequent use of a instead of an before the word one by other writers might also have been mentioned.

The celebrated Philippic by the late Sir W. Jones, recorded in p. 1076 of your volume for 1805, was distinctly pointed out in p. 102 of the "*Memoirs of Professor Hunt*," 1801; where it might have been remarked that the latter was, in early life, for a few years Rector of Chelwood, in Somersetshire; and that Bishop Hopper gave him that Living." In later life Lord Macclesfield gave him that of Bix, near Henley-upon-Thames, of which he continued Rector till his death.

In 1805, p. 539, col. 2, Dr. Havter is erroneously styled bishop of Lincoln. His first See was that of Norwich, from which he was translated to London. While at Norwich, the celebrated Alban Butler, a coryphæus of the Romish Church, resided there; and, by some blunder, a cargo of Books, Crucifixes, &c. designed for him, were taken to the Bishop's Chaplain, Mr. Butler, who was greatly puzzled upon discovering the contents; and some little embarrassment ensued upon their being communicated to his Lordship. Such, however, was the report of the day, which may probably be recollected

by a few of your numerous readers.

The agreeable and informing Topographer in p. 1142-3, of the same volume, may find a full confirmation of his assertion that "Yew was a substitute for the Palm in processions, if he will recur to p. 128 of that for 1780, where a brother Antiquary has adduced positive evidence of the fact.

"*Shardaloes*" is the place meant in 1805, p. 675, col. 2, l. 56.

Yours, &c. ACADEMICUS.

INSCRIPTION on the Tomb of the late MARGRAVE OF ANSPACH, written by her Serene Highness the MARGRAVINE.

"In the year 1806,
on the 5th of January,
DIED

the most Excellent of Men—

the most Merciful Sovereign—

the best of Princes—

the most Dutiful and Affectionate Son—

the kindest Husband, and the most faithful

Friend—

CHRISTIAN CHARLES ALEXAN-

DER FREDERIC,

Margrave of Brandenburg, Anspach, and

Baireith,

Duke of Prussia,

Comte of Sayn.

His Remains are deposited in the Vault
belonging to Benham House,
in this Church.

His Widow, who had the Bliss for Fifteen Years to watch over his Virtues as his Wife, places here this Inscription, that the Living may endeavour to attain one of the many excellent Qualities that were united in his Person, and that Posterity may know that a Sovereign Prince preferred a private Life to the Pomp of Courts; and, having no Heirs to succeed to his Principalities, adopted, as his Child,

AN ENGLISH WOMAN;

Over whose Conduct, and through Life, he watched with the fondness of a Parent, till she became his Wife; and, from his high opinion of her Conduct to her Children, purchased Benham House, and made her a Present of it, together with the Park.

He expired in that Place,
to the Regret of every one who had the Honour of his Acquaintance.

Oh, Thou! whose Cares with Angels rest!
Whose gentle sway once fill'd my breast,
Whose Kindness sooth'd a Mother's Heart,
The Peace possess'd by Thee impart!
Bless'd Shade! thy radiant Smile bestow
On her whose Tears incessant flow;
Whose Life, should this sad Prayer be vain,
—Ove, alas! a Life of Pain."

ELIZABETH.

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29. *Considerations of Sir John Throckmorton, Bart.*

30. *Remarks on the "Considerations" of Sir John Throckmorton, Bart. arising from the Debates in Parliament on the Petition of the Irish Roman Catholics. By John Coker, Esq. of Bicester, in the County of Oxford; addressed to the Freeholders of that County.*

WE shall review both these articles together, as the former contains no argument that is not answered and exposed in the latter.

"To the Freeholders of the County of Oxford

GENTLEMEN, When the Irish Roman Catholics presented their Petition to Parliament, praying that persons of that persuasion might be admitted as members of the Legislature; and to fill the principal appointments in the Government of these realms, it appeared to me, from the experience of ages, to be a measure of such a pernicious tendency, that I thought every person interested in the welfare of this country was bound to resist it by every constitutional means in his power. I therefore conceived a wish to join with my brother Freeholders of the county of Oxford in laying our sentiments before Parliament, in opposition to the petition of the Irish Roman Catholics. The Sheriff of the County, in compliance with the request of the Magistrates assembled at the Quarter sessions, called us together for the purpose of taking this matter into consideration; at which meeting a petition in opposition to that of the Roman Catholics was proposed, which was adopted by the Meeting, and presented to Parliament. It has since been publicly suggested, that, if any activity had been exerted, the result of that Meeting would have been different from what it was. No one can speak positively as to the effect of an experiment that may not have been tried; but I never will believe, till I am convinced by experience, that the Freeholders of Oxfordshire are either indifferent about the security of the Constitution in Church and State, with which they are blessed, or insensible to the mischiefs that would result to that Constitution from the compliance with the wishes of the Irish Roman Catholics. Should they, at any future time, renew their application; you will then have another opportunity of declaring your sentiments upon the subject; and if you shall be of opinion, that the admission of Roman Catholics into the Legislature, and into the principal appointments in the Government of your Country, would be injurious to its welfare and security, you are bound, by your duty to that Country,

GENT. MAG. March, 1807.

to oppose and to resist it. And, on the other hand, if you are convinced that no such mischiefs would arise from the measure proposed by the Roman Catholics, you are bound, in justice to them, to support and to promote it. Whenever the occasion happens, I am perfectly convinced, you will discharge your duty with firmness and with justice; and I am confident you will give me credit when I assure you, that on this and all other occasions I have no wish but that your conduct shall be such as will be most honourable to yourselves and most beneficial to your Country. I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your most obedient and humble servant,

JOHN COKER.

Bicester, April 10, 1806."

"After the very able and ample discussion which the subject of the Petition of the Irish Roman Catholics had so lately received in Parliament; and after the solemn and decisive declaration there of the opinion of the Nation, by to great a majority of both its Houses; it might have been expected that the question would have been suffered to rest for some time at least, and that the friends of that petition would have been restrained by prudence, if not by respect, from bringing the consideration of it again forward at a time when the effect of that decision was still so fresh in the mind of the publick. But a gentleman of the Roman Catholic persuasion, highly respectable both for his rank and for his character, has thought otherwise, and has again challenged a controversy upon that decided subject. As, however, I entirely agree with that gentleman, when he says, 'that no question that has come before Parliament has at any time been more fully laid open, and that the publick on both sides of the water is enlightened,' I should not have felt it necessary to have taken any notice of his publication, if he had not thought fit to introduce into it the mention of some particular occurrences, and some allusions relating to those occurrences, of a very strong and personal nature. Under those circumstances, however, I shall take the liberty of submitting to the publick some remarks on the Honourable Baronet's Considerations; in executing which, I do not think it necessary for me to enter so minutely or so much at length into the subject as he has done; though I shall, besides the particular circumstances before alluded to, take notice of such other parts of his publication as appear to me to have any claim to attention, either on account of their peculiarity or their novelty." (pp. 1, 2.)

"To the concluding position of the Honourable Baronet, that the Roman Catholic

tholic Religion 'adopts its forms and discipline to all gradations of Governments,' I shall oppose a subsequent passage in his Considerations: 'It is really laughable (says he), in this season of man's existence, to hear even Legislators talk as if they seriously believed that Religion had any thing to do with Politicks and the Administrations of Government.' (p. 9.)

"The Honourable Baronet then proceeds to state and to consider the prejudices (as he calls them) that have ever existed in an Englishman's mind against Popery. But if the Honourable Baronet will permit me to substitute, in the place of prejudices, the more appropriate appellation of unfavourable impressions and opinions, I think that no man can read the History of this Country without finding the most ample grounds upon which those opinions are founded. I should not, however, have dwelt upon this passage if it had not contained the following assertion: 'There is (says the Honourable Baronet) in an Englishman a rooted horror of the thing called Popery (and which by-the-by we have disclaimed).' It appears to me, from the best authorities, that the true definition of Popery is, the Religion of the Church of Rome. If the Honourable Baronet has taken the oath that was framed for the Roman Catholics in the year 1791, which from a subsequent passage in the Considerations I conclude he has done, he has certainly disclaimed the temporal jurisdiction of the Pope in these realms, and some of the most objectionable tenets of the Church of Rome; and I am most perfectly ready, with the Reverend Prelate whom the Honourable Baronet afterwards quotes, to give him implicit credit for the sincerity of his disclaimer; though some subsequent publications and assertions, both by laymen and ecclesiastics of the Roman Catholic Body, strongly denying the validity of such disclaimer, have afforded much cause for perplexity and embarrassment even to the most liberal minds. Yet admitting, as I do, the sincerity of the Honourable Baronet's disclaimer, still, as he now acknowledges the spiritual authority of the Pope, he cannot, I should apprehend, be said to have disclaimed Popery; and when he afterwards disclaims all undue attachment to any foreign jurisdiction, I presume he does not mean to disclaim the spiritual jurisdiction of the Pope." (pp. 11, 12.)

"The Honourable Baronet then states it to be highly unaccountable that the University of Oxford should always have shewn such a repugnance to the claims of the Roman Catholics. 'When we were (says the Honourable Baronet) Jacobites together, together took the side of passive

obedience and non-resistance, together bowed our knees and drank success to the good old cause, still they did not love us.' And he concludes that paragraph with the expression of 'a hope for better things now principles are changed, and a Bentinck occupies the seat of chancellor.' If there ever was a time when the University of Oxford did, in common with the Roman Catholics, profess the abject doctrines of passive obedience and non-resistance, I think it must be to the credit of the present members of that University, that they have renounced their shares of those doctrines, and have left to the Roman Catholics the entire possession of them. But I confess I do not exactly see the force of the argument, that because the University of Oxford did not love the Roman Catholics, even when they had some principles in common, that therefore they should love them now, when that community of principles no longer exists." (pp. 17, 18.)

"The Honourable Baronet then concludes his paragraph as follows: 'On some future occasion, therefore, when we may deem it proper to apply to Parliament for a farther redress of grievances, will it be too much to hope that the University of Oxford, not from any love to us, which we do not expect, but from a feeling of gratitude to benefactors, will whisper to them words of fortitude, of peace, and of good will.' It is with feelings of pride and gratitude I state, that for twenty years of my life I was a fellow of one of the colleges particularized by the Honourable Baronet, namely, of New College, whose founder was the revered William of Wykham. And as I must be conscious that my success at that place proceeded principally from the circumstance of my being of the founder's kindred, I must also be conscious that I ought to feel, and I trust I do feel, the most grateful remembrance of my benefactor and relation. But I do most explicitly avow, I do not consider it as a necessary proof of such gratitude that I should adopt, or even encourage, any erroneous opinions that might have prevailed in the religion of my founder, even if those errors had not proceeded, which I am confident they did, from the darkness of the times in which he lived. So far from it, I consider it one of the greatest, and indeed the greatest benefit that has flowed from his bounty to others and to myself, that, by the promotion of science, and the cultivation of the human reason, he has furnished the means of dissipating the dark clouds of superstition and error, and of establishing

ing a system of truth and of purity." (pp. 20, 21.)

"The least allowance of toleration is that of being suffered to deliver your sentiments upon a subject in which even the welfare of your Country is interested; and yet that is an indulgence which the Honourable Baronet seems very unwilling to allow to those who have not the good fortune to think with him upon this occasion. The supporters of the Roman Catholic cause are *argumentative, luminous, convincing, impressive, and indignantly triumphant*; whilst the conduct of their opponents, who I will venture to say were as little influenced by any factious or dishonourable spirit, is nothing better than *cavils and ungenerous opposition*. Nor can I here avoid taking particular notice of the conduct of the Honourable Baronet towards an illustrious character, the late Lord Chancellor of Ireland. This noble Lord, in addition to the claims to respect which arise from a most unsullied reputation and a most incorruptible integrity, had the farther one of having been, upon a former occasion, instrumental in procuring for the Roman Catholics such relaxation of the disadvantages to which they were liable as he thought consistent with the security of the State. And yet this very person, when afterwards acting from the purest motives of duty, is treated with acrimony, disrespect, and reproach. Let the friends of the Roman Catholics form their judgment from this, what they may expect if they shall ultimately fail to gratify those Roman Catholics to the full extent of their wishes." (pp. 26, 27.)

"The Honourable Baronet then gives a description of the religion of what he calls the low Irish; which, if it is any thing resembling the description he gives of it, may be truly said to be what he calls it, *a strange assemblage*.' And then, after expressing some doubts of the impressive power of the reformed religion, and stating, as a fact, that the Established Church was daily losing ground, he concludes thus: '*Doctrines not enforced by palks, energy, and the aid of imagery, take but a slender hold of the mind; and of an Irish mind, I am confident, take no hold at all.*' Upon what authority the Honourable Baronet rests this assertion of the inefficacy of the Christian Religion without the aid of imagery, I confess I do not know; but this I will venture to assert, without any fear of being contradicted, that it is not warranted either by the precepts or practice of its Divine Author, or of those who were immediately delegated by him to teach and to propagate it. On the contrary, it appears to me to be utterly subversive of the character of that religion, which I have always understood to be dis-

tinguished by its spiritual purity and total independence of every thing material or sensual. And perhaps, amongst all the causes of the decline of true devotion, no one could be produced that has had a more mischievous effect than that of drawing the mind from the immediate intercourse with the Deity, and fixing it on external and material objects; which, not being of a nature to preserve and enforce respect, in time become objects of that indifference and contempt which are too easily transferred to the religion itself. And if the Honourable Baronet would enquire into the grounds of those secessions from the Established Church, of which he speaks, he would not derive from them much proof in support of his argument; as he would find that they proceeded from the opinion that we had retained too much, and not too little, of the practices and ceremonies of the Church of Rome." (pp. 28, 29.)

'*May I now be allowed (says the Honourable Baronet) to express my firm conviction? Were a hundred Catholics, Irish and English, were many more admitted into Parliament, were the 658 members all of that persuasion, every thing that is valuable in the laws and constitution of the country would be lodged in perfect safety in their hands.*' "In the expression of this conviction, the Honourable Baronet must either mean, that the Protestant reformed religion constitutes no valuable part of the present constitution of this country, or that it would be perfectly safe under the power and controul of a Roman Catholic Parliament. To which of these two propositions the Honourable Baronet requires us to give our concurrence, does not exactly appear; but I think he cannot have conceived very highly of our understanding if he thinks it possible that we should concur with him in either of them. To what period of our history he would refer us, for the purpose of grounding our confidence upon this assertion, I cannot guess; but I will engage to produce a hundred, each of which shall be sufficient to contradict and to refute it." (pp. 31, 32.)

'*It is really laughable (goes on the Honourable Baronet), in this season of man's existence, to hear even Legislators talk as if they seriously believed that Religion had any thing to do with Politics, or the Administration of Governments.*' "If the Honourable Baronet, on the one hand, seriously thinks it to be really laughable that Religion is considered as having at present any thing to do with the Administration of Governments, I, on the other hand, seriously think it lamentable that any person could be found to entertain and to advance so dangerous a position.

tion. And I feel a sincere satisfaction in being able to rescue the Honourable Baronet from such an imputation, and from the best authority, I mean his own. The reader will recollect, that I very early laid before him a passage in the Honourable Baronet's Considerations, in which he stated it to be one of the merits of the Roman Catholic Religion, that it adapted itself to all the gradations of Government; which must mean, if it means any thing, that it tends to promote the effect of every form of Government. And in a subsequent part of his work the Honourable Baronet thus expresses himself: 'Thus, in Catholic countries, monarchical and republican, as the general tenor of the laws is made habitually conformable to the religion, so is the discipline or the external administration of religion adapted, and in some sense modified by the laws and regulations of the State. Without such arrangement they could not mutually aid each other, and collision and not union would be the consequence.' 'If the position, that Religion has nothing to do with the Administration of Governments, would appear extraordinary as coming from any one, how much more so would it appear as coming from a professor of the Christian Religion? 'Render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's,' was our Saviour's compendious and impressive mode of pointing out to his Disciples their duties to the Governments under which they lived; and St Paul so frequently and so forcibly recommends to his followers the performance of all their civil duties, and most especially of those which relate to their governors, that he clearly thought it one of the important offices of the religion which he was appointed to teach. Nor can any one reflect for a moment without being convinced that there is not a situation or character in life to which the influence of Religion can fail to extend itself. I will go farther, and will contend that every Government will unavoidably take a considerable part of its character from the religion that prevails in the country subject to that Government. It is from hence that I impute, in a great measure, the freedom of the British Constitution to the liberal and rational system of the Protestant Religion; and it is also from hence that I impute, in a great degree, the arbitrary forms of Government in the countries in which the Roman Catholic Religion prevails, to the influence of the principles of the Church of Rome. Nor can I think the Honourable Baronet very fortunate in producing Shaftesbury and Bolingbroke as proofs that Governments may be conducted without the influence of Religion; as the first of them was a traitor to his

Country, by advising his Sovereign to violate its Constitution, and the other still more so, by conspiring with its enemies to overthrow its Government; and should there be a man in the present or any other Administration not remarkable for his attention to any religious institution, I will venture to say he will not be found to be the most distinguished either by the soundness or steadiness of his moral or political principles." (pp. 35—37.)

'The narrowness of our intellect' (goes on the Honourable Baronet) *which the supposition* (meaning the supposition last remarked upon) *evinces, can be accounted for only by the narrow limits of the island, with which the mind in its operations sympathises, and which cuts us off from all free communication with a more improved and wiser world.* "One cannot but lament that so acute an observer as the Honourable Baronet should have formed so unfavourable an estimate of the properties of his country, and of the character of his countrymen. This is the second instance he has given of it; and in a subsequent part of his Considerations he introduces a sarcasm that was leveled against this Country by its most malignant and unprincipled enemy. 'The appellation of Nation Bouiquiere' (says he) *was not without some reason applied.* It must be truly mortifying to the people of this island to discover, by the means of the extraordinary sagacity of the Honourable Baronet, that the circumstance which they had for ages been foolishly considering as a great advantage to them, has all the time only had the effect of contracting their understanding, and of degrading them in the scale of nations." (pp. 37, 38.)

"I confess I am one of those who do not think that the restrictions imposed on the Roman Catholics imply any stigma of a disgraceful or ignominious nature. That they should admit, in so material an article as their Religion, a foreign authority, is a circumstance unfortunate for their Country, and may form a sufficient cause for excluding them from any share in its Government. But, as I am persuaded that they act from a sincere conviction of their judgment, I see nothing in it to which disgrace attaches; and I think the Honourable Baronet himself must be satisfied that such is the feeling of the public mind upon the subject; for, in another part of his work he says (when speaking of the English Roman Catholics, who are liable to the same restriction-), 'We naturally fall into the general mass, and, since the repeal of the most obnoxious statutes, have been permitted to live unmolested, and, as our characters and conduct seemed to re-

lected even and obvious that these

these qualifications do not proceed from principles that imply disgrace; for, by the existing laws of this country, no one who has less than 600*l.* a year can sit in Parliament for a county; nor any one who has less than 200*l.* a year can sit in Parliament in general; nor can any freeholder, having less than 40*g.* a year, vote for a representative of a county; and by these restrictions more persons are in England but off from the elective and representative franchise than probably would equal the whole amount of the population of Ireland; and yet we hear of no murmurings or complaints amongst them of degradation or slavery. I am aware it may be said, that in one of these cases a man is incapacitated for his opinions, and in the other for his want of property; but if that want of property was not considered as having an influence on his opinions, there would be no pretence for the restriction; therefore, in principle the cases bear a strong resemblance." (pp. 40, 41, 42.)

"The Honourable Baronet then proceeds to give, at some length, the History of the Origin and Establishment of the Oaths of Supremacy and Declaration against Transubstantiation. Through the whole of his detail I do not think it necessary to follow him; but shall content myself with observing, generally, that it furnishes the most decisive proof of the constant conviction, by which the Legislature of this country has been actuated, of the mischiefs arising to the State from the principles and conduct of the Roman Catholics, and of the necessity of providing new securities, as the Roman Catholics contrived to evade the former ones. Thus when it was found that they evaded the effect of the Oath of Supremacy by what they considered its ambiguous import, the Legislature had recourse to the Declaration against Transubstantiation. And here I shall advert to a position that occurs frequently in the course of the Honourable Baronet's Considerations, and more particularly in the following passage: '*Let it not be said, that it is the refusal of the Oath of Supremacy alone that consigns the Catholics to his state of degradation; he believes in transubstantiation, in the invocation of saints, in the sacrifice of the mass, and he refuses to take the Sacrament according to the usage of the Church of England; and for this he is excluded from offices, and in part from any seat in Parliament.*' But, with great deference to the Honourable Baronet, I think it may be clearly proved that he is not excluded either from offices or a seat in Parliament because he believes in transubstantiation or in the other points that he has particularized; but that these are as proofs of his

being of that description of person who acknowledges the spiritual supremacy of a foreign authority; which constitutes the real ground of the objection. And therefore, when the Honourable Baronet, afterwards speaking of this Declaration, thus expresses himself, '*It plainly enough says, that he who takes it is not a Roman Catholic, but does it give any other security?*' he admits that it gives the security for which it was designed." (pp. 44, 45, 46.)

"The King has been required to swear, and has sworn, that he will, to the utmost of his power, maintain the reformed Protestant Religion as by law established. It appears to me that the King has, by these words, bound himself to maintain, to the utmost of his power (which are not useless words), some precise and settled Establishment of Religion, and not only not to consent to any alteration of it, but not to any measure that in its nature had a tendency to produce an alteration of it; for, had it been intended that he should have had the power of consenting to any alteration, the expression would have been '*is or shall be by law established*;' but the present words are precise, and expressive of something established and settled; and indeed if any other construction is put upon this part of the oath, it seems to me that it might as well have been entirely omitted, and that it would have been quite sufficient for him to have sworn generally that he would have observed the laws. Now that a highly honourable mind should, under such circumstances, entertain some scruples, whether, if he consented to the admission of Roman Catholics into Parliament, which possesses a considerable power and controul over the ecclesiastical affairs of the reformed Protestant Religion; or whether, if he consented to their appointment to the great offices of state, in which situation they would be his advisers in ecclesiastical matters, and in the nomination to bishopricks and the other principal appointments in the reformed Protestant Church, would be maintaining, to the utmost of his power, that reformed Protestant Religion, seems to me so very reasonable, that I rather wonder how any one can look on the subject and not be struck with the force of those scruples." (pp. 48, 49.)

"The Honourable Baronet then proceeds to observe at some length on the Union of Scotland with England; and attempts to draw from the proceedings on that occasion some parallel in favour of the present claims of the Irish Roman Catholics: and he also, for the same purpose, produces the instances of Canada and Corsica, in which the power of Government

vernment had been entrusted to persons of the Roman Catholic persuasion. In remarking upon this passage I shall briefly answer, that, at the time when Queen Anne took the Coronation Oath as Queen of England, the kingdom of Scotland formed no part of the dominions appendant to that crown; and of course was not included in the effect of that oath. And when she, as Queen of Scotland, consented to the regulations relating to religion in that country, alluded to by the Honourable Baronet, they were in confirmation of the established religion of that country, and confined in their effects to that country alone. And at the Union between England and Scotland no alteration whatever was made in the laws of England which then existed for the security and protection of the reformed Protestant Religion within that realm. And, lastly, I shall observe, that, from that time to the present, every Scotsman, before he can sit in Parliament, or hold an office of trust in this country, must take the same oaths as are required from an Englishman upon the same occasions. Now let us try the parallel. At the time when his present Majesty took his Coronation Oath, Ireland formed a part of the dominions appendant to the crown of England, and was therefore included in the effect of that oath. The alteration now proposed is repugnant to the religion then established in Ireland; and if the prayer of the petition of the Roman Catholics was acceded to, the Irish Roman Catholics would sit in Parliament and hold places of trust in this country without giving that security for the maintenance of the reformed Protestant Religion that every Englishman is obliged, under the same circumstances, to give. I trust I need not say more to shew that there is no great analogy between the two cases. With respect to Canada and Corsica the answer is, that they formed no part of the King's dominions at the time of taking his Coronation Oath; that, being acquired by conquest, they were regulated by the principles that in general govern such cases; and those regulations were confined in their operation to their own internal governments: and unless the Honourable Baronet can shew that a Canadian or a Corsican can sit in the Parliament of these kingdoms, or hold an office of trust in either of them, without taking the oaths required of the Roman Catholics in this country, he does not seem to me to have brought his case very near his point." (pp. 57—59.)

"The Honourable Baronet then animadverts on a passage in the speech of the late Attorney-general, who there professes, that if he lived in a Roman Catho-

lic country he should endeavour to promote the influence of the Protestant Religion. 'From what school (says the Honourable Baronet) such maxims were drawn I know not; but I am confident they never disgraced the lectures of any Roman Catholic professor.' It appears to me that the Honourable Baronet has reproached this profession of the late Attorney-general with more asperity than the occasion required; and I am rather afraid that the assertion of the Honourable Baronet, with respect to the practice of the Roman Catholics in this particular, will not be found to be precisely correct. The Honourable Baronet has himself furnished us with a document which may tend to throw some light on the subject. The document to which I allude is the extract from the oath taken by every Roman Catholic bishop, stated in another part of the Honourable Baronet's Considerations; and in which the bishop swears, *that he will, from that hour forward, be faithful and obedient to St. Peter, and to the Holy Church of Rome, and to his lord the Pope, and his successors canonically entering; that the Papacy of Rome, the rules of the Holy Fathers, and the regalities of St. Peter, he will keep, maintain, and defend against all men; that the rights, privileges, and authorities of the Roman Church, and of the Pope, and of his successors, he will cause to be conferred, defended, augmented, and promoted.* Now I need not tell my reader, that one of the rights and authorities claimed by the Church of Rome is an authority over the whole Christian Church; and I think here is a pretty strong instance of a person engaging, under the solemn obligation of an oath, to extend that authority to the utmost of his power; and I trust I shall not be told that a bishop is not a professor. 'Tis true,' the Honourable Baronet goes on to say, 'let us have no more of this;' but such expression must itself be considered as a confirmation, not a denial, of the present existence of it." (pp. 63, 66.)

"The Honourable Baronet then proceeds to consider the spiritual power of the Church of Rome, and the state of that power in these times; and in the course of those considerations he alludes to the coronation of Buonaparte by the present Pope. That a person calling himself Christ's Vicegerent on Earth, and who would persuade us that he is guided in his conduct by the influence of the Divine Spirit, should be induced to put a crown upon the head of a man who but a very short time before had n publicly, most solemnly, and in his Divine Majesty's name, disclaimed religion, is an instance of the most unbecoming and of office to be paralleled in

in the history of the world. Upon this occurrence the Honourable Baronet observes in the following manner: *'The coronation of the French Emperor, which we so severely censured, was not, I believe, a voluntary act; and I can discover nothing in it, the circumstances of the times, the known policy of the Roman Court, and its utter inability to refuse what was imperiously demanded, duly considered, that should provoke any other feelings than pity or of absolute indifference.'* Now when I recollect that the Honourable Baronet professes the highest reverence for the spiritual authority of the Romish Bishop, and that he has submitted to all the privations of which he complains, in a great measure out of respect to that spiritual authority, and then hear him declare that whether, under any circumstances, that Romish Bishop exercises his high function with a due regard to the sacred character of it, or whether he degrades it by the grossest prostitution of it, is a matter of absolute indifference, I confess I am at a loss to understand the Honourable Baronet's feelings. But, however indifferent this event may appear to the Honourable Baronet, I cannot think it a matter of absolute indifference in the consideration of the present question; and I would ask any Englishman, if he would wish to see any part of the Government of this Country in the hands of those who acknowledge the authority of a person who shews himself so ready to prostitute his power to the most inveterate and unprincipled enemy an Englishman ever had? But if any one should still have doubts upon this subject, let him consider attentively the following passage in the Honourable Baronet's Considerations: *'But it is plain (says he) that the Pope is dependent on the will of a despot, who, as it shall seem good to him, will direct what influence he may still possess to aid the accomplishment of his own plans, whether of ambition or hostility.'* A passage which, in my judgment, contains ample reasons why the Honourable Baronet should renounce the authority of the Pope, and why we should object to their having a share in the Government of the Country who continue to acknowledge it." (pp. 67—69.)

"The Honourable Baronet then proceeds to pronounce a strong panegyric on the character of Mr. Fox; on whom he is not contented to bestow the great quality of consistency in common with others, but he has gone the length of ascribing for him even an exclusive claim to that high distinction. Every one who has given any attention to the public conduct of Mr. Fox, has observed, that the great talents which he has always displayed, are, to

build his pretensions to the favourable opinion of the publick, has been a zealous attachment to the privileges of the people, and their claim to a share in the government of their country. It has been Mr. Fox's fate, during very far the greatest part of his political life, to have been in a systematical Opposition to the Administration of the Government; in which situation he has been more employed in opposing the measures of others than in bringing forward measures of his own choice; nevertheless, he has had opportunities sufficient to furnish us with some grounds on which we may form our opinions of the real disposition of his mind upon the points before alluded to." (pp. 70, 71.)

"Nor do I think it at all inapplicable to the present enquiry to mention a circumstance, which, though I am aware I differ from great authorities, appears to me to be of considerable weight; I mean the appointment of the Chief Justice of the King's Bench to be a member of the Cabinet; which I understand, and I believe every body understands, to be that select part of the Privy Council which is regularly and constantly consulted and advised with on matters of the public government. If there is any value in that boasted palladium of the British Constitution, the liberty of the press, it must be, that it affords to the people of this country the means of discussing with freedom the conduct of their governors. Let us then see in what a situation a man now stands who shall take upon himself to exercise that valuable privilege. He is liable, in the first place, to have an information filed against him, without the intervention of a Grand Jury, by the Attorney-general, of whom it is no offence to say, that he is too much connected with the Government to be an impartial person; and he is then liable to be tried by a Judge who may not only have concurred in, but may have actually been the author, of the measures which he has been discussing. Is this that anxious attention to the privileges of the people, and to the pure administration of justice, that should have been expected from the object of the Honourable Baronet's encomium?" (pp. 72, 73.)

"I shall now mention another occurrence in Mr. Fox's life, which appears to me to be of importance towards the decision of that gentleman's attachment to the great cause of Freedom. Mr. Fox, without any public character, or any of those necessities which enjoin the intercourse of Governments of different descriptions, took the first opportunity of going to France, to court the smiles and the friendship of a man who had carried arbitrary

arbitrary power to a greater pitch in that country than almost any of the worst tyrants of former ages; and with some circumstances of character not distinguishable from them; and who at that time sat in triumph amidst the ruins of the Constitution, which the same Mr. Fox had declared to be 'the most stupendous fabric of human wisdom.' What the Honourable Baronet may discover in this occurrence of Mr. Fox's life to support his exclusive claim to consistency, and his attachment to 'the cause of Liberty all over the world,' which he is so fond of professing, I confess I am at a loss to guess. Let every one, however, from these circumstances, form their own judgment as to the sincerity of Mr. Fox's regard for the privileges of the people; and whether he is, or is not, inclined to arbitrary power in matters of government. With respect to the circumstance of Mr. Fox's being called, as the Honourable Baronet expresses it, '*with one voice to aid the Government of the State*,' I shall only say, that, unless the conduct of Mr. Fox in place is very much the reverse, upon many points, from the conduct of Mr. Fox out of place; and, more particularly, unless Mr. Fox shall divest himself of those impressions which have seemed hitherto to have rendered him so insensible to the designs of our most inveterate and unprincipled enemy, I can see nothing in his appointment to power that holds out any matter of satisfaction to myself, or of congratulation to my Country." (pp. 75—77.)

"I shall now state shortly, but distinctly, the grounds upon which I apprehend the restrictions and disabilities to which the Roman Catholics are subject, are to be justified and defended. It is contended, that, though it is the duty of every Constitution to extend as much as possible its benefits equally to all those who live under it, yet it is also the duty of every Constitution to create such regulations and restrictions as shall be found necessary for the security and welfare of the Community, though by such restrictions certain individuals may be excluded from some of the benefits which in general result from that Constitution. And that such power of creating restrictions is more particularly necessary with respect to those persons to whom the government of the community is to be entrusted; that it is particularly expedient to exclude from the government of a country persons entertaining principles and acknowledging the influence of authorities foreign and repugnant to the principles of the Constitution of that country. That the Roman Catholics, by acknowledging the spiritual authority of the Pope in

matters of their religion, the influence of which must extend itself to their temporal concerns, and in the present instance has been clearly proved to do, are rendered unfit to be entrusted with any share in the government of this country, to the Constitution of which the admission of that authority is repugnant and hostile. That it is a maxim, founded in wisdom and established by experience, that the Church and the State must be connected, and that their interests are so interwoven, that the one could not be shaken without endangering the other. That the Roman Catholics in the matters of their Church are not at all connected with the State, but are totally distinct and independent of it. That, as the King of this country must, by the subsisting laws, be a Protestant, and conduct his government upon Protestant principles, nothing could be more incongruous with respect to him, nor more absurd with respect to its object, than that he should have advisers of a religion repugnant and hostile to that by the principles of which he is to guide his conduct. That the mischiefs which would result from the admission of persons of different religious persuasions into the administration of an arbitrary government would result, in a much greater degree, from the same practice in a government of a popular form. That the attempt to unite Protestants and Roman Catholics in the Government of this Country has been found, upon repeated experience, not only impracticable but productive of all the mischiefs that can arise from divided and distracted councils; and, lastly, that it appears, from the experience of all ages and countries, that the effect of the principles of the Church of Rome, and of the influence of its Ecclesiastics, have a tendency to the promotion of arbitrary power, and are inconsistent with the principles of a free Constitution. These are some of the grounds on which the restrictions complained of are defended; and which a person of more ability than myself might have set forth more fully and more forcibly." (pp. 77—79.)

31. *A Sermon, occasioned by the Decease of the Rev. Thomas Towle, B. D. on Dec. 2, in the 83d Year of his Age; preached at Aldermanbury Postern, by William Kingibury, M.A.: and the Address delivered at the Interment in Bunhill Burial Ground, Dec. 10, by John Kello. Published by the Request of many Friends.*

AFTER the ample character given of this good man in our last volume, p. 1178, nothing remains to add of his life and conversation, to the account subjoined to this sermon (from Philip. i. 20, 21),

l. 20, 21), but that, after having been, for a series of twenty years, afflicted with one of the most cruel diseases to which human Nature is liable, he was *twenty-one months* confined to his bed, because (to use his own *expression*) in a recumbent posture he suffered a less degree of pain than in any other position, for his anguish was without intermission day and night. But what extreme torture he must sometimes necessarily have endured could never be imagined by those who loved him best, and felt most for him, till after he was happily delivered from all pain; for, since his death has been extracted a single stone of uncommonly large dimensions and weight, and sharpened, in some parts, with very rough protuberances, and measuring three inches in length, five inches in circumference in the *largest* part, and weighing three ounces one dram.—His valuable library was this month sold by Messieurs King and Lochée.

32. *An Address to Methodists, and to all other honest Christians, who conscientiously secede from the Church of England.* By the Rev. W. Cockburn, M.A. Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, and Christian Advocate in that University.

THE Christian Advocate, agreeably to the will of Mr. Hulse, the founder of his office, comprehends, under the general name of METHODISTS, all Protestant Christians in this kingdom who separate from the Communion of the Church of England, being unable to ascertain with accuracy in what respects they differ from each other, or what precisely constitutes a Methodist. Indeed it would be no easy matter, even for a member of their several societies, or, more properly, a follower of their preachers, to define their sentiments, as they have no regular or systematic profession of them, nor have reduced their tenets into any regular form beyond the extemporaneous ebullitions of their ministers, who here regularly educated or versed in little more than the vulgar tongue. Of the original Methodists, the older, under Wesley, were Arminians; those under Whitfield, Calvinists. The distinguishing principles of Methodism are, saluancy by faith in Jesus Christ; peaceable, and in some cases instantaneous, conversion; and an assurance of reconciliation to God, with which they say

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the new birth, or being born again, is inseparably attended. The *New Methodist* Connexion, among the followers of Wesley, separated from the original Methodists in 1797, charging them with having formed an hierarchy, or priestly corporation; and they therefore attempted to establish every part of their church government on popular principles, and profess to unite, as much as possible, the ministers and people in every department of it. At the Conference, or Yearly Meeting, no person, who is not a travelling preacher, has ever been suffered to enter as a member of it. The old attachment of the Methodists to the Established Church, which originated with Mr. Wesley, and was cherished by him and many of the preachers by all possible means, and also the dislike to these sentiments in many others of the preachers, and of the societies, were never-failing subjects of contention. The receiving or not receiving the Lord's Supper in the Established Church was long continued as the criterion of Methodistical zeal or disaffection. The Jumpers work themselves up to praise God and Christ by frantic indecent leaping; which practice began in the West about 1760. The Universalists hold the final restoration of all men when Christ shall have delivered up his mediatorial kingdom to his Father. The Rellian Universalists hold the last doctrine with some variations; the Destructionists hold the final destruction of the wicked after having suffered the punishment due to their crimes. The Sabbatarians, as Baptists, who contend for the seventh day as the Sabbath. Such are the sects of Dissenters distinct from the Presbyterians, Independents, and Baptists, as described in Mr. Evans's Sketch of all Religions. If there are any subdivisions, they are not easily definable; and in five different parishes one might meet with five different meetings, the worshippers in which are too illiterate, or their ideas too indistinct, to be able to define the principles on which they separate, or the tenets they profess. Mr. C. censures all these various separations as breaking and destroying the *unity* of the Christian Body, and giving, on that account, an advantage to the infidels and adversaries of Revelation. "Few Dissenters, still fewer Methodists, object to the Doctrines of the Church of England. The three great

great obstacles to union are, our mode of church government, using set forms of prayer instead of extemporaneous effusions, and the forbidding any men to officiate in the church who have not been regularly examined and approved, and commissioned by those who are in authority." To these three great points he at present confines himself, and handles each with arguments equally weighty and judicious.

33. *A Defence of the Established Protestant Faith: A Sermon, preached in the Parish Church of St. Mary, Newington-Butts, in the County of Surrey, October 19, 1806, being the Sunday following the Interment of the late Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of St. Asaph; with an Appendix, containing a Sketch of the Life of the Bishop. By Robert Dickinson, Curate and Lecturer. Published at the Request of the Congregation.*

THE third verse of the Epistle of Jude is improved in the exhortation of this discourse, which is illustrated by notes, which might have been rendered more conspicuous by printing them at the bottom of the page. From this we extracted the Memoirs of the late Prelate in our last volume, pp. 1057—1059; corrected, in some particulars, by his successor in Hertfordshire, p. 1096.

At the end of the discourse is this just and pointed remark: "Clergymen who live by the Church and preach against it may be considered as enemies to the Ecclesiastical and Civil State, and rebels to their God. The late Edward Evanston was turned out of the Church by the inhabitants of Tewkesbury for a less offence than what was lately committed in a sermon preached at an Archdeacon's Visitation." See our vol. LXXVI. p. 1046.

34. *The English Liturgy a Form of sound Words: A Sermon, delivered in the Parish Churches of St. Benet, Gracechurch Street, St. Mary Stoke Newington, and St. Mary Islington. By George Gaskin, D. D. Rector of St. Benet, Gracechurch Street, and of Stoke Newington, and Lecturer of Islington.*

THE Doctor, exhorting his hearers, in the words of St. Paul, 1 Tim. ii. 1, &c. to hold fast the form of sound words, proceeds to shew that the Liturgy is such a form, in virtue of its being constructed according to the best models of Christian Antiquity, and as it includes all things requisite to the

orderly administration of the Sacraments, and the most edifying public performance of its other divine services; of its implying that the Church whose Liturgy it is, is of an Apostolical constitution, and in consideration that it affixes and inculcates the pure and genuine fundamental doctrines of Christianity.

35. *The Unity of the Christian Body stated: A Sermon, preached in Lambeth Chapel, April 28, 1805, at the Consecration of the Right Reverend Henry Bathurst, LL. D. Lord Bishop of Norwich, and published at the Command of his Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury. By Richard Proffer, D. D. Prebendary of Durham. (Continued from vol. LXXVI. p. 1041.)*

HAVING been censured by one of Mr. Urban's Correspondents, whom we consider as a Clergyman of the Diocese of London, for studiously going out of our way, in our Review of a Charge delivered by the Prelate who is the subject of the present discourse, we take this opportunity of declaring, that only the firmness of our attachment to the Established Church, which, as expressed in the text, Eph. iv. 13. 16, is "the body fitly joined together and compacted under Christ the head," led us to wish that the Representative of that head would maintain the unity and purity of the body, which is violated and stained by the conduct of such characters among its ministers and professors, which it seemed impossible the worthy and by no means superannuated Diocesan in question should be unacquainted with. We are not the less emboldened to represent to his Lordship the notorious conduct of one of his Clergy, and his appointment by one of the Archdeacons to preach before an Assembly of Clergy not devoid of piety or learning; such a glaring insult to the Christian Religion as ought to call forth his appointer to contradict in the strongest terms, by a public answer delivered at Paul's cross, if that scene of apology for Christianity subsisted. Here we *shall*, for here we *must*, rest the matter; and refer to the account we have already given of the present discourse, which is composed to ascertain the exactness of the Christianity, the harmony, the bar with one another and subsequence

36. *Two Sermons, preached before the Corps of Somerset Place Volunteers, on Wednesday, October 19, 1803, the Day appointed by his Majesty's Royal Proclamation for a General Fast, and on the Presentation of their Colours by Lady Hammond, on Thursday, October 27, 1803; with a Prayer used on the latter Occasion.* By James Davidson, D. D. Rector of Buttermere, Wilts, and Chaplain to the Right Hon. Baroness Forrester.

COMPREHEND the usual arguments, properly urged.

37. *Reflections on the recent Extension of the Powers of their Lordships the Bishops, tending to determine how far they are consistent with the Principles of the Constitution, the Union with Scotland, and the Coronation Oath, and to estimate their probable Influence on the Prelacy, the Church, the Clergy, and the Kingdom at large.*

THE instances of complaint alledged by this writer are,

1. That the Bishops have power to impose on an incumbent, without his nomination, and even against his will, any curate whom he may have been driven by unavoidable necessity to employ for a short period, or under a limited contract, and even though, in the ordinary functions of his ministry, he may be so far from standing in need of such assistance, that it may be the greatest incumbrance to him. This, however, is subject to an appeal to the Archbishop of the province, to be determined in a summary manner.

2. That the Bishop may appoint to any curate any stipend not exceeding 75*l.*; and where the incumbent does not reside four months in the year at least, the use of the parsonage-house, or 15*l.* per annum in lieu—though the living may not be equal in value. In

our opinion, these clauses are intended to compel the Clergy to residence, or to give up livings which they cannot afford to serve by curates. The cause of the appeal must be understood to be determinate, and known to the appellant; so that the power of licensing non-residents, as well as that of enforcing residence, and nearly all the other powers in this act, large as they are, are justly entrusted to the Bishop. For who else could be competent to understand the discipline of the Church of England—how then is the character and

Diocesans are not to be compared with those of a Gardiner, a Bonner, and a Laud. There is, therefore, no apprehension of the Clergy being detached from the State because the enforcing of their duty is strengthened in the hands of their Spiritual Overseers, as the appellation of Bishop originally signifies; not to mention that, before this apprehension is raised and propagated, some proofs, however few, should be alledged in support of it. The writer is aware of this objection, but answers it by a more objectionable argument—that this moderation, observed now for several years, is a blind for the wish to have the powers more enlarged. This is such an objection, that it is time to dismiss the subject, the handling of which is avowedly taken from “The Edinburgh Review.”

38. *Observations, addressed to the Publick, in particular to the Grand Juries of these Dominions.*

TO the exertions of the Judges and the Clergy, in their repeated Charges and Discourses, the Author calls upon the Grand Juries to add theirs, to preserve the remains of a sense of Religion among us; and on the Parliament, as keeper of the public purse, to proportion the increase of Churches to that of population, or in any shape to promote or support the Established Religion of the Country. Want of resolution and inclination deaden all concern for reformation and amendment. Even the power given to the Bishops for that purpose, complained of in the last article, is here noticed as too feebly exerted. The neglect of Sunday, and of the instruction of the lower class in the first principles of Religion, are but parts of the Reform recommended to the Grand Juries as their immediate province. Large extracts are made from Mr. Colquhoun's excellent treatises; and these “Observations” are well worthy the attention of those who compose Grand Juries and Society at large. The subjects proposed to the consideration of Grand Juries are thus enumerated, pp. 71, 72, n.: “The insufficiency of the laws to restrain immorality; and the growing evils of adultery and cohabitation without marriage. The defects and heterogeneous mixts of laws, which render them, in many instances, unintelligible and insufficient, by being easily and frequently evaded, and by the punishment

ment being disproportioned to the crimes, so ably defined by Mr. Colquhoun's treatise. The want of *correct* laws, by a general revision and simplification of the whole. The highly criminal and improper conduct pursued in contested elections for members to serve in Parliament, which, from the force of their example and immoral tendency, cannot but be considered as a *prime source* of crimes of every description. The want of due and proper superintendence of our seminaries of learning and schools of education of both sexes and of every denomination. The inattention paid to customary oaths. The want of due solemnity in administering oaths. Improper management of tithes. Want of churches and parsonage-houses. Farming the poor. Immoral representations exhibited in our public theatres. Immoral publications and prints. Masquerades, lotteries, and all kinds of gaming. Private theatricals. The disgraceful practice of men exposing their wives for sale at Smithfield and other markets. But, above all, the apparent indifference and neglect of the Established Religion and its duties, and of the duties of Society in general."

39. *A Discourse, occasioned by the Death of the Right Honourable Charles-James Fox; delivered at the Unitarian Chapel in Essex Street, October 12, 1806. By Thomas Belsham.*

THE text, 2 Sam. xvi. 23, strongly represents the estimation in which Mr. F. was held by the preacher and his friends. "The late Sir George Savile, Dr. John Jebb, the learned Solicitor-general, John Lee, Esq. men whose names would do credit to any cause, and who were all of them the public and personal friends of Mr. Fox, were regular attendants upon the Unitarian worship in Essex-street from the time when the Chapel was first opened, in 1774, by the author's venerable predecessor, till the time of their decease." (p. 8.) Mr. B. honestly avows his apprehension that "the hopes of mankind (that is, of the English Unitarian Dissenters) were too highly elevated, and too much confidence was placed in human sagacity and power. Nothing was thought too great or too good to expect from those counsels which were 'as if a man enquired at the Oracle of God.'" (p. 30.) It may, however, fairly be doubted how far the conduct of the ancient and modern Counsellors agreed. The one was characterized as giving good ad-

vice to his party; and when, by the Providence of God, it was disappointed, he did not remain in silent indifference to public affairs, like the modern Counsellor, nor take the opportunity of the first transient peace to go and study the secrets of the French Revolution, and imbibe its principles, in order to clog the measures of Government, without proposing better; and, as he lived in political opposition, so also in religious, like the rest of his party; he put himself out of the way of continuing his opposition to Government—whereas Ahitophel went and hanged himself.

40. *A Sermon, preached in the Purish Church of St. Lawrence Jewry, before the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, &c. on the 29th of September, 1806, before the Election of a Mayor. By the Rev. Andrew Hatt, Chaplain to his Lordship.*

TEXT, Psalm xlv. 15. Both the Jewish and Christian Histories furnish sufficient examples to illustrate the importance of piety and virtue to public happiness. The character of the late mayor, James Shaw, Esq. and the consequent election of him unanimously to represent the City of London in Parliament, are striking proofs of the merit and reward of such conduct.

41. *The beneficial Effects of the Christian Temper on Domestic Happiness.*

INTENDED as a Supplement to the Bishop of London's "Beneficial Effects of Christianity on the Temporal Concerns of Mankind," and pursued through the several relations of parents and children, brothers and sisters, wife and husband; the importance of humility; a summary of the Christian character; Christian conduct under injury and oppression; and the Christian's view of death.

42. *Memoirs of a Female Tagrant; written by Herself. With Illustrations.*

(Continued from p. 49.)

TOO much cannot be said against the tendency of this narrative of a wretched abandoned woman, held up for encouragement for a wicked life by the hope and chance of transient conversion to the cause of *aroused* Methodism; the preachings of which that, both of field's; tury. refq

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of any other denomination, it is apprehended, cannot be denied; while their distinguishing tenets differ more from each other than either party is conceived to differ from the Church of England, or from a great majority of the Dissenters. Can the success which they have had in common be rationally imputed to other means than the simplicity of their address and the energy of their zeal? "Many a time," says this female, "have I narrowly escaped being entirely ruined by wicked men; but, as the Lord always gave me a strong aversion to the very name of a common prostitute, so He, and He alone, kept me from becoming one so early. All my villainy since then (for which I desire ever to lie in the dust before Him, and for which I trust He hath given me true repentance) is only known to Him and my own conscience; yet, blessed be His name, He kept me from ever becoming one of that base character; and to Him may I be helped to ascribe all the glory." Here is a strong proof of the force of deception in words. When a girl she cohabited with a gipsy sinner; and continued in that sinful state more than a year, though she knew his affections were fixed on another, a near relation and a married person. Such conduct, she since learned, is not uncommon among these people; but, as she was young and inexperienced, it so grieved her that it nearly cost her her life. She a second time met her old companion the gipsy, with whom she had cohabited, and he again got her into his company. Then she was claimed by another man, who had fallen in love with her, but with whom she did not then cohabit, and thought she never would till they could be married, only remaining with his mother and sister for company. To her grief and shame she confesses it, notwithstanding all her resolutions, she became pregnant by him, and obliged to turn ballad-singer. The son of a hop-picker now became attached to her, and swore he would kill her if she did not promise to marry him. She was reasoned out of her first attachment, and the letters from the father of the child intercepted; and on this account she was the more easily persuaded to cohabit with one whom she believed to love her and her infant, of which his mother was remarkably fond. Still she refused to marry him, the child ill afterwards, and she saw no evil

in it. When she and the father of the child afterwards met, "after some altercation and mutual upbraiding, he told me, that as he knew I had been so ill used by his sister, he would freely forgive all that was past, on condition that I would promise to leave the other man, and wait for him till his time was up, which he hoped would not be long, when he would marry me. I believe I promised, and again joined company with his mother, his sister having gone, since I parted with them, to cohabit with a man that had a wife and children. Thus the who treated me with so much contempt fell herself into a still greater snare; but I hope the Lord gave her true repentance, for I had the pleasure to hear, afterwards, that she had broken that connexion, and associated with the Methodists. The other young man went to London, and died there of the small pox; and I have good ground to believe that his mother became a serious Christian, for, when she heard I was converted from my sinful course, she came to see and nursed me when lying-in, and we had some sweet conversation together. Oh that we may all meet round the throne of everlasting mercy!" In this manner are these wretched creatures drawn into a series of sinning and repenting by a canting jargon; and their teachers sanction their mockery of God; as if he were "a son of man, that he should repent."—"A wonderful and horrible thing is committed in the land. The prophets prophesy falsely, and the priests bear rule by their means, and my people love to have it so; but what will ye do in the end thereof?" Jer. v. 30, 31.

"John Saxby, the father of my child, came home as soon as his regiment was disembodied; he took me from his mother, and said that we should be married as soon as we had a convenient opportunity. This, however, did not soon occur; for sometimes we abode at places where the Clergy refused to marry travellers, and at other times we had not money enough to discharge the expences. I am sorry to say that this continued to be our state till I had two more children. At length I began to see the evil of it, and insisted on separating if we were not married. He did not promise to be the best of husbands; but he was not willing to part with me; so, hearing that the Rev. Mr. N——n, who was curate of Olney, would not object to

to marry us, we went there, and were married Jan. 3, 1771." She applied for cure of deafness to a famous doctor at Dallington, near Northampton, who, as the editor says, "was infamous for blasphemy, and either imagined or wished others to believe that he dealt with the Devil." After settling at Stony Stratford, and *praying* that if she bred again she might have twins, she "returned to her evil practices; and to obscene jests, filthy ribaldry, and profane swearing, was grossly addicted." Being upbraided by a female neighbour with never attending any place of worship, not being able to hear at church, she was induced to go to a meeting-house, where she could hear standing on the pulpit-stairs; but still continued unreclaimed till she met with "Alleine's Alarm for unconverted Sinners;" which title, the editor says, "tends to impede its general usefulness, and might properly be exchanged for that of 'A serious Address on the Subject of Conversion.'" At length Mr. Wesley's preachers came to the town; and, as their discourses were leveled to my capacity, there I fixed."—"I was greatly discouraged by severe domestic trials, which I then thought would not have been suffered to befall me if I was a child of God."—"How inconsistent," says Mr. G. "is such an inference from temporal afflictions with the tenor of the Holy Scriptures! Its frequency demonstrates only the strength of impressions that are made by present and sensible objects compared with those which are derived from what is visionary and futile." How vain this argument, which is by Enthusiasts abused to take off the mind from the necessary duties arising from temporal objects and considerations, and turn the head with spiritual ravings! He has pronounced upon her conversion, while he cannot help advertising his readers, that, in some degree, he "apprehends enthusiasm was mingled with true piety; and is aware that feelings very similar to some of those here described have been evinced by persons who afterwards relapsed into sin, and died without affording satisfactory proofs of repentance; the circumstances of what happened to her when she first attended a Methodist preacher are particularly referred to by this remark. In the writer's inference, from a strong impression of a passage of Scripture she was evidently mistaken. But, what-

ever portion of uncertainty, or even of delusion, may appear in such instances, they cannot reasonably be regarded as derogating from the solid piety which she exercised throughout the remainder of her life. Without resembling her in this respect, it is in vain for any one to indulge a hope respecting eternity, or a prospect of a permanent comfort in this world. It is evident that religion was, to the writer of this narrative, the source of consolation, peace, and joy, amidst complicated afflictions. As such, it is recommended to us in the Scriptures; and such it is found to be at this day by those who bring it to the test of personal experience, by committing their souls to God in well-doing." This is a great concession from persons of Mr. G's sentiments; but we contend that this Enthusiasm is fed by the tutoring of such teachers, who teach their followers to repeat words without meaning, and buoy themselves up with doctrines without meaning—empty sounds instead of genuine effects; while true Christianity delights in calm and unostentatious practice, not encouraging mankind to be *as wicked as they can*, in order that they may be saved; affronting the Almighty God by mocking his goodness, and ensnaring his creatures by wilful misrepresentations of his attributes. How can Mr. G. censure the phrase of "not living on frames and feelings" as a canning excuse for insensibility, indifference, and indolence in religion, and not perceive the large proportion of "canting" jargon in the Narrative he was editing? But, till Ministers are regenerated from Cant to Common Sense, what hope is there that Enthusiasm, call it by the name of Methodism, or the more specious and prevailing one of "Evangelical Preaching," will subside? If our readers have not had enough of these fallacies, we might serve up the conversion of this good woman's ignorant and debauched husband by her and Mr. T—t's advice, and wrestling with God in prayer, and Mr. G's reflection, "in very few instances, probably, are the evidences of repentance on a death-bed so clear and satisfactory as in this case." The Narrative ends abruptly with his death, that of her son, and her adventures afterwards, and those of her worthless, un- by children of both sexes.

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pleasure to reflecting readers, not so much to detect the delusion of the party, as to expose the aggravated weakness of a regular and educated Christian Minister, who has suffered himself to be seduced by the opinions of such teachers as he feels ashamed to name at length (Mr. T—t, who all of a sudden lost most of his hearers, and had a call into another part of the country, and this *after* his meeting-house at Stony Stratford was *enlarged*; Mr. T. H—ll—d, Mr. H—, Mr. U— of London, Mr. J. B— and Mr. St—n—n, both vicars of Olney). It is astonishing how sensible and even learned men can lend their aid to the utterance of such children's play, we had almost said, not unfrequently knowing them to be forged. But if regular Dissenting Ministers will assume Tabernacle frames, and assume the character of Itinerant Preachers, what better can be expected than that, under their countenance, the hand of man will not only be against his neighbour, but against himself? For, when they can fancy a God ready to forgive, and a Saviour to expiate, every sin, what is to stop them?

43. *A Translation of a Fragment of the Eighteenth Book of Polybius, discovered in the Monastery of St. Laura, on Mount Athos. By the Count D——. A new Edition, revised, corrected, and augmented by the Author; and rendered into English from the French Version, marked edited in London, 1806.*

A FICTION, to represent the ambition, policy, conduct, and designs of Buonaparte, his Machiavelian craft and oppressive tyranny, under the character of Flaminius and his generals, "by a striking and just comparison, to develope the dangerous views of the Corsican Usurper, and to guard the Nation against the delusions of a policy which, under the semblance of peace, aims at nothing less than our total destruction." The scene is laid in the debates at the Court of Antiochus, to whom Philip had sent ambassadors, soliciting a confederacy against the Romans.

war so long as it is necessary for our defence. We are in a situation which admits only of a choice of evils. That war is an evil, and a grievous one too, is indisputable; but that peace, in the present state of things, would be a far greater evil, is a truth which reason and experience combine to establish. To exchange war for peace, under such circumstances, would be an act of frenzy deserving of the ruin of which, in all human probability, it would be speedily productive." . . . "A danger to which we are more exposed is that of being at length wearied out and disheartened. We must not suffer ourselves to be wearied out by any length of contest; we must not be disheartened by any failure of efforts; we must not be induced, by any temporary or partial success, to relax our exertions for permanent security; and what, after so long an enjoyment of prosperity may be more difficult than all the rest, we must resolve cheerfully to submit to whatever privations so severe a struggle for all that is dear to us may render necessary." Mr. B. guards us against *luxury, amusement, and dissipation*. To the increase of theatres we might add that of public and royal buildings, and the demolition of old venerable mansions as unfit for present manners. He observes, that "the most guilty and depraved of the Continental Nations have been selected as the scourge of the rest. This distinction, however, denotes no favour to profligate France, which, even in the midst of its successes, has already experienced sufferings hitherto unequalled by those of other Nations. But its agency is not expired; its work is not accomplished. It therefore, though itself enslaved, though pressed down by the galling yoke of a ferocious Usurper, goes on conquering, and perhaps still to conquer, little thinking that the very triumphs in which it glories, besides riveting its own chains, may ultimately prove the means of still severer punishment to itself than any which it has been the instrument of inflicting on neighbouring Countries. The religious and moral state of Great Britain will be found to correspond, in a most remarkable manner, with its political situation, that is, with its wonderful preservation, hitherto, from that ruin in which so many great and powerful Nations have been involved, and with the deep and incalculable interest which

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44. *A dispassionate Enquiry into the best Means of National Safety. By John Bowles, Esq.*

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is nevertheless possesses in the misfortunes of Europe. For, not only is this Country far less depraved than its neighbours on the Continent, but it still retains a portion of religious and moral excellence, which, if seasonably called forth into active exertion, is capable of proving the means of reformation. To this difference between ourselves and the people of other Christian countries may we not, without presumption, ascribe our preservation, *thus far*, from the calamities with which, more or less, almost every other Nation has been visited? Let us not, however, deceive or flatter ourselves, but consider these calamities as a merciful warning to us."

"Upon a closer inspection it will be found that the external polish which we have received serves only to cover a fouler mass of internal pollution; nay, that our refinement in manners, which is so much insisted on as denoting an improvement in morals, having been in a great degree the effect of luxury, and being accompanied, as it certainly is, with a relaxation of moral principle, has really contributed to the progress of vice by concealing its deformities, until at length, instead of turning from it with disgust, we are induced to regard it with complacency, and even to plead in its favour." . . . "The indecent appearance of a female performer in the Elysian fields in the Opera-house, endured without any visible mark of disapprobation by an assemblage of the highest rank and fashion in the country, till the repetition of it was forbidden by the Lord Chamberlain, and the bathing of men of all descriptions directly under the windows of the marine parade at Brighthelmston, and in sight of the female spectators at the windows or on the parade, are tests whereby to judge rightly of the genuineness of those claims to delicacy and refinement which the present age is forward to advance. If farther proof were wanting of the gross profligacy of our manners, it would be found in the proceedings of our criminal courts, which are frequently employed in cases of so shocking a nature as to be unfit to be reported to the publick *."

* Yet, notwithstanding the precaution of the Judges, such trials, collected from different assizes, have crept into print, and are publicly exposed to sale at the

While our Methodistical teachers palm upon us the experiences of the lowest class, and their pretended conversions from breaches of the divine and moral laws, suited to their own class, or rather to that which they are encouraged in by the abolition of those teachers, they are afraid to notice the enormities of the higher class, which perhaps do not fall under their notice, or are not admitted into *their* confessionalies. Reformation is only to be begun and effected by the higher classes, by their example and admonitions, promoting the cause of Religion and Morality, making Adultery (the most pernicious vice that can exist) by the laws of England punishable as a crime, which at present it is not*; and the crime of keeping a brothel, and distributing obscene books and prints, more within the reach of the Law. Of the mischiefs inseparable from the neglect of interference, on the part of the Legislature, the sale of Sunday news-papers affords a memorable proof. They are printed on Sunday in a private room, but the sale of them is a public act. They are now 12 in number; and the number of papers sold each Sunday is upwards of 25,000; and the number of men and boys employed in printing and distributing them is about 1000; and the revenue received from them 20,000l. a year: a sum which would be most extravagantly purchased at the expense of the public morals even if it were a net produce. But it may be doubted whether the revenue be really a gainer, the sale of papers published on Fridays and Saturdays having decreased, in one instance, from 7000 to 500. Every sale of a Sunday paper (to say nothing of the printing) is a violation of the Sabbath, and a breach of the law of the land. An Act of Parliament, brought in to restrain it, was exploded.

45. *Preparation for Death, and the Parable of the Sower: Two Sermons, by the late Rev. W. Alphonfus Gunn, Curate of St. Mary Woolnoth, Lecturer of St. Mary Somerset, &c. Taken in Short Hand, by a Friend.*

SPECIMENS of what is called Evangelical Preaching, extemporary house of a person who is licensed to publish the trials at the

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and plain to vulgarity and ridicule; not such language as the first Preachers of the Gospel and the Founder of our holy Religion adopted, but an off-hand, fluent repetition of doctrines and texts, founded on positive and peremptory assertions, alarming and striking for the moment, but impressing no longer than the audience stare, and presently change that attention for a laugh—a sad misapprehension of energy and simplicity of the Founder and first Propagators of our holy Religion.

46. *The Stranger in America: containing Observations, made during a long Residence in that Country, on the Genius, Manners, and Customs of the People of the United States; with biographical Particulars of Public Characters; Hints and Facts relative to the Arts, Sciences, Commerce, Agriculture, Manufactures, Emigration, and the Slave Trade.* By Charles William Janson, Esq. late of the State of Rhode Island, Counsellor at Law. Illustrated by 12 Engravings.

RESERVING our opinion of the general merits of this publication till we have had more leisure to examine it with attention; we shall, for the present, only introduce *The Stranger* by an interesting extract from his Preface.

“Though the Americans declaim so loudly in favour of liberty and equality, yet no where are those terms more unworthily prostituted. That equality, the establishment of which was a favourite object of the revolutionary Republicans of France, is still the idol of the mob of the United States. The meanest plebeian would be quite ungovernable, did he barely suspect you of harbouring the idea that he was inadmissible to equal rank with the best informed of his fellow-citizens. Hence you are accosted by people of the lowest description with familiarity, and answered with carelessness. This, it is obvious, cannot be a very enviable state of society for a person educated in European notions of the decorum necessary to be observed in civilized life.—With such chimerical ideas of liberty, the degradation of the slaves, and the large proportion of their numbers to that of the white population, in some parts of the American Republick, must form a striking contrast in the mind of every reflecting reader. It will be seen with horror, that the cruelties practised on this unfortunate race in that land of freedom can scarcely be exceeded in the West India islands. That this state of things cannot be of long duration must be evident to the most super-
Geor. Mag. 6. March, 1807.

ficial observer; and accordingly it appears, that very just apprehensions begin already to be entertained on this subject in the American States. The principle of the trade in human flesh is too horrible, even for those most deeply interested in it to defend; however they may value its profits, they cannot possibly withstand the conviction of its injustice. It is rather a singular circumstance, that the last discussion at which the Author was present, in the House of Representatives, in the city of Washington, related to this abominable traffick; and that, on his first entering the House of Commons after his return to London, he there heard an interesting and animated debate on the same subject. The eyes of Governments appear to be opened to a serious consideration of the mischiefs which the prosecution of the Slave Trade must, sooner or later, entail on the regions to which its influence extends; but whether the present be a seasonable moment for its suppression by the Administration of Britain, he does not attempt to decide.—America, however, labours under none of the embarrassments which an implacable Enemy has found means to throw in the way of the commerce of England. The question under the consideration of Congress last year was, the propriety of imposing a tax on imported slaves, till an entire stop is put to the nefarious traffick, which, by a provisional act, passed some years since, will take place in 1808. Though no one can be a more decided advocate for an amelioration of the condition of these wretched blacks than the Author, yet he is convinced that their Emancipation would be attended with imminent danger, as he has endeavoured to shew in the subsequent pages treating of South Carolina. Some evil even attended the manumission of the slaves of the late General Washington. The Author has frequently heard the measure reprobated in the neighbourhood of Mount Vernon, where he died. With a great part of them, liberty was prostituted to the purposes of licentiousness, which was supported by plunder. Many robberies were committed at this time, and great mischief done to the Negroes still in bondage; who, doubtless, were anxious to participate in the outrages and idleness committed and indulged in by their free brethren.

“About one half of the people are Roman Catholics. In Virginia, the Methodists bawl out their tenets with the greatest success amongst the lower orders of people. They are said to do great mischief among the slaves, whom they receive into their congregation, and place among the most select part of their white brethren.

brethren. They certainly terrify the uninformed Negroes; and, in many instances, serve to aggravate the hardships of their situations, by disordering their minds. In the Carolinas, 'Religion is at a very low ebb.' The Sundays are there passed in riot and drunkenness; and the Negroes indulge uncontrolled in tumultuous sports and licentiousness. At night they prowls about, stealing wherever they find opportunity, at the risk of a severe flogging in the morning."

"The Author has been at some pains to unfold the prospects that await the European Emigrant in America. On this subject he is qualified to speak, not only from his own experience, but from that of many other persons, whose delusive hopes have terminated in disappointment. He has endeavoured to expose the knavery of American land-holders, and to show the fallacy of all that native writers have advanced relative to the facility and small expence of forming an establishment in the Western regions of the Republick. The history of the Author's friend, Mr. Gilpin, furnishes a striking and melancholy example to such as repair to the new world on agricultural speculations."

One more extract shall be given:

"The climate of the Province of Maine, like almost every other part of the United States, is unfavourable to the English constitution. To strangers, the heat in the Summer is almost insupportable; while the severity of Winter is scarcely to be endured. The Spring and Autumn are, certainly, delightful; the month of November, which is proverbially fatal to Englishmen, is, in America, one of the most delightful in the year. The sun has then declined to such a point, that his rays diffuse a most comfortable temperature, the frosts of Winter being no farther advanced than to act as a bracer to the relaxed constitution. In this month I could, without the least inconvenience, pass the whole day, from morning until sun-set, either in the active sports of the field, or seated upon the rocks, angling for the various species of fish with which the coast of New England abounds."

47. *The Panorama for Youth.* By Mary Sterndale. In Two Volumes.

NOTWITHSTANDING the very many books which, for the last ten years, have been written, by persons of different degrees of talent, and of both sexes, for the amusement and instruction of the tender and plastic mind, most of them were either too infantile or too difficult, too much below, or too much above, the intellect of those for whose use they were intended.

With all due praise, however, as to the merit of good intention of each of the juvenile Mentors, and with all the distinction justly claimed by many who, like Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Barbauld, have employed great abilities in the service of the rising generation, adapting their tales and stories so judiciously as to accommodate the inhabitants of the nursery and schools, there still seemed wanting something which might be recommended to parents and governors, who might wish that the early impressions received by their innocent offspring, or their pupils, should be taken from *Nature*; and this, we conceive, has now been done, with great ingenuity and perfect knowledge of the juvenile character, by Mrs. Sterndale: and, as she truly observes, there will require no apology for her not having diversified her characters by the introduction of Vice. The reason which the fair Author has assigned for this demonstrates a virtuous mind, as well as a truly delicate way of thinking. But her own words can alone do justice to her motives. "Could (says the Author, with great purity of expression as well as thought) her wishes guard the young and innocent from the contagion of Vice on the varied stage of life as she has avoided painting its hateful features on her canvas, how would she rejoice! But at least she will not accelerate their acquaintance with the worst view of human nature; for, at whatever season it presents its hateful mien, it will be then, alas! too soon." On this chaste and charming principle every page of her "Panorama of Youth" is constructed; and therefore we should withhold a part of our duty, not only from the Author but from the Publick, were we not to recommend the volumes under consideration, as admirably calculated to promote every innocent pleasure, without fear of polluting the improving (and consequently most important) part of Society.

49. *Observations on Indigestion: in which is satisfactorily shown the Efficacy of Specacuan in retarding this, as well as its connected Train of Complaints peculiar to the Decline of Life.* Translated from the French Memoir of Mr. Daubenton, Member of the R. Med. Soc. Paris.

IT has been long and well known that the efficacy of this valuable root is not confined to its emetic quality only.

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We have ever considered that some of its virtues are still unknown; and we can, from the experience of many years, recommend to the notice of the medical practitioner the great advantage that will frequently follow its use in doses of from two to four or five grains twice a day in the hectic fever, accompanied with cough and inflammation of the lungs, beginning consumption. The Editor of this little pamphlet, as well as its Author, deserve our thanks for having published another good quality it possesses, and which we hope the Physicians of this country will confirm.

49. *Admission of Papists to hold certain Commissions in the Army, &c. The Substance of Mr. Deputy Birch's Speech in Common Council, March 5, 1807.*

WITH the characteristic energy which distinguishes the very learned Deputy, again he takes the field (see vol. LXXV. p. 735); and, armed with the impregnable buckler of the Coronation Oath, levels the torrent of his eloquence against a measure which he deprecates, as "subversive of the fundamental principles of the Constitution of this Country as established at the glorious Revolution of 1688, and in its consequences threatening immediate danger to the Protestant interest, and the peace, order, and security, of the British Empire."

"Look," says Mr. Birch, "to the profession of the Romanists at this day; hear their teachers, observe their intemperance. 'The religious principles of Roman Catholics being unchangeable, they are applicable to all times,' says Dr. Troy; and 'if any one says, or pretends to intimate, that the modern Roman Catholics differ in one iota from their ancestors, he either deceives himself, or wishes to deceive others. And that '*semper eadem*' is emphatically descriptive of their Religion' is asserted by Mr. Plewden, one of their Laity. Who then shall presume to say they are changed in sentiment or conduct? The power only is wanting, to give both their antient exercise. Changed! altered! more moderate! As well may you expect that the blessed sunshine of Heaven, in the ordinary course of nature, shall purge the Ocean of her salt, change the property of minerals, or chase from noxious drugs and poisonous herbs their baneful qualities; as soon may you expect that *swathing* will calm the fury of the tiger, as to suppose that any kindness will pluck from the relentless spirit of Popery that unextinguishable enmity it bears to a Protestant Government, which is the very essence of vitality of their principles and

practice; for, recollect, that till they are supreme, they will never be satisfied. No, my Lord, the change is not with *them*, but with *ourselves*—our Principles are relaxed, our veneration for the Protestant cause is weakened, our *indifference* in matters of Religion daily increasing. We begin to discover that the age which secured our blessings and happiness was dark and uninformed; and that the age in which we are disposed to put all to the hazard which the blood of our ancestors procured is improved and enlightened in the state of society, in liberality of sentiment, and in civilized confidence."

"Suffer but the Romish Priesthood, under the sanction and security of Law, to get admission into your Camps and Fleets, and they will soon instruct you how to know the difference between an Establishment and a precarious Toleration. *Præcipitis olivæ!* Let them but gain that point, and it will be their turn to grant, and ours to ask; and you will become the Petitioners in vain for a Toleration which they never yet granted to any sect on earth where they had power."

As he approaches towards a conclusion, the worthy Deputy (*tam Marti quam Mercurio*), actuated by his military feelings, observes, that "the eccentric and uncertain quarter where the proposition originates is from one who, with a cold and discouraging sneer, has shed a destructive chill on the energy of the Country, has paralyzed the arms of thousands, and almost broken the spirit of a system which was the Country's faithful and sure defence."

The Deputy's motion was rendered of no avail by the introduction of a previous question, which was carried by a majority of about 3 to 2; a circumstance not surprising when it is considered that there are, in most public bodies, a variety of Societies indignant at the restraints imposed by the *Test Act*, and who, however differing among themselves, form a regular phalanx on every question that affects the Established Church.

* * * For a Review of Mr. Williams's Essay "On the Climate of Great Britain," see that by VERUMUS, LXXVI. 1094.

We really are sorry that we cannot comply with the wishes of our "New Correspondent;" but, with many good lines, what would our Readers think of such rhyme as *Salters and mariners?*

G. V. requests, from any Correspondent who may be in possession of authentic documents, a List of the English Knights who settled in Ireland temp. Henry II.

SU LA MORTE

DEL

GENERAL PAOLI,

*Accaduta li 5 di questo mese, all' età sua
d'anni 83 incirca.*

PAOLI, al Ciel volasti, ove fra' Santi
Eroi de lor Patria hai già la fede:
Virtù, Beneficenza, e pura Fede
Scorte ti furo al Creator davanti!

Ma noi quà giù versiamo amari pianti
Che il viso tuo benigno non si vede;
Nè s'ode il dir soave, che procede
D'un Regno dal Rettor per anni tanti!
Cefica, il tuo buon Padre, Anglia,
l'Amico,

Più non vedrai, nè di lui più sereno
Uomo in averia, od in propizia forte!
L'alte virtù tue, che qui t'indico,
Mortal, imita, e imprimi nel tuo seno,
Se lo brami veder dopo la morte!

LEUCIPPO EGINE'O, P. A.
Londra, li 8 Febrajo, 1807.

*** A Translation is requested.

OCCIDIT mea chara Pancharilla,
Occidit mea lux, meumque fidus;
Et nunc per vacuas domos silentium
Comes pallidulis vagatur umbris.

Aft charam sequar, arboreſque ut altà
Sub tellure ſuos agunt amores,
Et radicibus implicantur imis;
Sic nos conſociabimur ſepulti,
Et vivis crimus beatioreſ.

TRANSLATION.

My Pancharilla is no more!
My light is set, and fall'n my star!
In Pluto's realm she makes her home,
'Mid solitary ghosts to roam
On Lethe's vacant shore;
From day—from life afar!
But I at length among the dead,
With her those mournful scenes shall tread;
And as trees beneath the earth,
With roots entwined, push forth the
upward birth; [prove,
So we, entomb'd, shall sweetest converse
Far—far more blest than they—the lords
of earth above.

On the Death of NICHOLAS HOPPER, Esq.

THUS one by one my friends depart!
While I, with no unfeeling heart,
Am left to linger on in age,
Useless on this distracted stage;
Where, if Ambition shifts the scene,
'Tis but to point distress more keen.

Taught to reflect on what is past,
And that this hour may be my last,
Say, Conscience, shall I leave undone
Life's business till the setting sun?
No; let me beg while I have breath,
That hand to smooth the bed of death,
That aid divine, erst lent to save
The sinking Peter from the wave!
Thus I, no more by doubts depress'd,
In tranquil hope at length may rest,
To meet the friends I now bemoan,
Where doubts and fears will be unknown;
Where man for ever lives to prove
The wonders of Redeeming Love. J. C.

Inscription proposed for a Marble Tablet, to be erected in the
Parish Church of RICHMOND, SURREY, Dec. 1806.*

"In Memory of

THOMAS WAKEFIELD, B. A.

beloved, revered, regretted,

this Tablet is,

by the Gratitude of his Parishioners,
erected and inscribed.

He was born on the 21st of December, 1751; and died on the 26th of November, 1806.

Though now no more thy pious bounty	Still many a soul, to luring vice a prey,
flow,	Half-willing dragg'd where sinners led the
To soothe the widow's and the orphan's	way,
Though now no longer from yon sacred	Rous'd so reflection o'er thy hallow'd
chair,	Shall burst its bonds, and to its God re-
Thy guiding voice the path to bliss pre-	turn:
Though clos'd that eye, where mild affec-	While all the just, who read thy sainted
tions reign'd,	And feel, with conscious pride, a kindred
And mute the tongue that every ear en-	flame,
WAKEFIELD! thy worth, not here alone	Shall share the triumph to thy praises
confest,	Bless their own choice, and trim their
Its bright memorial stamps on every	lamps anew:
And still thy glorious life, recorded here,	With holy rapture view this grateful stone,
To Heav'n points every hope and every	Applaud thy virtues, and incite their own!
fear!	E. P.

* This Inscription was submitted to the Com-
missioners of the Tablet; but, in consequence
of the Tablet; but, in consequence
favour of prose compositions, it
missible.

xx w soo mded the erec-
tion of the Tablet; but, in consequence
of the Tablet; but, in consequence
favour of prose compositions, it
missible.

AN ADDRESS to BRITAIN at the Commencement of the Year 1807.

By a LADY.

HAIL, Britain! highly favour'd thou
by Heav'n!
To see another year to thee 'tis given.
Spite of the threat'nings of thy pow'rful
Foe, [throw,
And crimes, of other States the over-
Thou still survive'st; still belong to thee
Thy envied greatness and prosperity.
But, ah! beware, thou great, thou prof-
p'rous land!
Perhaps thy downfall also is at hand;
Perhaps th' avenging sword hangs o'er thy
head,
Suspended only by a slender thread,
Waiting the mandate of th' Almighty Sire
To fall, and whelm thee in destruction dire.
O may He still avert th' impending blow,
And timely thou thy surest bulwarks know,
And what thou hast to combat with; for
Thy Foe avow'd, is not the enemy he,
Thou most shouldst dread; this in thy
bosom lurks,
And there in secret thy destruction works.
Of foreign birth, she came from climes
refin'd,
Her fair pretext to illuminate thy mind,
To banish Prejudice, bid Reason's sway
Consign old plans and systems to decay;
Her mission such,—Philosophy her name,
Improv'd and moderniz'd; not she who
came [ful lore,
From Heaven to bless mankind with use-
Whose laws and precepts Sages taught of
yore; [fire,
Such as, to know ourselves, to bound de-
And bid the mind self-government acquire,
Respect superiors, due restraint to bear,—
Ah no,—full liberty allows this Fair;
Her vot'ries no restraints, no powers must
own,
They level all, the cottage and the throne.
Ah, trust her not, her aim is to o'er-
throw
All that can social happiness bestow.
Of Virtue's fairest plants she saps the root,
Her chilling influence blights their choicest
fruit; [sounds
And with her subtle reas'ning she con-
The honest heart, the peaceful bosom
wounds.
Lo! in her train two horrid forms ap-
pear, [despair;
One from false honour sprung, one from
Duelling and Suicide seem clad to thee,
In honour, sentiment, morality; [gain'd
Or fate such guests had ne'er admission
Into thy wife and once-religious land,
O! wert thou now as in thy Alfred's
days, [main,—
d, justly-fam'd do-
tr, and succe,

With peace conspir'd thy favour'd life to
blefs; [great,
When lower ranks were subject to thee
And these examples worthy of their state;
Not as are some in our degen'rate times,
Patrons of vice, encouragers of crimes;
Nay thy sons were, e'en in their ruder
state, [great,
Perhaps, than now they are, more truly
Solidity, at least, they then possess'd,
Integrity and Valour swell'd each breast.

Such, Britain! once thy manly virtues
were!

Blush at thy degradation; and forbear
To listen to the artful Syren's strain,
Of every private,—public good the bane;
Resume thy wonted character; too late,
Else may'st thou mourn the ills that on
these wait. F. P.

Manchester.

*** The promised specimens from Dr.
FARRER's Manuscripts will be highly
acceptable.

On the Death of the Right Hon. WILLIAM
PITT. Written Feb. 12, 1806.

STILL writhing under Fate's distracting
blow, [woe;
Britannia's bosom heav'd with pangs of
Still, big with grief, the Patriot's frequent
tear [mour'd bier.
Stream'd, sadly stream'd; o'er Nelson's ho-
And, Albion, yet, thy Muse's phrenzied
fire [lyre;
With doleful wailings swept the weeping
Wrung still with Nelson's fate the tor-
tur'd soul, [troul.
To Pain a prey, and Sorrow's dark con-
Thus Britain mourn'd when toll'd her se-
cond knell, [farewell.
And Chatham's Offspring bid the world
Relentless Destiny! un pitying Doom!
Thus soon to crop fair Virtue's fairest
bloom,
Thus soon to hurry to Life's hast'ning end
Britannia's best and Europe's trust
friend; [prevent?
But why bemoan what man could not
To bear is wife, 'tis weakness to lament.

Yes, PITT, though, like thyself, with
wisdom blest, [rest;
We ceas'd to mourn thy virtuous soul at
Though human frailty should no more
repine, [shrine;
Nor dew with tear-drops Virtue's sacred
Yet worth like thine must charm the
Poet's lyre, [fire;
And wake to liveliest zeal the Patriot's
Fresh ardour rouse where warmth had
ceas'd to live, [give!
Inspire new vigour, and new virtues
But vain essays the Muse thy praise to
tell, [swell.
Or noblest souls with zeal like thine, to
Recording

Recording Bards may feebly chaunt thy
praise,

Yet poor the tribute of a Poet's lays ;
Thy actions live, thy virtues breathe
around,

And History's clarion swells its lauding

Adieu, great Statesman ! and, with
thee, adieu

Thy worth, thy wisdom, and thy foibles
For man has faults, and thou, O PITT,
hadst thine,

Though brighter worth made e'en those
No more shall jealous Foes thy virtues
hate,

Nor guilty Faction tremble for its fate ;
No more shall Treason—but that lives no
more

To curse thy vigour or thy zeal deplore.
O blest'd, that could Rebellion's fumes stay,
And tear its rankling vitals into day ;

That fearless dar'd, by Britain's welfare
sped,

To crush devoted Faction's lurking head,
To stem, with noblest zeal, Ambition's tide.
And fester fierce Invasion's lawless stride !

The fault not thine that still Ambition's
sway,

By Vice upheld, extends its scorching
Nor was it thine that still a Monarch's
seat

Polluted groans 'neath Usurpation's
Nor was it thine to free a foreign land
From Treach'ry's snares, or shut Corruption's
hand :

Enough—that thou in Europe's languid
Had dragg'd the torpid spirit from its rest,
Had wak'd to life a world's dejected
flame,

A world to save, and Europe's sinking
Though adverse Fates forbade thee to suc-
ceed,

And vainly zealous all thy aims decreed,
To ward from distant climes the destin'd
blow,

Where Friends were weak, and Treason
Enough—that, blooming still with vernal
charms,

Fair Freedom gladdens Albion's nursing
That still, unaw'd, thy Country's Navy
rides,

To spread new laurels o'er the vassal
That England's Offspring, guardians of
her weal.

With ardour hang upon th' inspiring
That wafts new honours round her tro-
phied shore,

Where Freedom fires, and Fear unnerves
This, dearest Senator, might wrap thy
praise

In Glory's brightest, ever-shining blaze,
And prove thy zeal to ages yet unborn,
By force undaunted, undismay'd by
Scorn :

This, best of Patriots, shall thy bays en-
twine

In proudest folds round Nelson's sainted
throne,

And Poets thus in 'raptured notes shall
sing,

While grateful warblings tune the breath-

Britannia mourn'd, when Pitt and Nel-
son died,

Her Senate's ornament, her Navy's pride ;
And future times, by modern Hist'ry
taught,

Shall know, Pitt counsel'd when a Nelson
And feast with transport on the glorious
theme

That blends the Statesman's with the
Hero's fame !

LINES sent to a LITTLE BOY,
with an EMBLEM of TIME.

GO, TIME, and tell this little Boy,
That thou art on the wing ;
And bid him cull, and then enjoy
The flow'rets of the Spring.

To sip the dew of early dawn,
See how the active bee
Still frisks about o'er hill and lawn,
And tastes each fragrant tree.

The bitter herbs it passes o'er,
And feeds on what is good ;
Extracts, with care, the liquid store,
And hoards up wholesome food.

So bid this Boy be early wise,
To use his mental pow'rs ;
To soar, in thought, beyond the skies,
Nor lounge away his hours.

Ah ! whisper to his youthful ear
" Rise, rise, and leave thy bed !
I see AURORA'S face appear,
All ting'd with blooming red.

" The burning sun is climbing up,
And hast'ning on to noon ;
The flowers thou seest will quickly droop,
And wither very soon.

" E'en thou thyself art growing old,
And older every day ;
Thy active limbs will soon be cold—
Will moulder—and decay.

" Then listen to an aged FRIEND ;—
Behold my scythe and gla'ss !—
Thy youthful days will shortly end,
And fade away like grass.

" Haste ! catch the moment ere 't is gone,
And rightly use thy prime,
Before thy morning sun goes down ;
Remember—I AM TIME."

LINES

Written by CAROLINE SYMONDS * (in the
middle of her 12th Year), a beautiful and
amiable young Lady " now no more."

ROSE

et lips imbit'd

(May ;

aint Queen of

Scarce law thy op'ning bloom the Sun's
broad ray,
And to the air its tender fragrance threw,
When the North wind enamour'd of thee
grew; [decay;
And by his cold, rude kiss, thy charms
Now droops thy head; now fades thy
blushing hue— [longer gay.
No more the Queen of flowers; no
So blooms a maid, her guardians—Health
and Joy—
Her mind's array'd in Innocency's vest—
When suddenly, impatient to destroy,
Death clasps the Virgin to his iron
breast; [deplore
She fades—the parent, sister, friend
The charms and budding virtues now no
more.

SONNET TO THE NIGHTINGALE.

DEEP in the tangled brake, thine
haunt, sweet Bird! [pour,
Thou lov'st thy melancholy plaint to
Where thy lost dirge in nightly thrillings
heard, [up thy bow'r.
What time the glow-worm's lamp lights
There, coy recluse! cool, midst the noon-
tide ray, [meal,
Embow'r'd thou sit'st, or seek'st thy tiny
Till humid Eve dispels the languid day,
When through the glade again thy wail-
ings steal.
So, in the bosom of a lonesome dale,
The faintest Maid her trembling vigils
keeps,
Pours her sad vespers to the sighing gale,
And trims her little lamp, as still she
weeps.
While thus sequester'd, both their love-
fraught strains unite
T' invite th' impending gloom, and fear-
ful hours of night.

Basingstoke.

W. B.

THE SKY-LARK AND CHRISTIAN.
A SIMILE.

SURVIV'D the lapse of Winter's dreary
reign, [ous eye,
And scap'd the youthful fowler's devi-
Morn's speckled minstrel, once clate
again,
His pinions lifts, to greet an April day.
With trill incessant, 'mid the concave
blue, [pours
Upborne on vagrant wing, he graceful
His merry notes, 'till Earth's refresh-
ing dew [the cow's.
Beck'ning the giddy wand'rer—down
et of the dawn,
Use of the early [lawn,
Arbler quits the
fan, devoid of

anon, when Day to grey-rob'd Eve gives
place, [ing sway,
And Twilight dim resumes its fleet-
Uphears this cherub of the feather'd race,
To close his grateful thanks in vesper
roundelay.

So the meek Christian, 'scap'd from pale
disease, [food,
Safe from Temptation's all-alluring
Soars in seraphic thought with grateful
praise [all good.
To that blest Fount whence emanates
And as he bares to Heav'n his fluttering
breast, [rise;
Still hoping, trembling, as his Poems
Fineth'd the holy rite, his mind's at rest;
Waiting the coming day, and ever
cloudlets flies.

Basingstoke.

W. B.

LINES to the Memory of Master WHITE,
of Portsmouth, who, in the 15th year of
his age, fell a victim to an unparalleled
pressure of a crowd assembled, on the
memorable 23d of February last, in the
Old Bailey. (See p. 171.)

FAREWELL, my Friend! thy spirit
now, I trust, [just;
Fled from this earth, is number'd with the
Now takes its wing through realms of
bliss above,
Hov'ring with Angels in celestial love,
And chaunts with them an ever-grateful
theme
Of adoration to the blest Supreme;
Conscious that, rescued from a world of
sin, [gin.
Immortal are those joys which now be-
O may thy Parents and lamenting
Friends [ends
Perceive the goodness, wisdom, of those
Which an Almighty Power hath seen fit
To order, to appoint, and to permit!
And may the lesson thus instructive be
To teach us, Henry, how to follow thee,
Warm our devotion, animate our zeal,
To serve that God who will our sorrows
heal! C.

PSALM XXIII.

THE Lord my shepherd is, how then
Should I know want or fear?
I lie in pastures ever green,
By waters still and clear.
My soul he comforts and restores,
And by his heavenly grace
I walk securely in the paths
Of righteousness and peace.
Yes, tho' of pale unpitied Death,
I pass the gloomy vale,
Where Horror chills, and every shade
Of Terror doth assail;
I move with confidence, and feel
No dread, or fluttering fear;
Because

Because

Because thy rod and powerful staff,
Protecting me, are near.
With plenty thou my board hast spread,
In presence of my foes ;
My head with oil thou dost anoint,
My cup it overflows.—
Thy goodness and thy mercy will
Attend me all my days ;
And after death, my soul shall live
In Heaven to sing thy praise. L.

THE SOLDIER AT NIGHT.

SCENE—HOLLAND.

COME, sweet Sleep, come—my mem-
bers crave repose, [day ;
Tir'd with the hard-fought contest of the
Come, sweet Sleep, come, my willing eye-
lids close, [play.
And bid soft dreams around my pillow
O let the scenes of battle far to-night,
Far from my couch be scatter'd by thy
breath ;
Pain to my heart and sick'ning to my sight,
Are human groans and the red bed of
Death.

O thou seducer of the human mind,
Thou bane of millions, and thou bliss
of none,
Ambition ! restless tyrant of mankind,
No knee bend I before thy bloodstain'd
throne.

Yet coward am I none ; nor small to-
day [won,
Hath been the glory which myself have
And many gallant heroes breathless lay,
Sad marks of what my wearied arm
hath done.

Yes, I can feel my life's blood burning
flow [comes nigh ;
With British ardour when the Foe
And when around the clashing sabres
glow, [fly.
My soul exults, and when the bullets

But still I long to view my native spot,
My wife and rosy babes again to see ;
The cheerful fire blaze round my peaceful
cot, [knee.

And take my infant prattler on my
Haply, my loves, no more you'll bless
my sight ; [must fly,

Or, if you do, first many months
And I again must mingle in the fight,
And bear new toils, and see my com-
rades die.

Ah ! my belov'd ! safe in my native vale,
Ye little know the hardships I sustain ;
Cold on my slumbers comes the whistling
gale, [ing rain.

Chill fall the drifting snow and drench-
Lo ! Fancy now, with soft ideas fraught,
Beholds you plac'd around your mo-
ther's knee, [taught,
Lisping the prayer her faithful love hath

That Heav'n may guard your fire from
danger's fire.

Stokesley.

LRO.

VIATOR LAPONIANUS AD CERVUM.

PER arva perge, xelox,
Remota, Cerve ; cursum
Amoris ardor urget
Citum ; vola, fidelis
Amice Cerve. Circum-
Jacent lacus rigentes,
Humum nivesque velant,
Recondit et caput Sol.
Valete, prata verna !
Valete, flosculique !
Amœnior palus hæc,
Amœniorque callis ;
O, ducit ad Dionem !
Amore cor tremiscit,
Aduritque pectus.
O anteverte ventos,
Amice Cerve, cursu !
Labore terminato
Eris remuneratus ;
Stupebis, os decorum
Meæ videns Dionæ.

A VALENTINE.

From a Volume of Poems, lately published,
By CHARLOTTE RICHARDSON*.

NO tales of love to you I send,
No hidden flame discover,
I glory in the name of Friend,
Disclaiming that of Lover.
And now, while each fond sighing youth
Repeats his vows of love and truth,
Attend to this advice of mine—
With caution choose a VALENTINE.

Heed not the fop, who loves himself,
Nor let the rake your love obtain,
Choose not the miser for his pelf,
The drunkard heed with cold disdain ;
The profligate with caution shun,
His race of ruin soon is run :

To none of these your heart incline,
Nor choose from them a VALENTINE.
But should some generous youth appear,
Whose honest mind is void of art,
Who shall his Maker's laws revere,
And serve him with a willing heart ;
Who owns fair Virtue for his guide,
Nor from her precepts turns aside ;
To him at once your heart resign,
And bless you faithful VALENTINE.

Though in this wilderness below
You still imperfect bliss shall find,
Yet such a friend will share each woe,
And bid you be to Heaven resign'd :
While Faith unfolds the radiant prize,
And Hope still points beyond the skies ;
At life's dark storms you'll not repine,
But bless the day of VALENTINE.

* Charlotte Richardson is a poor wo-
man at York, of whom an interesting ac-
count is given

PROCEEDINGS IN THE FIRST SESSION OF THE THIRD PARLIAMENT OF THE
UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, 1807.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Jan. 21.

In a Committee of Supply, on the Army Estimates, Mr. Windham said, they were so similar to those of last year, that he had little to remark on them. Making allowances for the several deductions and the new articles of additional charge, the total increase of the Army establishment would amount to 439,732*l*. Against this was to be set down the decrease arising from the reduction of the 25th Dragoons and the Royal Waggon Train, besides various reductions, severally unimportant, in the different battalions of Infantry, amounting to 81,779*l*. to which was to be added, the transfers of the Irish account books; and that these altogether would be found to leave a balance of increase amounting to the sum of 211,537*l*. He then proceeded to specify the different sums; and, before moving the Resolutions, he expressed his anxiety to mention another topic. All those gloomy apprehensions to repeatedly thrown out by Mr. Perceval and his friends, with respect to the effects of the alterations in the Volunteer establishment, have proved entirely groundless. He was ready to admit the probability of misrepresentation having created a ferment among some inconsiderable portion of the community, during the agitation of those measures; but he always thought too justly of the patriotic spirit of the Volunteer body to suppose, that depriving them of the pittance of their pay, necessarily robbed them of all zeal in their Country's cause. Besides, of the gross number of Volunteers, amounting to 303,600, the comparatively inconsiderable number of 11,186 were voluntarily disbanded; the establishment therefore could not be seriously said to be affected by the change that had taken place. With respect to the system of Recruiting, he said, that eleven years ago he had suggested the necessity of some alteration in that system, similar to that which had already taken place; but, sanguine as he was of the good consequences resulting from the present system, he was far from thinking that these good effects were to be the immediate result of it—in things of this nature rapid improvements were not to be looked for—they would be rather found to be of a gradual advancement, but of a permanent continuance—and that this improvement had already begun was obvious from two circumstances—that for lower bounties a greater number of men were raised, and that an important decrease had taken place in the desertion. Lord Castlereagh made a long and severe reply, in which he deprecated the general conduct of Ministers, in regard to their policy, 1807.

military plans. He said, that although the gross amount of the Army to be provided for was stated at 334,150, the number to be raised, in order to fill up that amount, was no less than 37,000 men; and the Committee had no means of judging how that number was to be procured. He contrasted the consequences of the new measures with the result of those of Mr. Pitt; and observed that, by the latter, the actual increase in twenty months amounted to 33,481. Now what was the addition produced by Mr. Windham? Why, between 4 and 5,000 men in ten months. It did not appear that the number of recruits in 1806, during the last three months of which his new military plan had uninterrupted operation, was much more than equal to the annual average of ordinary recruiting in former years. In 1806, including a new regiment, which was raised in August, and which ought not to be included in the list of ordinary recruits, the return of recruits was 11,809, although in 1805, while the Additional Force Bill was in action, producing between 5 and 900 a month, the return of the ordinary recruits amounted to 11,677. The Additional Force Bill, indeed, at the time Mr. W. announced its death-warrant, was producing no less than 300 men *per* week, or at the rate of 15,000 men *per* year. He commented on the embarrassment in which Government would be placed at the expiration of the seven and fourteen years; anticipated the danger the Country would be placed in from this part of the measure; and concluded with censuring Ministers for neglecting to send out reinforcements to Buenos Ayres till Lord Lauderdale was on his way from Paris.

Mr. Windham entered upon a justification of Ministers; and contended that it was impossible to send troops to Buenos Ayres to prevent its re-capture in August. In explanation respecting the Volunteers, he added, that he had always the highest opinion of them. He did justice to their zeal and their patriotism; but his objection to the establishment in its full extent was, that their efficiency was disproportionate to the expence which they occasioned. He asserted, at great length, the superiority of his Military Plan over the Army of Reserve and Parish Acts; and concluded with declaring, that the apprehensions of Lord Castlereagh were a mere bug-bear.

Mr. Perceval made a few observations to the same effect as Lord Castlereagh; and Lord Howick said a few words in support of Ministers, respecting the sending of troops to Buenos Ayres.

After

while, perhaps, the latter has even purchased his landed property by means of such credit. He concluded by moving, "That leave be given to bring in a Bill to make Freehold Estates of persons who die indebted, assets for the payment of simple contract debts."

Mr. C. W. Wynne hoped he would not stop there; but would apply the powers of his mind, not only to the rendering liable the estates of persons deceased, but of those also who are living. Leave granted.

Jun. 26. .

In a Committee of Supply, Lord H. Petty congratulated the House on the flourishing state of the public revenue; and, without any preface, proceeded to state the Supplies:—There had this year been voted for the Navy 16,577,897*l.* exclusive of Ordnance; for the Army, 10,202,907*l.*; for the Army of Ireland, 3,415,130*l.* making in the whole for the Army 13,648,097*l.*; for the Barracks of England, 506,237*l.*; of Ireland, 469,420*l.*; making a total of 975,657*l.* The Commissary-General's Department was to be 841,526*l.*; the extraordinaries for Great Britain and Ireland, 2,756,474*l.*; from which was to be deducted the sum before-mentioned, for the Commissary-General. This made the total for the Army 18,723,786*l.*; the Ordnance of Great Britain, 2,264,416*l.*; of Ireland, 479,216*l.*; the Vote of Credit for Great Britain, 2,400,000*l.*; from which was to be taken 1,000,000*l.* for subsidies due on treaties now existing; and a farther sum of 500,000*l.* applicable to subsidies which might become necessary. This sum certainly did not appear equal to what, in the present state of Europe, circumstances might require; but he saw no reason, at present, to suppose that it would be larger; nor was there even a certainty of its amounting to that sum. For Ireland he proposed the usual Vote of Credit for 600,000*l.* The whole, then, of the Supplies formed a total of 43,811,340*l.*; to which were to be added the deficiencies of the Malt Duty, 200,000*l.* the services of 1806, not voted, 240,000*l.* by which he meant the discount on Loans and Lotteries; 350,000*l.* for the Loyalty Loan; which, together with the interest on Exchequer Bills for the present year, would constitute a total addition of 2,000,000*l.*; making the whole of the Supplies for Great Britain and Ireland 45,841,340*l.*; from which, however, was to be deducted the proportion of Ireland, which was 2-17ths, leaving the whole expences of this country for the present year, 40,527,065*l.*

WAYS AND MEANS. The Ways and Means to meet these expences were, first, the Malt and Pension Duties, amounting

to 2,750,000*l.*—next, the Surplus of the Consolidated Fund, which was as fully productive as he had calculated, and justified him in taking it again this year, at 3,500,000*l.* The next article was the War Taxes, which he took at 19,800,000*l.* which sum even would not comprise the whole of what might be expected to be received from them during the present year. He was happy to say, that the measure adopted last Session had been productive far beyond his most sanguine expectations. By the different modes of assessment now practised, the Property Tax, which was only taken at 10,500,000*l.* actually produced 11,500,000*l.* The other duties on Customs and Excise, which were taken last year at 9,000,000*l.* now produced nearer 10,000,000*l.* and might be made still more productive by some changes of regulation rather than of increased taxation. He therefore supposed the whole of the War Taxes, which were taken at 19,500,000*l.* would really produce 21,000,000*l.* For the Lottery he should calculate 450,000*l.* He also proposed an issue of Exchequer Bills, to the amount of 2,400,000*l.* which the present state of the market would well bear. The loan to be raised this year was 12,000,000*l.* which the Committee would perceive was much less than had been raised in any preceding year of war (the loan of the last year was 18,000,000*l.*) This would give, as the total of the Ways and Means, 41,100,000*l.* which was an excess of 4 or 500,000*l.* over what had been calculated as the expences of the present year. He thought, it necessary, however, to carry the Ways and Means so far beyond the Supply, as to guard against any possible deficiency. He then made some striking remarks on the present state of Europe; and taking a general view of the financial state of this country, from the year 1784, he congratulated the House on the judicious measures that had been adopted by his predecessors. He observed, that the Property Tax had considerably increased in its produce, not so much from increased burdens, as from removing those evasions which had formerly taken place. The great foundations for providing for the increased expences, and against the accumulation of debt, were, first, the Sinking Fund, which now produced 8,300,000*l.* and the War Taxes, which amounted to 21,000,000*l.* It was therefore a subject of national exultation and pride, that we now possessed a clear income of near 30,000,000*l.* The great question then in finance was, how those means were to be made most applicable to the necessary expenditure of the Country. Although some farther increase in our expences might be made necessary, either by the increased price

price of naval stores, or by future subsidies to foreign powers, yet, with such a free income, War might be carried on (if necessary) for an almost indefinite period, without the necessity of larger loans. The expence of the country for the next year he had stated at 40,527,065*l.* The Ways and Means would exceed that sum by about 500,000*l.* From the expence however of the present year, in calculating our annual expence, there should be deducted one million and a half for subsidies, 358,000*l.* of payment on account of the Loyalty Loan, which was a circumstance that would not again occur, and this would reduce it to 38,677,000*l.*—The Loan, which he should state for this year at 12,000,000*l.* was to be charged on the interest of the War Taxes; and the Loans which were to be raised in the succeeding periods of the War, would be also charged on different portions of the War Taxes. It was proposed for every Loan to take

a proportion of the War Taxes, amounting to 10 per cent. on the Loan, and that one half of this should be applied, as a Sinking Fund, to the reduction of the debt so charged upon the War Taxes, and to set them free. Fourteen years would be sufficient to redeem any Loans to be made in future. After some farther remarks in illustration of his statements, he concluded with adding, that if the War lasted but three years longer, there would be no necessity for any new tax. If, after that period, it should be protracted seven years longer, even then, at the end of ten years, the increase would only be 290,000*l.* annually. Even should the war extend 20 years, the new taxes to be raised need not then exceed two millions.

Mr. *Johnstone* made a few observations, expressive of his concern that the hopes now held out to the people would never be realised; and the Chairman then reported progress.

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Admiralty office, Feb. 17. Copy of an inclosure from the Earl of St. Vincent:

Sir, *Imperieuse, Jan. 7.*

Having been led in chase to the Southward yesterday, as the *Imperieuse* passed the *Bacon* of Arcallon, in returning to the station you had assigned, Lieut. Mapleton volunteered his services to bring out, with the boats, whatever vessels might be found there; and, as a preliminary step, attacked Fort Roquette, which was intended for the defence of the entrance. A large quantity of military stores was destroyed, four 36-pounders, two field pieces, and a 13-inch mortar spiked, the platoons and carriages burnt, and the fort laid in ruins. The Hon. Mr. Napier, and Mr. H. Stewart, Midshipmen, accompanied Lieut. Mapleton; and Mr. Gibbert, the Surgeon's First Assistant, embraced the opportunity to shew his zeal even in this affair, foreign to his profession. I am happy to add, that, as it was well conducted, so it was accomplished without any loss. Subjoined is a list of vessels taken or destroyed since the 15th of last month.

COCHRANE.

Vessels captured: *Le Jean Baptiste*, laden with wine; *El Anna*, laden with wine; *Pere de Famille*, laden with wine; *La Decide*, laden with resin; *Joseph*, laden with butter and cheese; *Cutter*, laden with butter and cheese; *Wilhelmina*, National transport; *L'Aimable Nannette*, laden with wine.—Vessels destroyed: *Ship Frederica*, a transport, wrecked; *Ship St. Jean*, a transport, wrecked; a *chasse-maree*, sunk; *La Confiance de Nantes*, destroyed; a *chasse-maree*, destroyed; a *snop*, sunk, drifted to sea; a *frail snop*, went adrift.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Admiralty-office, Feb. 21. Capt. Lydiard arrived this morning, with the following dispatches from Vice-adm. Dacres:

Shark, Port Royal, Jan. 11.

Sir—I have much satisfaction in congratulating my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty on the capture of the island of Curacoa, on New Year's Day in the morning, by the four frigates named in the margin*, under the orders of Captain Brisbane, of the *Arethusa*; a copy of whose letter I inclose for their Lordships' information. Whilst I contemplate the immense strength of the harbour of Amsterdam, and the superior force contained in its different batteries opposed to the entrance of the frigates, I know not how sufficiently to admire the decision of Capt. Brisbane in attempting the harbour, and the determined bravery and conduct displayed by himself, the other three Captains, and all the officers and men under his command; and is another strong instance of the cool and determined bravery of British seamen. Capt. Brisbane being, from his situation, obliged to act as Governor, I have, as an acknowledgement and high approbation of his conduct, continued him in that situation till his Majesty's pleasure shall be known; and request, in the strongest manner, that their Lordships will be pleased to recommend him for that appointment. Capt. Lydiard, who will have the honour of delivering this, and who fully partook of the conquest, and has before distinguished himself off the *Havannah*, I beg to refer their Lordships to for any information.

* *Areth*

and *Filgard*.
I shall

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I shall put an acting Captain into the *Anson* until his return, or I receive directions thereon,
J. R. DACRES.

Arcthusa, Curacoa, Jan. 1.

Sir—It is with the most lively and heart-felt satisfaction I have the honour to inform you, that his Majesty's Squadron under my command has this day opened the New Year with what, I humbly flatter myself, will be deemed an enterprize of considerable consequence to my country. I proceeded in the execution of your orders of the 29th of November with every possible avidity; but the adverse wind and current prevented me from reaching this island before the 1st instant. In my way up I met Captain Bolton, of the *Fulgard*, going to Jamaica. I took him under my orders, according to your directions, and proceeded with the squadron off this port; having previously resolved on that system of attack which British seamen are so capable of executing. My arrangement having been previously made known to the respective Captains, I was fatished nothing further remained for me than to put it in execution. My line of battle consisted of the *Arcthusa*, *Latona*, *Anson*, and *Fulgard*; and, very soon after the break of day, I made all possible sail with the ships in close order of battle, passing the whole extensive line of sea batteries, and anchored the squadron in a style far surpassing my expectations. Being still desirous of having the effusion of human blood spared, I wrote the inclosed, No. 1, on the captain of his Majesty's ship *Arcthusa* during the action, which was not regarded, as they did their utmost to destroy us. Words cannot express the ability of the squadron. The harbour was defended by regular fortifications of two tiers of guns, Fort Amsterdam alone consisting of 66 pieces of cannon; the entrance only 30 yards wide, athwart which was the Dutch frigate *Hatilar*, of 36 guns, and *Surinam*, of 22, with two large schooners of war, one commanded by a Dutch Commander; a chain of forts was on *Misburg* commanding height; and that almost impregnable fortlets, *Fort Republique*, within the distance of grape-shot, enfilading the whole harbour. At a quarter past six o'clock we entered the port; a severe and destructive cannonade ensued; the frigate, sloop, and schooners, were carried by boarding; the lower forts, the citadel and town of Amsterdam, by storm; all of which, by seven o'clock, were in our possession. For humanity sake I granted the annexed Capitulation; and at ten o'clock the British flag was hoisted on *Fort Republique*:—the whole island is in our quiet possession. The strength, commerce, and value, I understand, are immense. It is now become a pleasing part of my duty, although impossible, to do jus-

tice to the merits, gallantry, and determination of Captains Wood, Lydiard, and Bolton, who so nobly headed their respective ships' companies to the storm; and the same gallantry and determination are due to the officers, seamen, and marines, for following up so glorious an example. Inclosed is a list of the killed and wounded in his Majesty's Squadron. I have not yet been able to ascertain that of the enemy, except those in the ships. The Dutch Commodore was killed early in the action, and the Captain of the *Surinam* severely wounded. I have appointed, by Proclamation, Wednesday next, the 7th inst. for the inhabitants, which amount to thirty thousand, to take the Oath of Allegiance to our most gracious Sovereign; those that do not choose, will be instantly embarked as prisoners of war. For any farther particulars I must beg to refer you to that gallant Officer, Captain Lydiard.

CHARLES BRISBANE.

To R. Dacres, Esq. &c. &c.

Arcthusa, Curacoa Harbour, Jan. 1.

Sir, The British Squadron are here to protect, and not to conquer you; to preserve to you your lives, liberty, and property. If a shot is fired at one of my squadron after this summons, I shall immediately storm your batteries. You have five minutes to accede to this determination.

CHARLES BRISBANE.

To his Excellency the Governor of Curacoa.
[Then follow the articles of Capitulation.]

Killed and wounded:—*Arcthusa*, 2 killed, 3 wounded.—*Latona*, 1 killed, 2 wounded.—*Anson*, 7 wounded.—Total, 3 seamen killed, 14 seamen wounded.

Feb. 21. This Gazette contains a Letter from Admiral Dacres, specifying no less than 48 French and Spanish ships captured by the British Cruizers between Jan. 1. 1806, and Jan. 1. 1807.

Capt. Carteret, of the *Scorpion* Sloop, on Feb. 10. captured, after a long chase and a slight resistance, the *Bougainville* French privateer, of 16 guns and 93 men.

Feb. 28. This Gazette contains accounts of the captures of *Le Chasseur*, French cutter privateer, of 32 tons, 2 carriage guns, and 36 men, by the *Ariadne*, Capt. FARQUHAR; and of *Le Ragotin*, French schooner privateer of 8 guns, and 20 men, by the Carrier cutter, Lieut. Ramsey.

March 3. This Gazette announces the capture of *La Charlotte*, French privateer ship, of 20 guns and 118 men, by the *Diana*, Capt. Maling.

March 7. This Gazette contains an Order in Council, dated the 4th, placing Curacoa, in point of commercial relations, on a footing with our other West India Islands.

COURT-MARTIAL ON SIR HOME POPHAM.

THE Court-Martial on this distinguished Officer commenced on board the *Gladiator*, in this harbour, on Friday the 6th of March. The Court consisted of Admirals Young (President), Holloway, Gower, Stanhope, Vashon, Sir Isaac Coffin, and Sir R. Strachan; Capts S. H. Linzee, Graves, Scot, Irwin, and C. Boyle; M. Greetham, Esq. Judge advocate.

The order was read for assembling the Court-martial; in it was contained the charges against Sir Home, which were for disobeying (or going beyond) his orders; and for leaving the Cape of Good Hope unprotected. Copies of various documents and orders were presented by Mr. Jarvis, Counsel for the Admiralty, which had been sent to Sir Home, by which he was to regulate his conduct, on his being sent from Cork to undertake the capture of the Cape of Good Hope. These were read by the Judge-advocate, and Mr. Jarvis informed the Court, it was the only evidence to be adduced in support of the charges. The prosecution, therefore, closed in 3 hours on that day; and Sir Home was informed that the Court was ready to hear his defence.—Sir Home wished to be allowed till Monday to prepare it; and, he said, it was rendered necessary, as the Admiralty had not, till he had come to Portsmouth, furnished him with the whole of the matter and charges they had to prefer against him.—The Court assembled, *pro forma*, the next day; and adjourned again till Monday morning; when they met, and heard Sir Home's defence. Sir Home delivered it in a style most masterly and eloquent, which he was three hours in doing. The following are amongst the most prominent features of it: He began by expressing his surprise at the extraordinary and unprecedented charge brought against him. He thought it extraordinary, that he should be sent to trial, for having used the forces placed at his command in making a successful attack on a Colony belonging to the Enemy. Without that discretionary power, no service could be performed with effect. This success Ministers proclaimed to the inhabitants of London, by the usual tokens; and the news of the capture of Buenos Ayres was received with joy throughout the kingdom. Having premised this, he said it would strike every impartial Englishman, that the cause of his being brought to trial must have been different from that ostensibly set forth. He had not the smallest hesitation to assert, that if the Administration which appointed him to his late command, had been still in existence, his conduct would have been approved and commended. Though he was

not willing to ascribe to Ministers a disposition to persecute, or to withhold any evidence; yet he thought it singular, that no notice of an intention to bring him to trial, should have been intimated when he was first ordered home. By this omission he was deprived of a variety of evidence connected with his honour, relating to the capture of Buenos Ayres, which would correct some gross misrepresentations that had gone abroad. This circumstance must lead him to think, either that the Admiralty had then no intention to bring him to trial, or to draw a conclusion unfavourable to their character; for they could not but be aware that the public animadversion upon his conduct could only be counteracted by the testimony of those who were eye-witnesses to it. Sir Home then read the letter from the Admiralty, in answer to his dispatch announcing the capture of Buenos Ayres, in which the Board expressed their disapprobation of his conduct in undertaking the expedition without orders; but expressed their highest approbation of the judicious manner in which the expedition was conducted, as well as of the gallantry of the soldiers and seamen engaged in it. From the terms of this letter, he had reason to think that no other punishment was in reserve than what resulted from the censure therein conveyed.

With respect to the charge, he should be able to shew that the orders he received from the late Ministers, by virtue of which he sailed to the Cape of Good Hope, would fully warrant his conduct. An expedition to South America was a favourite object with Mr. Pitt; and he actually took measures to carry it into execution in the course of his former Administration, but was restrained by political reasons, which had ceased to exist when he (Sir Home Popham) failed. Upon the change in the Government in 1804, Lord Melville, then First Lord of the Admiralty, corresponded with him on the subject of Miranda's scheme; and on his coming to town in October that year (when the probability of a Spanish war had increased), his Lordship directed him to renew his correspondence with Miranda, and digest his thoughts upon the subject of a South American expedition, in the form of a memoir. This document he delivered to Lord M. October 16th, 1804; and soon after, he was directed to attend Mr. Pitt at Wimbledon, to confer upon the subject. In December (same year) he was appointed to the *Diadem*, at Deal, for the purpose of proceeding on the expedition to South America; but various circumstances delayed the project. In July 1805, he received

ceived an account of the weak state of the garrison at the Cape of Good Hope; and, conceiving that the capture of that Settlement would afford great facilities to the conquest of the Spanish settlements on the East coast of South America (which was a main object with Mr. Pitt), he immediately proposed that an armament should sail, without delay, for the attack of the Cape. This proposal was acceded to; and in a few days he received instructions to proceed in the *Diamant*, as Commander of the ships to be employed in that service. On July 29, 1805, he took leave of Mr. Pitt, after a long conversation on the subject of a South American expedition. In the Negotiation then pending with Russia, the Emperor Alexander was very desirous to attach Spain to the Coalition; which determined Mr. Pitt, from a motive of delicacy, to suspend the proposed operations in that quarter; but, as soon as possible after the rejection of such an overture by the Spanish Court, it was his fixed purpose to proceed upon them. Sir H. lamented that he should be obliged to expose these particulars with regard to Spain; but it was necessary for his own defence. He left England under the strongest conviction, that, after having succeeded in taking the Cape, nothing would contribute so essentially to accomplish the views of Mr. Pitt, as to strike a blow in South America before the Spaniards should be prepared against it. Another consideration why the expedition should not be deferred was, that as the Squadron under his command must touch for water at St. Salvador, in its passage from England to the Cape, it might be apprehended, from the constant communication between St. Salvador and the Rio de la Plata, that every information respecting the strength of the armament would be transmitted to the Governors of Monte Video and Buenos Ayres.

In Feb. 1806, he received accounts of the cessation of the war in India; of Lord Nelson's victory off Trafalgar; and of the Coalition against France; from her alliance with which Power, it was evident that Spain had refused to detach herself. A Danish vessel also brought him an account of the fate of the Austrians. By the capture of the *Volantairé* frigate, he learnt the defeat of the Russians at Austerlitz, and the occupation of Vienna by the French; also that when Willaumez left Brest, no more than six ships of war remained in that port, of which three were fit for service. From this source, he collected intelligence respecting the Squadron of the *Volantairé*, and from him to imagine certain times on t

laumez would put into the Brazils for water, &c. and thence proceed to the West Indies, more especially after he should be informed of the capture of the Cape. This presumption operated so strongly upon his mind, that he dispatched a vessel to Admiral Cochrane, at Barbadoes, to apprise him of what he apprehended. He also dispatched a gun-brig to Sir E. Pellew, in India, and the *Rolla* to the Squadron blockading the Mauritius. Sir H. adduced these circumstances, to shew his anxiety for the protection of his Majesty's subjects, and the safety of their commerce: Little, therefore, did he think of being accused of not affording protection to the trade, by leaving the Cape, where his instructions did not enjoin him to continue. Sir H. then stated, that he had the opinion of Capt. Rowley, who was on the Cape station last war, as well as of every Captain under his command, that the Rio de la Plata was included in the Cape station, and considered a part of it. This also seemed to be the opinion of the late Board of Admiralty.

He was also charged with having left the Cape exposed to attack and insult, which he denied. On the contrary, it had been placed by Sir D. Baird in a state of the most perfect security. In answer to the charge of having left the Cape, without the means of taking any ships of the enemy which might put in there, or the ports adjacent, he considered himself as justified by the retreat of Willaumez's Squadron from the Indian seas, Lord Nelson's victory off Trafalgar, and the subsequent successes of the British fleet under Lord Collingwood; and it afterwards appeared, that, except one single frigate, no French ship whatever attempted to enter any bay or harbour near the Cape. The *Cannoniere* alone attempted to reconnoitre those ports; and he stated, that her arrival was a matter of accident, of which he could not have taken advantage, had his Squadron remained in Simon's bay. He also observed, that, when he left the Cape, the winter season was approaching, when Table Bay does not afford a secure situation for ships. This opinion he supported by the authority of Commodore Johnson, who commanded a secret expedition in those seas in 1781, when it was considered a matter of too great risk, both by himself and General Meadows, to attack the Cape at that season of the year. He justified his hasty departure from the Cape, left the season so late, that it would be impossible to sail up the river to attack Buenos Ayres. He also stated, that the letter of the day before his departure

departure for the Rio de la Plata, that he was justified in presuming that the Admiralty did not disapprove of his conduct. He stated, that his letter of the 9th of April was received by the Board of Admiralty in June last, and that it was the latter part of August when Admiral Stirling set sail to supersede and recall him. Nor could he account for this delay, but by the uncertainty of the British Cabinet with respect to the conduct that ought to be pursued in case the Cape should be taken. He stated the ill-consequences which his Majesty's service would sustain if Naval and Military Officers, who are sent on distant service, were not indulged with a certain latitude for the employment of their discretion; and he particularly addressed that consideration to the Members of the Court, the greater part of whom had already been employed in high command; as it must frequently happen that no opportunity offered to consult superior authorities, or to wait for orders from home. Nor did he hesitate to assert, that the British character would not have obtained such a distinguished pre-eminence, if the spirit and courage of our Officers had been controuled by a cold spirit of precaution, or a too rigid adherence to established regulations. He supported this opinion by a succession of events that occurred in the history of the country. Among others, he particularly mentioned that Sir George Rooke took Gibraltar by a coup-de-main, without having received any orders for attacking that fortress; for which service he received every honour from Queen Anne. In the American war, Sir P. Parker and General Dalling consulted at Jamaica a plan of attack against the Spanish settlement of Omoah, which in some measure succeeded; and, though undertaken without orders, did not produce any charge of misconduct against either of those Officers. Lord Hood also, not only entered Toulon, but also proceeded to attack Corsica, not merely without orders, but contrary to the opinion of the military commander employed with him; nor did the conduct of that Noble Lord ever receive the official sanction. Lord St. Vincent in 1796 sent Lord Nelson to attack Teneriffe; and, notwithstanding the ill-success of that expedition, which was undertaken without any orders from superior authority, no public inquiry of any kind was instituted against him. After commenting at much length on these, and a variety of collateral circumstances, Sir Home concluded his defence.

Lord Melville and the other witnesses were then examined separately. They all corroborated the assertions of Sir Home respecting the confidence placed in him

by the last Administration, and the conferences which they had with him relative to his own and other expeditions; and added, particularly, that he was appointed to the *Draken* for the purpose of superintending an expedition to South America; but, in answer to a question from Mr. Jervis, he said he was not certain that there was any document upon record as to the specific object for which Sir H. received his appointment.—There was nothing material in the subsequent parts of the evidence, except that of Mr. Brown, the Master Attendant at the Cape, after its capture in 1806. He deposed, that the Cape was in a perfect state of security after Sir Home had withdrawn from it with his fleet. Sir Home was several times spoken to by the Court, to desist from bringing forward irrelevant questions; and he concluded by proving that he had been professionally employed by the Emperor of Russia, to fit out all the Russian ships.

At eleven o'clock on Wednesday the Court was cleared, and the Members remained in deliberation till three.—Upon the re-admission of strangers, the Judge Advocate read the following SENTENCE:

"This Court having maturely considered the nature of the charges—heard all the evidence, and having fully deliberated upon the whole of the case, are of opinion, that the CHARGES HAVE BEEN PROVEN against the said Capt. Sir Home Popham; that the withdrawing, without orders so to do, the whole of any naval force from the place where it is directed to be employed, and the employing it in distant operations against the enemy, more especially if the success of such operations should be likely to prevent its speedy return, may be attended with the most serious inconvenience to the public service; as the success of any plan formed by his Majesty's Ministers, for operations against the enemy, in which such naval force may be included, may, by such removal, be entirely prevented. And the Court is farther of opinion, that the conduct of the said Capt. Sir H. Popham, in the withdrawing the whole of the naval force under his command from the Cape of Good Hope, and the proceeding with it to the Rio de la Plata, was HIGHLY CENSURABLE; but, in consideration of circumstances, the Court doth adjudge him to be only SEVERELY REPRIMANDED.—And he is accordingly hereby severely reprimanded."

The Provost Martial then proceeded to the President, and presented the sword of Sir Home Popham to him; when he was ordered to return it. The Provost Martial, with a respectful salutation, returned the sword to Sir Home Popham; and the Court was dissolved.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

HOLLAND.

The ceremony of the distribution of the insignia of the Dutch Order of Merit took place at the Hague, on the 16th ult. A tripod, in the form of an altar, supporting the Bible, was erected at the foot of the throne; each person who was to receive the Order, on being called by the Grand Chancellor of the Order, advanced to it, and kneeling, placed his hand on the Bible, saying at the same time, "I swear it." He then rose, and ascending to the second step of the throne, received from the King the insignia of the Order. —The Queen and several Ladies were stationed in a gallery, opposite to the throne.

SWITZERLAND.

The Swiss are threatened with the dissolution of the alliance between them and France, if they do not raise 16,000 men for the service of the latter by the 1st of May. This is by far greater in proportion than the contingents which Saxony and Bavaria have been called upon to furnish.

ITALY.

The lower districts of Calabria are again in arms—part of the French troops there having been withdrawn, great numbers of those who remained have been surprised and cut to pieces by the Natives.

GERMANY.

The Emperor of Austria has ordered a Convocation of the States of Hungary, at Buda, on the 5th of April.

It is mentioned in the Vienna Court Gazette of the 28th ult. that out of 36,030 Austrian prisoners who were in France, notwithstanding every inducement which was held out to them to enter the French service, 36,000 have actually arrived in the Austrian territory. On reaching their country again, they sang hymns of joy.

The Austrian Army in Galicia comprises upwards of 100,000 men; and the frontiers of Moravia and Bohemia are crowded with troops, who have cut off all communication with Saxony, Silesia, &c. The export of provisions to the French Army in Poland has been discontinued, and some Jewish Merchants and others, by whom it was carried on, have been arrested, and sent in chains for trial. This measure is stated to have been adopted on a strong remonstrance from the Russian Minister.

Mentz, Feb. 21.—All the letters from the theatre of war agree in stating, that the battle of the 26th inst. was of the most sanguinary description. The Russians fought most desperately. As they were cut off, it was apprehended that they would make an attempt upon Praga and Warsaw; but it appears that they forced their way through the French army at the

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point of the bayonet. It is said that the Emperor was frequently exposed to great danger, and that he had a horse killed under him.

PRUSSIA.

The Berlin paper mentions, that some smart actions had taken place between some straggling corps of Prussians and corps of Bavarians, Poles, &c. in the French service. These appear to have happened in the rear of the French, but they are not of much importance in themselves. They show, however, the disposition of the country to rise, and the difficulty that Buonaparte has in maintaining his communication clear, along the vast line between the frontier of France and his present position.

The brothers of the King of Prussia are raising Volunteer regiments in Poland and Silesia, in which they receive the greatest facility from the peasantry.

A body of 400 Prussian prisoners, having overpowered their guard, and being headed by a colonel in the service, attacked a Bavarian dépôt of 150 men near Grotfen. The Bavarian commandant, Lieut.-col. Von Michel, and a courier, were the only persons who escaped.

The *Flushing Courant* states, that by the late Treaty between Prussia and England the former renounces all pretensions to Hanover, and guarantees its possession to the British Crown.

Schweidnitz was taken possession of on the 16th ult. At ten in the morning the Prussian garrison marched out, and laid down their arms before Jerome Buonaparte.

Although the French have succeeded in restoring tranquillity in Hesse, insurrections appear to have broken out in various other parts of Germany, which cannot fail to embarrass Buonaparte, either in exposing his supplies from France to danger, or in requiring, for their protection, a greater force than, in his present circumstances, he can afford for such service.—Watteravia and the Banks of the Maine are in the hands of the Insurgents; and in Weimar, Gotha, Coburg, and most of the neighbouring Duchies, an extensive and organised system of revolt prevails.

We have not yet the Official Reports of our Allies, relative to the Battle of Prussian-Eylau: but it is generally said, that the positive loss of the enemy in that affair was not less than 20,000 men; and that, in the subsequent actions incidental to a retreat, full 10,000 more have been put "hors de combat."

In the battle of Eylau, after three unsuccessful attempts on one particular part of the Russian line, Buonaparte himself led on the same division, reinforced by his

his own military household, to three more attacks, which were equally ineffectual, against the impenetrable Russian phalanx; and he is stated to have been obliged to abandon the seventh charge in despair, from the dreadful havoc made among his followers, and by the same unequivocal determination upon the part of the survivors against being led to certain sacrifice.

The French army appears to be in full retreat. The Telegraph, a paper printed by the French at Berlin, states, under the date of the 17th, that Buonaparte was on the eve of removing his headquarters from Warsaw to that city. As the French army retreat, the Russians continue to advance. They had passed the Pregel, and occupied all the country between that river and the Passarge. A private letter from Altona contains still more pleasing intelligence. It states, that the Russians have their advanced posts at Warsaw, and that the French have been completely defeated near Thorn, by the combined Russian and Prussian army. The Telegraph, under the date of Berlin, March 17, also states, that the Porte has declared war against England.

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POLAND.

The chief command of the Russian army in Poland has been conferred upon Benningfen. Marshal Kamenski, before and since his return to St. Petersburg, has given such decided proofs of temporary derangement, that it has been thought too dangerous to allow him to re-assume the command.

Gen. Benningfen, subsequent to the battle of Eylau, received a reinforcement of 60,000 regulars, and 30 pulks of Cossacks, of 500 men each.

The Wurtzburg Gazette, although immediately under French influence, admits that the French have left 20,000 men in the recent affairs in Poland and East Prussia.

Benningfen's victory was celebrated at Petersburg, not only by illuminations, &c. but by a solemn fast and thanksgiving.

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Buonaparte has made a very extensive promotion of field-officers, to replace the host of those who fell in the battle of Eylau.

Letters from St. Petersburg give a most satisfactory account of the spirit which pervades the whole of the Russian Empire. All the officers who had retired upon half-pay have been recalled to the service, and are employed according to their age and constitutional capacity. All ranks of people have manifested the greatest alacrity in contributing to the support of the exigencies of the State. Among these, the English merchants residing at St. Petersburg sent a respectful Letter to Count Von Kotschubey, soliciting permission to present the sum of 135,000 roubles toward the expences of the war. His Majesty expressed his satisfaction at their conduct, and desired it to be made known that the money might be paid into the Treasury at their own convenience.

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passed through Magdeburg, which, it is reported, contained a Field Marshal whom the Emperor Napoleon has accused of traitorous practices with the Austrian General Baron Vincent.

"This evening private letters have been received, which state that the Russians have their advanced posts at Warsaw, and that the French have been completely defeated near Thorn, by the combined Prussian and Russian army: the latter is said now to consist of 200,000 men.

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SWEDEN.

A private letter from Altona of the 13th ult. asserts, on the most respectable authority from Copenhagen, that Buonaparte has been indefatigable in his attempts to make his Swedish Majesty renounce his alliances. Mortier was his principal agent in these negotiations, in which Napoleon promised to reward Swedish perfidy with Norway, which belongs to Denmark. These terms were transmitted to the Court of Malmoe; but, being only verbal, the Swedish Cabinet sent orders to have them in writing; which request was also complied with. Hereupon the Swedish Monarch sent copies of the offers not only to the Courts in alliance with him, but even to the Danish Court. The terms were scornfully rejected by the Swedish Monarch, who sent for answer the following laconic terms: "I will never, while I live, become the ally of such a robber as you are!"

Little progress has been made by the French in their preparations for besieging Stralsund. Several forties were made by the garrison, in which they demolished the batteries that had been erected by the enemy, and spiked their guns.

TURKEY.

The Turkish Declaration of War, which was published on the 27th of December, accuses the *perfidious Russians* with breaking their Treaty with the Mussulmen, in

consequence of which the Divan had imposed upon the Grand Seignior the indispensable duty of taking up arms against that *faithless race*. He then appoints his Prime Minister his Commander in Chief, with unlimited powers; and invokes the assistance of the Almighty and the Prophet Mahomet upon the success of his exertions.

The Turkish Squadron at Bujukdere consists of 30 sail, eight of which are of the line. The Porte has demanded a reinforcement of 30 sail from the Barbary Powers. The shores of the Canal of the Bosphorus are covered with batteries; to complete which a great number of men are daily employed.

The Russians continue to advance in Turkey almost without opposition. It appears, by letters from Panscova of the 28th of January, that the advanced corps of the Russian army had already penetrated into Albania, and that the Mountaineers of Raschia, Podrina, &c. had joined him in immense numbers. The islands of Curzuolo, Brassa, and Lissa, have fallen into the hands of the Imperialists, and Lefina has been invested. Bulgaria, Servia, and Albania, as well as Moldavia and Wallachia, are now in the virtual occupation of the Russians. The Turks are not capable of opposing any serious obstacles to the progress of the Russians; their army is an undisciplined insurgent mob, more dangerous to the Generals appointed to conduct it, than to the enemy to whom it is to be confronted.

Russia has explicitly declared, that, in entering the Turkish provinces, she is not influenced by the desire of conquest, but merely by the necessity of obviating that facility of attack to which her Southern dominions were exposed, from the defenceless and insurgent state of Wallachia, Moldavia, &c.

Mr. Arbuthnot, British Minister at Constantinople, has been presented by the Grand Seignior with the Order of the Crescent.

The death of Paswan Oglou is confirmed; he died at Widdin on the 5th of February. Two of his principal officers, competitors for his office, have already come to blows.

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all English subjects. Mr. Arbuthnot, however, had previously made his escape to the English frigate (the *Endymion*) which brought the summons. [It is very improbable that Admiral Lotus should exhibit a threat which he was not able to put in execution, and which could only operate to expose the person of the Ambassador, who, after all, contrived to effect his escape in the very ship which brought the message. We have, moreover, to observe on this subject, that the Vienna letters in the German Papers under the French influence are said to be fabricated misrepresentations. It is still, however, probable that, under the threats of the French Minister, war has been verbally declared by the Porte against England, and the Ambassador suffered to absent himself till the storm be blown over.]

ASIA.

A smart shock of an earthquake has done considerable damage to the interior of the island of Sumatra, particularly in the Cassia Country. A volcano burst out in the hills, and has discharged its lava to a great distance, destroying the neighbouring woods; the rivers rose at the same time above their banks, and swept away numerous villages.

Amongst the persons lately vaccinated in India, were 4,141 Brahmans, 41,866 Malabars, and 10,926 Mahometans.

Mr. Turnbull has lately discovered at Mizapoor, in India, a new dye, which he has called Lac Dye, and which is likely to form a valuable article of commerce.

Orders were sent out last season to Prince of Wales's Island, to prevent the further importation of slaves into that Island. By the ships of the present season, fresh orders have been dispatched for the total abolition of slavery therein, Government making compensation to those who may suffer any loss or inconvenience thereby. The increase of population in this settlement has, of late years, tended to a decrease of the number of slaves. In 1797, the population (independent of Europeans) of the Island amounted to 6,900 souls, nearly a third of whom were slaves. By a census in 1802, it appeared there were 728 persons possessed of landed property, and that the total population had increased to 10,310, while the number of slaves had decreased to 1,222. The beginning of the last year, the population exceeded 12,000, while the number of slaves was under 1000.

AMERICA AND THE WEST INDIES.

We announced some time ago, a Revolution in St. Domingo, by which Dessalines, the Emperor of Hayti, lost his life; a Revolution that gave the command to Gen. Christophe, whose power commenced by adopting toward the people

measures of the most mild and conciliating tendency—whose proclamations were calculated to gain the good opinion of more refined nations. We have now to communicate another Revolution, which was effected in St. Domingo on the 11th of February, wherein much blood was shed. Christophe fell in the general carnage. He was succeeded in his honours and command by General Pichon.

Several serious disturbances broke out among the slaves in the parishes of Portland and St. George's, Jamaica, on the 6th January, in which the Maroons are implicated. The military were furnished with ball-cartridges, under the idea of an attack that was threatened upon Kingston. The ringleaders were French, two or three of whom lately came from Guadaloupe with a large sum of money.

The American Congress has passed a bill for the abolition of the slave trade, by a majority of 24—the numbers being, ayes 73, noes 49.

In the Legislature of Virginia the Senate have rejected, by a majority of 13 to 5, an Address to Mr. Jefferson, which had been voted by the House of Delegates.

The conspiracy of Colonel Burr was the subject of a Message from the President to the Senate on the 2nd of January. It was referred to a Select Committee of seven, and 2000 copies ordered to be printed.

The President states, that he first had information of Burr's designs in September last, and sent a trusty messenger to the State of Ohio. Supposed evidence of Burr's guilty intentions increasing, the messenger communicated with the Governor of Ohio, and hence arose the proceedings of the Legislature of that State. The President received letters from Gen. Wilkinson, in which he says, that he had, from communications from Burr, partly oral and partly in cypher, the fullest evidence of his intentions; that he had several objects in view; such as a separation of the Union by the Allegany mountains, and an attack on Mexico; the settlement of Baron Bastrop's lands to serve as a cover. Finding he could not alienate the affections of the Western States to the Union, he determined to seize on New Orleans, the Bank there, and then go to Mexico. No proof appeared of any foreign interest being concerned in the conspiracy; but, from Burr's boastings, it might be inferred that England was engaged in it. The President then proceeds to state, that he considers the enterprize as nearly crushed, and mentions the propriety of bringing Dr. Bollman, and others, who are taken, before the Supreme Court of the United States, in the district of Columbia, the week after next.

FATAL

FATAL ACCIDENT AT HAFOD.

In addition with every Admirer of Literature and the Polite Arts, we have most sincerely to lament the total loss by Fire of the elegant and magnificent mansion of HAFOD in Cardiganshire, the hospitable residence of Thomas Johnes, Esq. the worthy Representative in Parliament for the County; and the theme of rapturous delight to every Traveller in that part of the Principality.—The dreadful accident occurred early in the morning of Friday the 18th of March; and originated, it is supposed, in the apartments of the female servants. At a quarter after 3, Mrs. Johnes was awakened by the Fire; and immediately, but with difficulty, alarmed the Family. So rapid was the progress of the flames, that some of the domesticks were with great difficulty rescued. The housekeeper was in the most imminent danger of perishing, before assistance could be rendered; and two or three other servants, who had made their way to the top of the house, were much scorched before they could be relieved by means of ropes, and conveyed to a place of safety. Scarcely covered, Mrs. Johnes and her daughter, after saving some few articles from the wreck, took shelter at the Devil's Bridge, four miles distant, where the Family have since continued. Mr. Hanbury Williams, of Colebrook Dale, Shropshire, brother-in-law to Mr. Johnes, who was on a visit at Hafod, naked, and a few of the men-servants, by wonderful exertions, at the hazard of their lives, succeeded in saving most of the valuable plate, china, and a quantity of inferior furniture; the wine, the linen, Mrs. Johnes's apparel, trinkets, &c. and the principal furniture, magnificent glasses, &c. were all lost. Mr. Williams also sustained a considerable loss, not being able to save his travelling equipage, bills, cash, and other valuables. Many of the splendid Books in the lower part of the Library were saved; but all the precious lore that was deposited in the Gallery and the Anti-library fell in the unrelenting flames, among which were the greatest curiosities—the Welch MSS, and the labours of Mr. Johnes for the last forty years; an irreparable loss to Society, and to the munificent Owner. We are afraid that the valuable Froissarts are to be included in the loss; but the copies of that work which, with so much credit to Mr. J. and his assistants in Typography, have issued from the Hafod press (vol. LXXV. pp. 141, 633; LXXVI. 137, 433.) will immortalize the Translator and the Printer. The Fire commenced at the hour before stated; and at 6, only three hours time (excepting the three turrets at the corners of the mansion and the Conservatory), only the

bare walls remained, a melancholy memento of the former splendour of the place. The house, library, &c. were valued at 140,000*l.*; and were insured (we believe, at about half that sum) in the British and Imperial Fire Offices; and those Honourable Bodies, immediately on hearing of the accident, dispatched their Surveyor to settle the claims under the Policies. Fortunately no lives were lost, nor persons injured. And it will be satisfactory to the extensive circle of the friends of the amiable Family, to know that the calamity is borne with fortitude becoming their exalted character. Mr. Johnes was in town, attending his Parliamentary duties; and did not arrive, to the solace of his family, till Wednesday evening, the 18th instant.

IRELAND.

Feb. 27. A fire broke out in the dwelling-house of the beautiful demesne of *Merino*, the residence of the Dowager Countess of Charlemont, near Dublin. The Northern wing of the building was destroyed, in which was a very beautiful drawing-room; the windows of which were ornamented with some of the most masterly productions in stained glass, by the late celebrated Jervis.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Jan. 25. This afternoon, at 2, nearly 40 yards of *Norwich* city-wall, near Bear-street gates, fell with a tremendous crash. Part of it falling on a cow-house, entirely demolished the same, and killed four cows out of five, the property of a poor man, whose livelihood arose from their produce.

Jan. 29. This day, a gun, without a lock, was sent to a gunsmith's shop, in *Chester*, to get one put on; the gun, in that state, was put into a vice, and an apprentice was affixing a lock on it, when a girl about 13 years of age, with the infant child of her master in her arms, came to ask a question of the apprentice and stood near the muzzle; when the boy unfortunately trying the lock, it went off, and lodged the contents in her body, carrying with it part of the infant's clothes, which it set fire to. Surgical assistance was procured; but in vain, as the girl only survived the accident three quarters of an hour. The infant was not hurt.

Feb. 5. As some labourers were digging a few days since near *Walcot* church, *Bath*, about twelve feet below the surface, they discovered two rouleaus encrusted in mortar. On breaking them, they were found to contain about 7080 small silver coins, Roman, Numidian, and Carthaginian; none of a later date than some of the earlier *Cæsars*.

Feb.

Feb. 7. Last week the body of a man, genteelly dressed, was found floating near *Rockefeller* bridge. There were 20 guineas in one of his pockets, but no traces to discover who he was.

Cambridge, Feb. 18. An election took place at Sidney Sussex College, in this University, for the Mastership of that Society, in the room of Dr. William Elliston, who died Feb. 11. Could they have prevailed upon him to abandon his present duties and peculiarly honourable station, it was the unanimous wish of the Society to prefer the Rev. George Butler, D.D. who is a Fellow of their College, and who, in 1805, was made the Head-master of Harrow. On his refusal, the Rev. Francis-John-Hyde Wollaston, B.D. was chosen. This gentleman is a lineal descendant from the author of "The Religion of Nature;" and, in 1779, was an under-graduate of Sidney. In 1783, he took his A.B. degree as *Senior Wrangler* and *Smith's Prize-man*. Soon afterwards, Mr. W. removed to Trinity Hall as a tutor. He became A.M. in 1786; and, in 1792, obtained the Jacksonian professorship of Natural Philosophy. His B.D. degree was taken in 1795.—Dr. Elliston took his A.B. degree in 1751, when he was *Sixth Wrangler*. In 1757, he proceeded A.M.; in 1760, was elected Fellow and Master of Sidney; in 1763, was appointed Vice Chancellor; in 1761, took the degrees of B.D. and D.D. *per Lit. Reg.*; and, in 1786, was again Vice-Chancellor. Dr. Elliston died unmarried.

Feb. 28. The title-cause, of great interest, between the vicar of *Hitchin* and the occupiers of the grass-lands in that parish, was determined, in the Court of Exchequer, in favour of the vicar, with costs of suit. The modules alleged against the vicar's claim, under his endowments to tithes in kind, were disproved to the satisfaction of the Barons, after they had heard the arguments of six eminent counsel on the evidence for four days. This cause, in the last century, had been, during the incumbencies of five preceding vicars, brought five different times into Westminster Hall without ever being heard.

Mar. 1. The late fall of snow has been so very heavy in many districts, that the cattle have suffered considerably. Of the great number of sheep on *Borough Fen*, near *Stamford*, only 600 could be dug out; the rest were buried in the snow. Many men and beasts also lost their lives. Upwards of 2000 sheep are said to have perished in *Romney Marsh* on the 18th ult. in consequence of the inclemency of the weather.

March 1. This night, owing to a gang of gypsies having lighted a great fire on the

road-side near *Baldock*, the horses in the stage-waggon belonging to Mr. Hunt, of Stamford, took fright, and, with a tremendous crash, overturned a very valuable loading, consisting principally of spirituous liquors.

March 2. Two men, working at the Park coal-pit, near *Sheffield*, were, a few days ago, dreadfully burnt by the inflammable gas, or fire-damp. The explosion was so violent as to shiver an oak trap-door an inch and a half in thickness. Two others lost their lives on the 18th ult. at *Middleton*, near *Leeds*, from a similar cause; and many others were very much hurt. Two were conveyed to the infirmary with very little hopes.

March 7. About 3 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the premises of Mr. C. W. Brooke, of *Capel* in Suffolk, which destroyed a large barn, four stables, granary, and shed, together with their contents, consisting of a thrashing machine, a quantity of corn, clover seed, and various articles, to the value of 800*l.* and upwards.

Mar. 8. This morning a boy, about five years of age, having absented himself from home, his father went in search of him, and found him on the ice of a loch about two miles from *Leith*. The father, in the moment of anger, seized and shook him, when the ice breaking, they both fell in, and were drowned! They were interred in one grave, in *Neilstone* church-yard.

Mar. 11. Two extraordinary discoveries have recently been made on the coast near *Rosilly*, 20 miles from *Swansea*. The tides of late having receded much farther than usual, the wreck of a vessel has appeared, lost there about 50 years ago, and a cask of iron wire was last week recovered. A short distance from the spot, about 12*lbs.* of Spanish dollars and half-dollars, of the date of 1625, have been found amongst the sand, conjectured to have formed part of the cargo of a rich Spanish vessel from South America, called the *Scandaroon* galley, which was wrecked on that part of the coast upwards of a century since.

March 20. At the *Surrey* assizes, J. Pope and J. Maycock were tried for the murder of Mrs. Pooley, at *Horsley Down*. The deceased was 68 years of age, and was found murdered in *Free-school-lane*. It was proved that the murder was committed, on the 9th of August, by the prisoners, and that his Majesty's pardon had been offered to Pope, on condition of his giving up his companion, who had manually committed the murder. Pope was accordingly acquitted; and he then stated, that he went, at the suggestion of Maycock, and broke into Mrs. Pooley's house, where, after some time, Maycock seized the

the old lady, threw her down, and strangled her. They then robbed the house of upwards of 90*l*. The prisoner, after other evidence had been heard, which substantiated the charge, was found Guilty. He behaved in the most hardened manner on his trial, and was heard to ridicule the sentence. He was executed on the 23*d*.—W. Duncan, a gardener, was then tried for the murder of his master, W. Chivers, esq. at Clapham, on the 24*th* of January, by striking him in the face with a spade. The deceased was 82 years of age, and the prisoner had been only 10 days in his service. It appeared, that the deceased having threatened to turn him away, and having also chastised him with a cane, his passion overcame his reason; and he struck his master twice in the face; the second blow proved mortal. Several respectable persons gave the prisoner an excellent character. The prisoner having confessed, in his defence, that he had formed the design of striking his master ever since the afternoon of the preceding day, the Jury, after a very long deliberation, found him guilty of murder. He conducted himself with great composure; and has been since twice reprieved.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Saturday, Feb. 14.

A singular case has for some time engaged the attention of the Faculty. A woman, named Bull, residing on Addlehill, Doctor's Commons, about five weeks since suffered a suspension of animation. She was supposed to be in a trance; and her medical visitors continued doubtful as to her recovery until this day, when the body exhibited symptoms of decay.

Sunday, Feb. 15.

This forenoon a spot appeared near the Eastern limb of the Sun's disc, nearly large enough to be seen with a smoked glass without any magnifying power. It was spindle formed; its longer axis nearly perpendicular to the Sun's equator; its shortest axis not to be reduced, by the lowest estimate, to less than three times the diameter of the earth, or about 1-30*th* part of the Sun's diameter. Still more Eastward of it, and nearly opposite to its centre, at the distance of about 18,000 miles measured on the Sun's disc, was a very small and round spot.

Wednesday, March 4.

This evening Mr. Swain, a farmer in Theobalds Park, was stopped on the Green-lanes road, near Hornsey, by three footpads; who, after robbing him of upwards of 30*l*. beat him so, that he was obliged to stop for the night at Enfield.

Thursday, March 5.

This evening, inquests were held, at the sign of the London Hospital, White-

chapel, on the bodies of W. Anderson, aged 6, and another boy, who died in the London Hospital; the first in consequence of a cat getting into a cupboard, and overturning a bowl of broth, which fell upon his temple; the other having one of his hands lacerated, as he was attending a cotton-mill at Enfield, which produced his death. The Jury returned verdicts of Accidental Death.

This day two young men, named Leith and Smith, commenced a foot-race of 400 yards, in St. James's Park, for a trifling wager; but, in the course of the last 50, the former (an apprentice in Poland-street), from over exertion, fell down and expired immediately.

Friday, March 6.

A dreadful fire occurred, about 5 this morning, at the Globe Inn, St. Saviour's Church-yard, Southwark. It is said to have been occasioned by the snuff of a candle which had dropped in the bar. James Sims the landlord, his wife and children, with great difficulty, escaped the flames; but five lodgers (out of nearly 20) fell victims to the flames; viz. William Edlitch, a journeyman plumber, and his wife; Thomas Smith, driver of a Portsmouth waggon; and Sarah Burrows, and John her son. The premises were not insured. Several of the adjoining buildings were much injured.

Saturday, March 7.

This evening, about 7, as Mr. Overend, of Birchington, was returning to his country-house at Southgate, on horseback, as he was passing through the Green-lanes, near Hornsey Tea-house, he was robbed by three footpads of his cash, watch, and pocket-book.

Sunday, March 8.

Between 9 and 10 this night, a fire broke out at Mr. Cloverdale's, Judd-place, Somers Town, which totally consumed the house, and damaged the adjoining houses. It was occasioned by leaving a candle incautiously near the window-curtain, which caught fire.

Friday, March 20.

About five o'clock this morning, a fire was discovered in the premises of Messrs. Clementi and Co. musical instrument makers, Tottenham-court-road. In an hour, the conflagration threatened the destruction of the whole of the adjoining neighbourhood. The prompt arrival of the engines prevented the calamity; but, exclusive of the front of the building, scarcely a vestige remains standing of this once extensive manufactory. A similar accident took place on these premises about ten years ago. The damage is estimated at 40,000*l*.; 15,000*l*. of which is insured.

Monday,

272 DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES. [Mar.

Monday, March 23.

The Bishop of Landaff had a most providential escape from fire, which was on the point of breaking out in the bed-chamber of a house adjoining to one he had hired for the winter during his attendance on Parliament, and communicating by the beams and rubbish laid under the hearth.

Monday, March 30.

A very unexpected event has occurred since our last—the total change of his Majesty's Ministry. The cause is briefly as follows:—It appears that as soon as his Majesty became acquainted with the nature and extent of the Catholic Bill, lately introduced into the House of Commons by Lord Howick, he very decidedly expressed his disapprobation of a measure that was at once repugnant to his coronation oath, and the principles of the Constitution. The Ministers offered to withdraw the measure, but maintained their right to advise his Majesty from time to time, as to such measures as circumstances might require respecting Ireland. This was the strong point of difference. His Majesty immediately directed the Duke of Portland to form a new Administration. On the 24th he commanded the Cabinet Ministers to resign; and on the 25th and 26th some of the new appointments took place. A correct list shall appear in our next.

Tuesday, March 31.

By the Royal warrant for calling out the Levy-en-massé issued to the provincial Lieutenantcy, it appears that the men in all the four classes are to be immediately trained and exercised for the year ending 1st November next. Subjoined are the principal provisions of the Act. Townships may prevent the ballot altogether, by finding a number of men equal to their quota, to come forwards and enrol themselves as volunteers *under this act* (and it is expected that many townships will avail themselves of this measure). In addition to all those liable to serve in the militia, the following are subjected to service by this act, viz. articled clerks and apprentices, poor men though having two or more children, and persons serving by substitute in the militia or army of reserve. Times and places of exercise are to be appointed by the Deputy Lieutenants of each subdivision; and notice thereof to be given in church during service, and to be affixed on the church door, and in the market-place. No person to be called to exercise to any greater distance from his usual residence than five miles. Constables to attend the training, and be allowed a salary not exceeding 5*l.* Persons trained in any year to be exempt from ballot for the two years succeeding. Ballotted men going into volunteer corps to

be exempt from training under this act so long as they shall be certified to be effective members. Pay to be allowed for twenty-four days at 1*s.* per day—*volunteers under the act*, 10*s.* extra. Fines for non-attendance: Forfeiture of Pay, and 10*s.* for every day short of eight days in each four months, if days be so appointed; and for each day short of twenty-four, if days be so appointed yearly. Persons not worth 150*l.* a year to forfeit only 5*s.* Persons not worth 50*l.*—2*s.* For misconduct: Forfeit of the day's pay and any sum not exceeding 10*s.* and in case of non-payment, imprisonment. Persons coming after roll-call not entitled to be inserted in muster. Serjeants or constables taking bribes, forfeit 10*l.* and treble the bribe; and are to be imprisoned not exceeding two months. Persons ballotted, being worth more than 150*l.* a year, may be excused serving (for one year) by paying 10*l.*; and if not having such income, by paying 5*l.* Such persons, nevertheless, to be subject to ballot in all subsequent years. Persons removing during the year from their place of residence, to have a certificate up to the time of removal from the officer, serjeant, or constable.—On production of such certificate in the parish to which such person shall remove, to be entered as if ballotted there, and to be there trained and exercised, and to have credit for the days of exercise contained in his certificate. Persons prevented by illness, certified by medical man, clergyman, or constable, to forfeit only pay. Persons absent on business, and making good days at any succeeding period, to have fines returned for such days. Fines to be collected by constable, and to be paid to overseers of the poor, and the account kept by them of amount, subject to distribution according to orders under the act. Deputy Lieutenants may establish rewards for skill in firing at target with ball, under any regulation to be approved of by General Officer of district and Lieutenant, to be defrayed out of fines.

The thirty-six valuable Reports on Finance, for which the Country is indebted to the indefatigable exertions of the present Speaker of the House of Commons, will form the ground-work of the new Committee of Reform. We have no doubt but that, having these materials before them, the zealous, active, independent, and capital Tribunal, which has been so properly instituted, will bring forth a saving, by substantial economy, of full two millions *per annum*, and that without crippling any one branch of the public service. So that the whole sum that can be wanted, on the new scheme of Finance, for ten years to come, will be secured to the State without a new tax.

Vol.

Vol. LXXVI. p. 563. During the Revolutionary War in America, the late General Horatio Gates signalized himself as a faithful, brave, gallant, and distinguished officer. He was a Whig in England, and a genuine Republican in America, and attached to the cause of America from a full conviction of its justice, and fought faithfully under its banners through every stage of the contest. He for his native country in the early part of his life, and served several campaigns in Germany, where he acquired the rudiments of military knowledge. He came hither with Gen. Braddock, and served in the British Army until the conclusion of the Peace. He afterwards returned to England; finally emigrated to America, and purchased an estate in Virginia. On the rupture between that Country and Great Britain, he was called to take the command of the Northern Army; and by his skill and good conduct the troops under Gen. Burgoyne surrendered prisoners of war. His military virtues are too numerous to admit of detail, and will furnish a brilliant page in the American Annals. He was a scholar, well versed in History and the Latin Classics, and of correct political principles. His manners and deportment were tinged with a military bias. He was hospitable, generous, and just; inflexible in his attachment to his friends, and possessed a feeling heart.

P. 1176. A Correspondent, who has many memoranda of the Baronets of England, from the Notes of B. Longmate and others, says, "that the late Sir Richard Cope, bart. succeeded, not Sir John M. Cope, in 1779, but 'a son of Sir John's,' 'a youth then at Eton college, who died 'on Christmas-day 1781;' which is confirmed by the *Gent. Mag.* of that year, p. 395; also is 'William seventh son of Sir John Cope, and brother of Gallen, not 'Galen, Sir Richard's father,' who was an officer in the Army, and married Jane sister of Denzil Onslow, esq. a commissioner of the Salt-office. He afterwards retired, took orders, and had the family living of Everley; which, after his death, was held for his son, the late Sir Richard, by a person who sequestered it, and it was some time after he was old enough to hold it before he got possession. He held it and Idip, co. Oxford, to his death. Longmate says, he 'was captain and parson' (as all the Baronetages agree); 'was a lieutenant 'in the Foot-guards, and died Jan. 7, 1706' (J. E. MS. note, 1741, vol. I. p. 120). 'He was killed in the Tower by Maw-bridge the kettle-drummer.' Qu. how came he by his death? Another correction in this family, by Kimber and Johnson, 1771, is given in these Notes. 'The *Gent. Mag.* March, 1807.

'sixth of Sir John Cope's seven sons is 'named Alban, not Alban.' Sir Richard was twice married; first, to Anne Windham, daughter of — Windham, esq. of Yateley, co. Hants, who died f. p. 1795; secondly, to the widow of a Mr. Burton, whose daughter married Sir Montague Boscawen, who likewise died by him f. p. He was not prebendary of Durham; but was, it is believed, of Wells. By the interest of old Arthur Onslow, Speaker of the House of Commons, his relation, he was made their chaplain in 1751; prebendary of Westminster in 1754; and sub-dean in 1768. He succeeded Dr. Philip Yonge in that chapter April 30, 1754, on his promotion to a canon-residentiaryship of St. Paul's, vice Johnson, resigned (see vol. XXIV. p. 192). Dr. Yonge succeeded Dr. Thomas Manningham in the chapter Nov. 2, 1750, who was prebendary 30 years, and was rector of Slinfold and Selfey, in Suffex. He had a younger brother, William, who was chapter-clerk of St. Peter's, Westminster, so appointed by Dr. Zachary Pearce, in June 1768, which he held 40 years, as he died three years ago. In that office he was succeeded by George Vincent, esq. second son of the worthy Dean (vol. LXXIII. p. 1249).—William Cope, esq. was of Bridgen-place; he was Sir Richard's only brother, and married, 1765, Anne the only surviving daughter and heir of Capt. Benjamin Greenwood, of St. Mary Cray, in Kent; by whom he left two sons, the present Sir Denzil Cope, bart. and John Cope, esq. of the Temple. Bridgen-place is a handsome modern house, built by Mr. William Cope within these 40 years. It is so called from being in the hamlet of that name in Bexley. It stands pleasantly, on an eminence, facing the South and East, having, at the bottom of a paddock, the Bourn stream, forming a pleasing sheet of water below. This stream rises from two sources in that parish: one from the North, under Shooter's-hill, which passes through Danfon park, the late Sir John Boyd's, laid out by the eminent *Capability* Brown into a serpentine river of many acres; another head is from the South-west, by Lamienby, formerly called Lamb Abbey, and afterwards flowing through the pleasure-grounds of Blendens-hall, they unite before they reach Bridgen-place; thence, by Bourn-place and Hall-place; they join the Cray, and by Dartford creek, with the Darwent, pass into the Thames."

P. 1197. Mr. Bulwer, by his present wife, late Barbara Lytton, has issue only three children, viz. William Earle Lytton Bulwer, born 1799; William Henry Lytton Bulwer, born 1801; William Edward Lytton

to

ton Bulwer, born 1804; all living. Elizabeth Joddrell, mother of Mrs. Bulwer, was married in 1768, and is daughter of the late Paul Joddrell, esq. of Effex-street, St. Clement's, by Elizabeth daughter of Richard Warner, of North Elmham, co. Norfolk, esq.

P. 1254. Mr. Carey Bailey was descended from obscure parents near Somerton, in Somersetshire. When he attained his 20th year, he left his native place, and came up to London to better himself. One of those events which lead to prosperity introduced him to Mr. Goldfinch, an attorney, who resided in New inn, with whom he engaged as a writer; and his subsequent conduct so recommended him to his master that he took him as an articulated clerk without any fee (had the present duty of 110l. upon the articles of clerkship been then imposed, Mr. B. would in all probability have attained no higher situation than that of managing clerk). The death of his master brought him into business; and a close and persevering attention to his profession, during a course of nearly 40 years, enabled him to amass a fortune of 50,000l. to which his clients by legacies in some degree contributed. Mr. B. died a bachelor. By his will he bequeathed his property between his two cousins and only near relations, Mr. John Barford, a clerk to the late Mr. George Richards, of Berners'-street, and Mr. Laver, of New-street, Covent-garden, a working silversmith, brother to Mr. Laver of Chancery-lane. Mr. B's wealth, during the latter years of his life, enabled him to live at a very trifling expence; to his friends and acquaintance he was in the habit of holding out great pecuniary remunerations; through these means he obtained easy access to their tables; and thus he was enabled to turn interest into principal.

Vol. LXXVII. p. 92. Sir Stephen Lushington was the third son of the Rev. Dr. L. formerly vicar of East Bourne, Suffex. His father, having a numerous family, determined to send Stephen abroad to push his fortune, and he accordingly repaired to the East Indies in the civil service of the Company. Here, it is believed, he had the misfortune to be one of the unhappy captives who, on the taking of Calcutta by the Nabob of Bengal, were detained during the destructive night of the 20th of June, 1756, in the Black Hole, where 123 out of 176 perished. He is supposed to be the gentleman who is mentioned by Mr. Holwell, in his account of what passed on that horrible night, in the following words: "One of my miserable companions, on the right of me, observed, that I allayed my thirst by sucking my shirt-sleeve; and thereupon robbed me, from

time to time, of a considerable part of my store; though, after I detected him, I had ever the address to begin on that sleeve first, when I thought my reservoirs were sufficiently replenished; and our mouths and noses often met in the contest. This plunderer, I afterwards found, was a young gentleman in the service, Mr. L., one of the few who survived, and since assured me that he believed he owed his life to the many comfortable draughts he had from my sleeves." After this narrow escape he continued to reside for many years in Asia, where he proved more fortunate than his elder brother, who, with many other English subjects, was put to death by the Nabob Cossim Ali Cawn, at Patna. During this period he held several high and confidential situations, and at length returned to his native country, where he married Miss Boldero, the eldest daughter of John B. esq. of Ashenden-hall, in Hertfordshire, and an eminent banker in the city of London, by whom he had a numerous family of ten children, five sons and five daughters. He was created a baronet in 1791, and sat in several parliaments, having been elected for Helston in 1790, St. Michael's in 1796, and Penryn in 1802. Sir Stephen has also for many years acted as a director of the East India Company, and occupied both the chairs at the India-house. In 1790, when the question relative to the abatement of the impeachment of Mr. Hastings was agitated, Sir Stephen, who was then chairman of the Court of Directors, bore testimony to the merits of the administration of the late Governor-general. Of late he has not taken an active part in public affairs, having been much and many years afflicted with the gout.

P. 140, l. 25, for "house," r. "honour."

P. 141, l. 31, for "Son of Man," read "This Saviour."

P. 171. Henry White, aged 15, one of the unfortunate sufferers in the melancholy catastrophe in the Old Bailey on the 23d ult. Impelled by a curiosity natural to young people, and in some instances, alas! too powerful to be controuled, he went to the eventful spot; and though, on all occasions, he possessed both spirit and conduct, yet he was overcome by the presence of the immense crowd, swooned, and rose no more! He was just finishing his education, through which he was passing with credit to himself and satisfaction to his tutor, who loved him as his own child. He was to have been placed in the counting-house of his father, an eminent wine-merchant at Portsmouth, who, together with his partner in life, have borne this severe dispensation of Providence with a truly Christian fortitude and resignation. He was beloved, not only

only by his relatives and friends, but by all who had the happiness of knowing him. His sorrowful tutor, deeply affected by the early and premature death of an amiable pupil, bears this sad tribute of respect to his memory. (See p. 255.)

P. 172. William Lloyd, esq. of Liques, appointed sheriff of Caermarthen, *vice* Sackville Gwynne, esq. of Glanbrane.

P. 173. We are requested, from Authority, to contradict the insertion respecting the bequests of the late James Huch, esq. of Clayberry-hall, Essex, as they are erroneously stated.

P. 183. We are very much obliged to the respectable Correspondent who enables us to reform the following article:

"Jan. 16. At the Deanry, in his 83d year, the very Reverend Baptist Proby, D.D. dean of the cathedral church of Lichfield; a man not less admired for the urbanity of his manners than honoured and revered for that religious integrity of principle from which he never swerved. He warmly promoted, and liberally encouraged, those alterations and improvements which, under the direction of Mr. Wyatt, have rendered Lichfield cathedral an object of general admiration. Nor did he rest satisfied with the reputation which the Cathedral had thus acquired from the hand of that skilful and judicious Architect. His great object was, to encourage amongst the several members of the Church such a sense of duty as should ensure their regular attendance at the stated hours of public worship, and an animated performance of the service. By his death, not only the deanry of Lichfield became vacant, but also the valuable living of Doddington, in the Isle of Ely, and the rectory of Thornhaugh with Wansford, co. Northampton. Dr. Proby was educated at Jesus college, Cambridge, to which his ancestor, Dr. Edmund Proby, had been a great benefactor. He took his degree of B. A. 1747; M. A. 1755; S.T.P. 1790. He was brother to the late Lord Carysfort, and uncle to the present Earl. He married Mary, daughter of the Rev. John Russell, prebendary of Peterborough and Lincoln, rector of Fiskerton, near Lincoln, and of Stoke by Guilford. Mrs. Russell survived her husband many years. She died at St. Martin's, Stamford Baron, 1791, in her 84th year. Dean Proby had issue; sons: Baptist-John, formerly of Trinity college, Cambridge, and now vicar of St. Mary's, in Lichfield; he married Mary-Susanna, youngest daughter of the late Sir Nigel Bowyer Gresley, bart. of Drakelow, co. Derby; Charles, formerly of St. John's college, Cambridge, vicar of Tachbrook, and rector of Waddon, co. Bucks; Joshua-John-Brownlow, who went out as midshipman in his Majesty's Navy, but

was afterwards appointed to a situation in the Honourable East India Company's service, on the Bengal Establishment; daughters: Mary, married to Francis Humberston M'Kenzie, esq. since created Lord Seaforth; Catherine, married to the Rev. Charles Proby, eldest son of the late Commissioner Proby, of Chatham, rector of Stanwick, co. Northampton; Caroline, married to Edward Grove, esq. formerly of Stretton-hall, co. Stafford, and now of Shenstone park, in the same county; she is since dead; Anne-Anne, now living; and Susan, since dead.—Archdeacon Woodhouse, rector of Donnington, co. Stafford, has succeeded to the deanry of Lichfield, which is in the gift of the King; Sir Henry Peyton, bart. has presented Mr. Dashwood to the living of Doddington; and the Duke of Bedford has given Thornhaugh cum Wansford to the Rev. Mr. Wing, M.A. of Stibbington, co. Huntingdon."

P. 189. Gen. Reid was the oldest officer in the service. In his youth he served in the 42d Highland Regiment, the gallant corps who annihilated Napoleon's self-created Invincibles in Egypt. In the meridian of his life he was esteemed the best gentleman German flute performer in England. He was also particularly famed for his taste in the composition of military musick; and his marches are still much admired. He has left a fortune of above 50,000l. sterling. Three gentlemen are named executors, to whom he has left 100l. each; the remainder of his property in trust, for life, to an only daughter, who married, without his consent, a Mr. Robertson; with remainder to her children; and, in failure of such children, to the College of Edinburgh. When it takes that destination, he desires his executors to apply it to the College, *in primis*, to institute a professorship of musick, with a salary not less than 300l. a year; in other respects to be applied to the purchase of a library, or to be laid out in such manner as the Principal and Professors may think proper.

BIRTHS.

LATELY, in Moleworth-street, Dublin, the Hon. Mrs. Caulfield, lady of James C. esq. a son.

At the house of her father (Sir W. M. Milner, bart. M.P.) in Portland-place, the wife of F. Hastings Doyle, esq. a daughter.

Feb. . . . In Gower-street, the Hon. Mrs. Holland, a daughter.

The wife of Peter Blackburn, esq. of Chatham-place, Black-friers, a son.

Feb. 4. At Denbich, the Countess Conyngham, a son.

7. The wife of Townsend Ince, esq. of Chisleton, near Chester, a daughter.

11. At Buckingham, the wife of the Rev. Thomas Scott, a son.

14. Hon. Mrs. Godfrey Mundy, a daughter.

19. At Dodington, co. Gloucester, the Hon. Mrs. Coddington, a daughter.

At Inverness, the wife of Col. J. Munro, of Poyntzfield, a son.

21. In Ormond-street, the wife of — Barlow, esq. a son.

22. In Upper Berkeley-street, Portman-square, in consequence of a blow she received a fortnight before, while walking, the wife of Capt. Bute, of the Royal Navy, a still-born child.

24. At Shenley parsonage, the wife of the Rev. Thomas Newcome, rector of Shenley, Herts. a son and heir.

25. In York-street, Portman-square, the lady of the Hon. Capt. Gantner, a daughter.

26. At Burton, near Ferrybridge, co. York, the wife of J. Parker Toulson, esq. a daughter.

March 3. At Beverley, co. York, the wife of Peter Acklom, esq. a daughter.

In George-square, Edinburgh, the wife of Henry Veitch, esq. of Eliock, a daughter.

7. The wife of Capt. C. W. Paterfon, of the Royal Navy, a daughter.

At Mytote, the lady of the Rev. Sir John Fagg, bart. a son.

At Costesley cottage, near Norwich, the wife of Wm. Charles Jerningham, esq. a son.

8. In Charles-street, Berkeley-square, Lady Graves, a daughter.

10. In Lower Grosvenor-street, Lady Amherst, a son.

11. At Cork, in Ireland, the Viscountess Bantry, a son.

At his house, Casina, Dulwich-hill, Surrey, the wife of Richard Shaw, esq. a son.

In Berner's-street, Oxford-street, the wife of John Campbell, esq. M.P. a son.

At Roxton, co. Bedford, the wife of Major-general Onslow, a daughter.

In Queen-street, May-fair, the Hon. Mrs. Irby, a daughter.

12. In Somerset-place, the lady of Sir Thomas B. Thompson, comptroller of the Navy, a daughter.

At Milltown, in Perthshire, the wife of Jn. Campbell, esq. of Kinloch, a son and heir.

13. Mrs. Gurney, of Serjeant's-inn, Fleet-street, a son.

14. At the house of Mrs. Thompson, in Grosvenor-square, the wife of Gen. Dyot, a son.

At Thorpe, Surrey, the wife of Matthew Richard Onslow, esq. a daughter.

17. In Westmoreland-street, Dublin, the Hon. Mrs. Roche, a son and heir.

10. At Wickham, Hants, the wife of the Rev. Thomas Garnier, a son.

20. In Grosvenor-square, the wife of Col. Heneage, a son.

At Bushy park, Mrs. Jordan, a daughter.

21. At Knightsbridge, the wife of the Rev. John Gamble, a daughter.

24. At his house in Lower Seymour-st. the wife of Tho. Orby Hunter, esq. a daugh.

MARRIAGES.

LATELY, in Scotland, M. W. Barnes, esq. of Reigate, Surrey, to the Hon. Georgiana-Catherine Coventry, 2d daughter of Viscount Deerhurst, who entered her 20th year in September last.

At St. Anne's, Soho, Mr. Charles Beloe, second son of the Rev. Wm. B. to Miss Pochin, dau. of Geo. P. esq. of Newport, Essex.

Jan. 28. At Chilvers Coton, Mr. Derrington, of Hinckley, co. Leicester, to Miss Hill, of Griff.

March . . . Capt. Surridge, of the Royal Navy, to Miss Varlo, of Southwick.

Dennis O'Leary, esq. of Grosvenor-place, to Miss Hutton, daughter of Dr. H. of the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich.

March 4. At Grantham, co. Lincoln, Leonard Walbanke Childers, esq. to Sarah-Anne, second daughter of Sir Charles Kent, bart. of Grantham-house.

5. Joseph Kay, esq. architect, of Bedford-st. Bedford-squ. to the eldest daughter of Wm. Porden; esq. of Berner's-street.

6. At Edinburgh, Mr. John Murray, bookfeller, of Fleet-street, London, to Miss Eliot, dau. of the late Mr. Cha. E. of Edinb.

9. At Manchester, James Parker, esq. of Queen-st. Cheapside, to Miss E. Railton.

At Morden, Surrey, E. B. Lousada, esq. of Devonshire-square, to the eldest daughter of Abraham Goldsmid, esq.

10. By the Rev. Wm. Tooke, F. R. S. Charles Combe, esq. son of Dr. C. of Hart-street, Bloomsbury-square, to Miss Payne Georges, eldest daughter of the late Wm. Payne G. esq. of Manchester-square, and niece to Lord Lavington.

11. At Sleaford, co. Lincoln, the Rev. Romaine Hervey, M. A. to Miss Edwards.

13. Sir R. L. Bloffe, bart. of Gabalfa, to Miss Charlotte Richards, of Landaff.

16. Walter Smythe, esq. of Brambridge, Hants, to Miss Louisa Boycott, daugh. of the late Thomas B. esq. of Rudge, Salop.

17. Capt. Stuart, of the 16th Light Dragoons, to the youngest daughter of the late Geo. Anson, esq. and sister to Viscount A.

18. At St. Mary-la-Bonne church, Philip Gibbs, esq. only son of Sir Philip G. bart. and only brother of Mrs. Abbot, lady of the Speaker of the House of Commons, to Maria, third daughter of Robert Knipe, esq. late of New lodge, near Great Beck-hamstead, Herts, deceased.

19. The Hon. Thomas Parker, of Gresham-hall, co. Oxford, to Miss Eliza Wolstenholme, of Holywell, Suffex.

21. W. T. Williams, esq. of Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury-square, to Miss Crawshaw, of Cysarthia, co. Glamorgan.

22. M. T. Harris, esq. second son of General H. to Emma, youngest daugh. of the late W. Murray, esq. of Walthamstow.

23. Mr. Liston, to Miss Tyrer, both of the Theatre Royal, Covent-garden.

DEATHS.

DEATHS.

1806. **A**T Vellore, in the East Indies, Lieut.-colonel James M'Kerras, eldest son of the late Mr. Andrey M'K. merchant in Leith, and brother to the late Major William M'K. of the Corps of Royal Engineers, who was killed in the service of his Country in the memorable expedition to Egypt, under the gallant Sir Ralph Abercromby. Col. M'K. had served in India upwards of 28 years, with much credit to himself and honour to his Country; and was much respected as a steady, active, and humane officer.

Nov. 7. At St. Vincent's, Mr. Thomas Thornville Spier.

107. Jan. 2. At Verdun, in France, where he was a prisoner of war, of a putrid fever, Dr. Jackson, an English physician of great eminence and worth. His funeral was attended by all his fellow-countrymen who are prisoners of war, as well as by the medical gentlemen and the inhabitants of Verdun, whose esteem and friendship he had gained by the benevolence which he displayed towards the unfortunate of every description. He delighted to rescue the wretched from the bed of sickness, and afforded them both medical and pecuniary assistance.

21. At Moreton, in Cheshire, aged 90, Mr. George Meadow, uncle, great uncle, great great uncle, and great great great uncle to nearly 200 persons; and, strange to tell, he was uncle to a person who was more than 12 months older than himself.

22. At Saxe Weimar, after a long illness, Charles Gore, esq. formerly of Southampton, but for many years past resident at Weimar. He has left two children only: Emily Gore, his eldest surviving daughter, now at Weimar; and Anna, dowager Countess Cowper, now at Florence, mother of the present Earl, and of the Hon. Spencer Cowper.

27. Mrs. Stonard, wife of Joseph S. esq. of Great Tower-hill.

At South Shields, aged 81, Mrs. Barbara Hunter, of Westoe.

28. At Carlisle, in the prime of life, Mrs. Fairbairn, wife of Mr. F. coach proprietor. About ten days before her death she was delivered of twins; and has left a family of 13 children (the eldest only 11 years old), to regret the loss of an affectionate and indulgent mother.

29. At Edinburgh, Mr. Campbell Adie, writer to the Signet.

At Haddington, Alexander Fraser, esq. Sheriff-clerk of Haddingtonshire.

30. At Alverstoke, near Gosport, aged 74, the Rev. Isaac Moody Bingham, rector of Bitchanger, 1759, and Runwell, 1780, both co. Essex, many years an acting magistrate for Hants, and late fellow of New college, Oxford. He was of St.

John's college, Cambridge; M. A. 1779; late chaplain to the Bishop of London. The former living is in the gift of New College; the latter in the Dutens family. His youngest daughter married Charles Hippaff, esq. of Sion-house, Essex, 1803.

At Workington, aged 59, Lieut. George Moorhead, of the Royal Navy.

At Durham, the wife of Mr. Porter, surgeon of the Royal Navy.

The wife of Thomas Sturdy, of Carlisle, carrier, one of the people called Quakers.

Suddenly, while at work in his master's shop, John Brown, in the employ of Mr. Edmund James, chair-maker, Carlisle.

Feb. . . . Richard Reynell, esq. of Reynella, co. Westmeath, Ireland.

At Limerick, the Right Rev. Dr. Michael-Peter M'Mahon, Titular Bishop of Killaloe, aged 70 years, more than half of which time he was in that see.

At Sunderland bridge, in her 85th year, Mrs. Clifton.

In the prime of life, Mr. Irving, master of the Crown and Mitre inn at Carlisle.

At Pembroke, Mr. John Clarke, land and tithe-agent.

Mr. Alderman Turner, of Chester; and Mr. Pope, a proctor there.

At his house in Kettlewell, Craven, Rev. Tennant Bolland, curate of Hubberholme.

At Filling, aged 74, Capt. George Dickenson, who had made eleven voyages to the coast of Africa.

At Rippon, co. York, while on a visit to a daughter, Mr. Jefferson, comedian; the friend, contemporary, and exact prototype of the immortal Garrick. He had resided many years at Plymouth; and, as often as his age and infirmities permitted, he appeared on that stage in characters adapted to lameness and decay, and performed them admirably, particularly at his last benefit, when he personated Lassignan and Lord Chalkstone. We know not whether Mr. Hull or Mr. Jefferson was the father of the British Stage; they were both of nearly an equal standing; to the Theatrical Fund, of which the former is founder and treasurer, the latter owed the chief support of his old age.

Aged 27, Miss Rachel Wyrill, daughter of Mr. James W. of Beverley, being the third daughter he has buried in less than three months.

Aged 82, Mr. Thomas Wilson, one of the Common Council of the borough of Preston, co. Lancaster.

Thomas Hodgkins, esq. town-clerk of Walsall, co. Stafford.

Mr. Jn. Bramall, alderman of Lichfield.

Mr. H. Pugh, surgeon, and one of the coroners for Devon.

At Barnstaple, Devon, aged 72, Mrs. Anne Hare, youngest daughter of Dr. Francis H. formerly Bishop of Chichester.

As

278 *Obituary, with Anecdotes, of remarkable Persons.* [Mar.

At Sutterby, co. Lincoln, aged 71, Mrs. Anne Soulbby, relict of Mr. Robert S. late of Skendleby-Thorpe, and mother of Jn. S. esq. of Skendleby-lodge.

Suddenly, at Barton, aged 76, the wife of Mr. R. Sowerby.

At Thimbleby, near Horncastle, Mr. Foster, farmer and grazier. Returning home from a convivial party, he fell from his horse into a dyke full of water, and, lying there for two or three hours before he was discovered, caught so violent a cold as to occasion his death.

At Somercoates, near Louth, in her 96th year, Mrs. Smith, mother of Isaac S. esq. of London.

At West Keal, Mrs. Cracroft, wife of Thomas C. sen. esq.

At Croft, Mr. Crofs, sen. farmer; and at Halton Holegate, Miss Hubbard.

At Haverholme priory, Mr. Robert Betterton, steward to Sir Jenison Gordon, bart.

At Barrowby, near Grantham, Mr. Lunn, a respectable farmer.

At Billingham, aged 23, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. G. Sawyer, draper.

At Blaby, co. Leicester, after a lingering illness, aged 82, Mrs. Cox.

At Worcester, in her 90th year, Mrs. Elizabeth Lovett, relict of Mr. L. apothecary there.

Mr. Richard Collett, surgeon, of Bromsgrove, only son of Mr. Tho. C. surgeon.

Miss Holmes, daughter of the Rev. Mr. H. rector of Colebourn, co. Gloucester.

At Gloucester, Martha, relict of David Roberts, esq. army-agent, of London.

In her 21st year, Miss Margaretta Pearson, second daughter of Mr. P. of Basford, co. Stafford.

At Birmingham, Mrs. Penelope Richardson, widow of the late Capt. R. of the Royal Marines.—Aged 94, Mrs. Letitia Hunt.—At Handsworth, near Birmingham, William Mottier, esq.

At the Hot wells, Bristol, in his 32d year, Mr. William Hurd, late of Pentonville, and of the Second Somerset Militia.

At Bristol, in her 98th year, Mrs. Pomphrey, relict of George P. esq. formerly of Stoke-Bishop. Her only son, Mr. George Pomphrey, died a few weeks before her.

Mrs. Thomas, of Peter-street, Bristol.

The infant daughter of Geo. Daubeny, esq. of Redland, near Bristol.

Mrs. Williams, wife of Mr. W. organist, St. James's church-yard, Bristol.

Mr. Simon Start, of North Tawton, co. Somerset, surgeon.

In her 96th year, Mrs. Taylor, mother of Wm. T. esq. of Tillington, co. Hereford.

At Bury, in her 95th year, Mrs. Anne Burrough, a maiden lady, niece of the late Sir J. B. knt. master of Gains college.

—Kekewick, esq. of Sidney college, Cambridge, who took his Bachelor's degree in Arts on the 21st of Jan.

Miss Anne Nutter, third daughter of Mr. James N. of Cambridge.

Rev. Joseph Symphon, rector of Steeple Gidding, and vicar of Ellington, Hunts.

At Egham, co. Surrey, the Rev. Robert Jones, M.A. 40 years lecturer thereof, and master of the free grammar-school there.

At Hinxworth, co. Herts, Miss Harvey, only daughter of the late James H. esq. of Hill-hall, co. Bedford, and sister of the late John H. esq. of Ickwell-Bury, in the same county.

Drowned, at Barking, Essex. — Evans, master of a fishing-smack, and his two lads.

At his house at Finchley, Middlesex, Mr. William Rew, 27 years a collector to the New River Company, and master of the Innholders Company.

At Enfield, of an inflammation on his lungs, Mr. Joseph Cooper, second son of the late Mr. C.

In York-place, Brompton, James Newland, esq.

In London, Miss Emily Purves, late of Berwick, daughter of Sir Alex. P. bart.

Feb. 1. In his 70th year, Mr. James Dugdale, maltster, of Derby.

Miss Mary-Priscilla Shute, youngest dau. of the Rev. Thomas S. of Morpeth.

In Newcastle, aged 92, Mrs. Isabella Simpson, widow of Mr. Robert S.

2. Aged 60, at Black Hedley, Northumberland, in consequence of a fall from his horse, whilst looking over his grounds, Nicholas Hopper, esq.; in whose conduct the character of Pope's Man of Rofs was completely exemplified.

At Spalding, co. Lincoln, Mrs. Tatam, late of Uffington, near Stamford, and widow of William T. esq. of Moulton.

3. At Kirkby-Lonsdale, aged 21, Richard Watfon, esq. formerly of Preston, but late of the Inner Temple.

At Bristol Hot wells, in his 24th year, Samuel Ruggles, B. A. fellow of Clare-hall, Cambridge, and second son of Thomas R. esq. of Spains-hall, Essex.

In her 74th year, after a long confinement, which she bore with exemplary resignation and fortitude, much respected, Mrs. Stone, of Quorndon, co. Leicester.

At Barrow-upon-Trent, much lamented, Mr. Francis Hoskins, second son of the late Abraham H. esq. of Burton-upon-Trent, co. Stafford.

After several months illness, aged 21, Mr. Charles Pinker, of Shepton-Mallet, eldest son of the late Mr. P. a respectable attorney, of London.

4. At North Shields, in his 69th year, Mr. William Major, late of Newcastle.

At Bolton-le-Moors, aged 21, Mr. Henry Carter, upwards of 40 years an ironmonger at Poulton in the Fylde.

At an advanced age, after a long and painful illness, Mrs. Mary Phillips, of Hadley,

Hadley, co. Salop, relict of Mr. Benjamin P. formerly of Ketley Iron-works.

5. At Richardby, near Carlisle, in his 80th year, William Richardson, esq.

At Benwell, co. Cumberland, aged 92, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Thomas Harrison.

At Torver, in Furness, co. Lancaster, in his 95th year, the Rev. Mr. Bell; and, on the same day, and in the same house, aged 90, his brother-in-law, Mr. William Hemming. Mr. Bell had been curate of Torver upwards of 61 years; and about seven years ago, two of his predecessors (curates or Torver) were living, one at Seathwaite, in Furness, the other at Grayrigg, in Westmoreland. A short time ago a gentleman of the neighbourhood asked Mr. Bell what the curacy of Torver might be worth? On which he answered it was now a very good thing, viz. about 35l. per annum; whereas at the time when he came there it was not worth more than 10l. Although Mr. Bell had been blind for many years, yet he performed the occasional duty until a short time previous to his death.

William Macmichael, esq. banker, of Bridgnorth, Salop; a truly worthy and pious man.

In Westgate-buildings, Bath, Mr. Thomas Trimnell, brother of Mr. T. of Bath.

At Nailsworth, co. Gloucester, deeply regretted, Peter Smith, esq. captain in the Horsley and Tetbury Volunteers.

6. At Chesterfield, Richard Slater, esq.

Aged 60, Mr. Benjamin Sykes, formerly master of a West Indian man belonging to the port of Lancaster.

Suddenly, Mr. John Depear, principal clerk in the brewery of Messieurs Slater and Co. at Holbeach, co. Lincoln.

At Bristol, Mrs. Letitia Norman, relict of Mr. Joseph N. formerly of the New rooms at the Hot wells.—Mr. John Taylor, glass-maker.

At Walthamstow, co. Essex, Thomas Weatherhead, esq.

7. At Paris, M. Marchais, 40 years a celebrated accoucheur there.

At his seat at Hainpstead-hall, after a few days illness, George Birch, esq. in the commission of the peace for Staffordshire.

At Quenby-hall, co. Leicester, William Latham, esq. late of Stamford, co. Linc.

Aged 52, Mr. B. Silverwood, brandy-merchant, of Lynn, Norfolk.

8. At Cleator, Cumberland, in her 24th year, Margaret, youngest daughter of Mr. John Forster, cornfactor, Whitehaven.

Near Beverley, in an epileptic fit, on his return from Leeds in a post-chaise, aged about 25, Mr. William Benton, farmer, of Barton-upon-Humber, co. York.

Mrs. Marchant, relict of the late Mr. John M. of Parson Drove, near Walsby.

At Brentwood, Essex, Mrs. Dugger, sister of James Dugger, M.D. late of Great Marlborough street.

Much respected, Miles Southern Braithwaite, esq. of Taverham, Norfolk.

In Great James-street, Bedford-row, Thomas Lashley, esq. M.D. and F.R.S.

At Carmichael-house, in Scotland, aged 80, Jane Countess-dowager of Hyndford.

9. Aged 41, after a lingering illness, the wife of Dr. Wood, of Newcastle.

At Filton, co. Gloucester, Mr. Edward Dyer, a respectable farmer.

In the College-green, Bristol, the relict of the late Rice Charleton, M.D. of Wood-house, co. Gloucester.

10. At Milton, co. Cambridge, Mrs. Bell, wife of Capt. B. of the Royal South Lincoln Militia.

At Uckfield, Sussex, the Hon. and Rev. William-Augustus Irby, third son of Lord Boston, and rector of Whifton, Northampt.

Aged 91, Mrs. Burton, mother of Mr. William B. of St. Peter's-hall, Stamford, co. Lincoln.

At Peterborough, aged 66, Mr. James Cole, appraiser and auctioneer.

At Caistor, near Peterborough, Mr. Wright, an opulent farmer there.

11. At Workington, aged 33, Miss Marth, daughter of Mr. John M.

Aged 80, Mrs. Statter, of Lancaster.

At Thorpe-Sachville, co. Leicester, in his 69th year, Philip Gray, esq.

12. At Bassenthwaite-Hawes, Cumberland, aged 59, after an illness of 4 years, Mr. Jonathan Birkett, joiner.

13. At Whichford, co. Warwick, the Rev. Edward Walker, vicar of Sandford and Steeple-Barton, co. Oxford, in the gift of the Duke of Marlborough, 1778, and of Easington-Inferior, co. Warwick, in that of George Shirley, esq. 1782.

At Beverley, co. York, aged 50, the wife of Mr. Wm. Thompson, jun. cabinet-maker,

At Greenwich, Kent, Hanibal Hill, esq. formerly of Clerkenwell.

At Stockwell, Surrey, Mr. Isaac Milburn, hop-merchant, in the Borough.

At Southborough, near Tunbridge, aged 61, Lieut.-col. James Holwell.

At Ashby-de-la-Zouch, co. Leicester, after a few days illness, Mr. Samuel Rags, hair-dresser and perfumer.

Mr. Springthorpe, sen. of Leicester.

14. At his house in Morpeth, where he had been minister of a Dissenting Congregation 51 years, aged 75, the Rev. Robert Trotter, of Windyhaugh, Northumberland.

At Warwick, in her 93d year, the relict of Mr. Uriah Goodman, late of Staverton, co. Northampton.

At Little Brickhill, Bucks, after a long illness, aged 50, Mr. Richard Hall.

Mr. Vizard, an eminent attorney at Law, of Darley.

At London, Norfolk, in his 65th year, Edward Swinburn, late captain in the 1st Regiment, or Royal Welch Fusiliers.

Mr. Fish, of Mutford, Norfolk. Returning from Beccles market, the horse took fright, by which he was thrown out of his gig, and killed on the spot.

15. At Barham priory, in Linton, co. Cambridge, in her 93d year, Mrs. Lonsdale, relict of Mr. Christopher L. of Peter-house; B.A. 1781; M.A. 1785; and heirs of the Millifents, to whom it was sold by Philip Paris, to whom Henry the Eighth granted it. She has left the house, and ten acres of pasture adjoining to it, the manor and all the furniture, books, plate, linen, and every thing appertaining to the house, as an heir-loom, to the master of Pembroke college, and his successors, as a country residence, and not to be occupied by any other person. All the rest of the Barham estate to Pembroke college; to be applied, one-third of the clear annual amount as an augmentation of the mastership; another one-third to accumulate as a fund for the new building, or to improve the old one; and the other one-third to be divided among the fellows. All this to a college with which neither she nor her husband had the least connexion; nor was she known to any of the society. She had, moreover, many poor relations, not one of whom is mentioned in the will, though one in particular had great expectations from her. She has, however, left 500l. to Peter-house; and in nine codicils to her will, several trifling legacies to her servants and some of her old friends. Barham priory was a cell to Welneyham house of crouched friars in Suffolk; and the present mansion was probably built out of its ruins, being an ancient structure, seemingly of the age of Elizabeth, with a small chapel. Mrs. L. had the original seal, St. Margaret and a dragon.

At Bramdean, co. Hants, aged 80, Mrs. Shakespeare, relict of John S. esq. late an alderman of London.

At Weston-Favell, near Northampton, after a few hours' illness, aged 69, Mrs. Spencer, many years keeper of a boarding-school there.

At Workington, aged 43, Captain John Thompson, of the ship Jane, of that port.

At Spondon, co. Derby, aged 51, Mrs. Richardson, wife of Samuel R. gent.

Much lamented, Miss Anne Wills, of Humberstone, co. Leicester.

After a short illness, aged 61, Mr. John Davics, attorney, of Castle Donington.—After a few weeks' illness, in his 64th year, Mr. Wm. Oldershaw, of that place, farmer.

At Cockerington, near Louth, co. Lincoln, aged 80, Mrs. Woodroff.

At his house in the Old Park, Bristol, the Rev. Francis de Soyres, minister of the French Protestant chapel in that city, and at the French boarding-school there, leaving a wife and eleven children.

Aged 67, in consequence of a fall from a wall on the 18th, Mr. John Kirton, sen. of Lincoln, chair-maker.

In his 83d year, Mr. Richard Middleton, formerly a printer at Bristol, in partnership with Mr. Bonnor.

At her mother's house in St. James's Barton, deeply lamented, Mrs. Cuniffe, relict of Henry Barnett C. esq. and daughter of the late Thomas Jones, esq. merchant, of Bristol.

Aged 69, George Shepley, esq. of Carshalton, Surrey.

16. Aged 71, Gen. William Dalrymple, a man of the most amiable manners and temper; colonel of the 47th Regiment of Foot, and lieutenant-governor of Chelsea Hospital; in which last he is succeeded by Gen. Samuel Hulfe.

In Portland-place, Bath, the Hon. Mrs. Browne, widow of the Hon. Arthur B. lieutenant-colonel of the 28th Regiment of Foot, and knight of the shire for Mayo, second son of John Earl of Altamont, and uncle of the Marquis of Sligo.

At Bath, in his 57th year, John Williams, of Buckingham, M.D.; who, in his professional capacity, united great skill with strict integrity. He was formerly house-furgeon to the Northampton Infirmary. His sister, Mrs. Frances Williams, died on the 24th, aged 61.

Mr. Banks, engineer, of Wyken colliery, near Coventry.

In his 78th year, Mr. Samuel Ellis, of Peterborough.

At Upper Clapton, Middlesex, the relict of the late William Lownds, esq.

17. At Aylesbury, Bucks, after an illness of a few days, Peter Kennedy, M.D. He was a native of Ireland, but received his education on the Continent, where he acquired a perfect knowledge of the French and Italian languages, which he spoke with fluency and precision. After residing at Rome for a considerable time, he came to England, and settled at Aylesbury, where he continued till the time of his death. He married, first, the widow of Mr. Samuel Shrimpton, of Chipping Wycombe; and his second wife was the sister of the late Sir David Williams, bart. of Sairret, Herts; to both of whom he was an affectionate husband. As a companion, his society was entertaining, and his temper cheerful. Blessed with an handsome competency, and fond of retirement, he did not seek extensive practice, but was at all times forward in affording professional assistance to the poor and afflicted. He published an Account of the Distemper in the Aylesbury Gao, in 1784.

In King-square, Elizabeth, relict of Mr. M.

Mrs. was

Aged

April 77, John Symonds, esq. LL.D. of St. Edmund's hill, near Bury, recorder of Bury St. Edmund's, and professor of Modern History and Languages in the University of Cambridge, to which he succeeded in 1771, on the death of Mr. Gray the celebrated poet, and in which he is succeeded by William Smith, esq. of Peter-house college. He was formerly of St. John's college; B. A. 1752, M. A. 1754; LL. D. 1772, by Royal mandate. He was a gentleman highly distinguished for his literary attainments; and his loss will be much regretted by many surviving friends, but by none more than the Duke of Grafton and family, with whom he had long been in habits of intimacy.

At the manse of Dyfart, in his 90th year, the Rev. Patrick Muirhead, first minister of the parish of Dyfart, Scotland.

At Edinburgh, Sir William Ramsay, of Banff, bart.

18. At Edinburgh, William Dunbar, esq. writer to the Signet.

At the Principal's lodgings in Jesus college, Oxford, in her 67th year, Mrs. Jones, relict of the Rev. William J. late rector of Llanganhafal and Llanfihangel, Denbigh.

In her 86th year, after being confined a few days, Mrs. Lecson, wife of Mr. Wm. L. master of an extensive academy at Castile Donington, co. Leicester.

At Windsor, the Rev. Lancaster Adkins, D. D. rector of Belaugh and Scottow, co. Norfolk, and perpetual curate of St. Andrew's in Norwich. He was of Caius college, Cambridge; B. A. 1762, M. A. 1777, S. T. P. 1806.

19. At Lynton, Hants, aged 80, the relict of the late Richard Boyfield, esq. of St. Mary Axe, London.

Mrs. Wright, wife of Mr. Thomas W. mercer, of Downham, Norfolk. Being on a visit at Lynn mart, she passed the preceding evening at a card party in good health and high spirits.

Mrs. Vincent, wife of the Rev. Dr. William V. dean of Westminster.

Mrs. Hawkes, wife of Mr. H. coal-merchant, White-friers-wharf.

At Laffwade, William Simpson, esq. He served under Lord Cornwallis, as an officer of Artillery, during the American War. On his return to this country he married the daughter of an eminent paper-manufacturer, which excited his attention to that business, and he became extensively concerned in it. He was the first who introduced into that manufacture the improved method of bleaching, by means of the muriatic acid; and he

generously communicated the result of his long and expensive experiments to the trade at large, which they acknowledged, by making him
GENT. M
12

piece of plate. In private life he acquired and retained the attachment and regard of a numerous circle of friends, who most sincerely regret his loss.

20. At Langholm, aged 68, Mrs. Anne Henderson, relict of William H. esq. of Longburgh, near Carlisle.

At Birdholm, co. Derby, aged 78, Jas. Hunloke, esq. brother to the late Sir H. Hunloke, bart. of Wingerworth, and uncle of Sir Windsor H. bart.

In his 45th year, Sir John Alston, bart. late fellow commoner of Christ coll. Camb.

At Walthamstow, Essex, aged 70, Jane, widow of P. H. A. Laprimaudaye, esq.

At her house in Portland-place, Mrs. Douglas, relict of the late Andrew D. esq. of Ednam-house, Roxburghshire. (See vol. LXXVI. p. 678.)

21. At Bath, the Most Noble Jane Marchioness of Ely, widow of Charles Marquis of Ely. She was the eldest daughter and coheir of Robert Myhill, esq.; and was married to the late Marquis May 28, 1766, by whom she had issue John, the present Marquis, and Lord Robert, now Bishop of Killaloe.

Aged 62, the Rev. Dr. Metcalfe, vicar of Fynden, Suffex, in the gift of Magdalen College, Cambridge.

Suddenly, while at dinner, aged 77, Mr. Wm. Flint, of Hemington, co. Leicester, an opulent farmer and maltster.

James Slade, esq. cashier of his Majesty's Navy.

At Workington, in his 54th year, Capt. Henry Hastings.

Interred, at Stoke Prior, co. Warwick, aged 70, Mr. John Deakin, farmer; and on the same day died his mother, Mrs. D. aged 100, who retained her faculties to the last, and could read without spectacles.

Capt. Stevens, of the Isle of Wight. Going passenger in the packet which carries the mail from Southampton to the former place, in giving assistance to shift one of the sails during a strong gale of wind, he lost his hold, and went overboard. Notwithstanding the vessel was immediately put about, and the boat hoisted out, he unfortunately perished, the boat being driven to leeward, much beyond him, owing to the strong force of the current, before they could ply their oars. His body was found on the 26th, on the beach near Calshot castle. He was much respected; and has left a widow and three children.

Suddenly, while talking to a customer, Mr. S. wyer, of the Angel inn in the Borough. A messenger was instantly sent to a brother publican and his most intimate friend in Long-lane, Smithfield, whose family returned for answer, that he died at the same moment of time, and in the like sudden manner.

22. Aged

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22. Aged 77, Mr. Broughton, of Stamford, co. Lincoln, many years proprietor of the old Stamford coach.

Mrs. Fielding, of Blackburn, co. Lancaster, having a bottle of gin sent her as a present, the servant who took it in inadvertently left it on a table, when a child of Mrs. F. only six years old, drew the cork, and drank so much of the liquor as to occasion her death.

Mr. Richard Charles, many years proprietor and occupier of the Unicorn inn at Banbury, co. Oxford. He had just told his house, in order to retire from the public business, when the mortification of a carbuncle in his face put an end to his life.

At Askani-hall, near York, aged 84. Jn. Carr, esq. an eminent architect, one of the aldermen of that city, of which he served the office of mayor in 1770 and 1785, and uncle to the Rev. Robert Laferries Carr, of Stamford, co. Lincoln. He built the crescent at Buxton, the mausoleum for the Marquis of Rockingham, the much-admired town-hall of Newark, Notts, and the bridge over the Ure at Boroughbridge; and founded and built the church of Horbury, near Wakefield. He also designed several noble residences, particularly the seat of Lord Harewood, in Yorkshire. He is said to have left property to the amount of 150,000l. to be divided amongst collateral relations.

Mrs. Henessy, an elderly lady, of Chichester. Having been left alone for a few minutes, her cloaths accidentally caught fire, and she was burnt to death.

At Bedford, in an advanced age, Charles Fyfe Palmer, sen. esq. of Luckley, Berks.

At Rochester, in Kent, of a consumption, Mr. Thomas Etherington, bookseller, &c. son of Mr. A. E. of York.

At Speenhill, Berks, the wife of J. W. Blagrove, esq. of Salisbury-street, Strand.

At his house at Ilington, John Yates, esq. late of St. John's-street, a considerable grocer, in the firm of Yates, Bedwell, and Co.

Aged 72, of the dropsy, the wife of Mr. Liddle, of Colchester-street, Tower-hill.

23. At his house in Gould-square, Minorities, aged 32, after a few hours illness, J. Q. Breefe, esq.

At Clifton, Mrs. Lushington, wife of Wm. L. esq. of Moor-place, Herts.

24. Aged 87, the Rev. George Drury, of Claydon, rector of Overston and Billington, co. Northampton, both in the patronage of the Drury family. He was the oldest magistrate in the county of Suffolk.

At Kintore, Mrs. Elizabeth Farquhar; and, on the 26th. her husband, Mr. Alex. F. many years bailie of that burgh. They were both about 82 years of age; had been married upwards of 50 years; and had often expressed a wish that the one might not survive the other.

25. In her 82d year, Mrs. Anne Hawkins, daughter of James Heywood, esq. and mother of Sir Christopher Hawkins, bart. of Trewithan, in Cornwall, and of Argyll-street, London.

In Bread-street, in his 47th year, Mr. Michael Verbeke, merchant.

At her house in York-place, the lady of Sir James Nasmyth, bart. of Posfo.

At the house of her father, Mr. Johnson, in Ely-place, Mrs. Bleamire, wife of the Rev. Richard B.

26. At Balham-hill, Streatham, Surrey, in his 80th year, the Rev. Thomas Urwick, lately minister of the Congregation of Protestant Dissenters of Clapham, but which office he had resigned a few years since, on account of his advanced age. He was born, it is apprehended, at or near Shrewsbury, where his family connexions still reside, and educated at the academy of the celebrated Dr. Doddridge, of whose pupils he was almost the only survivor. After being settled many years in the city of Worcester (where he succeeded Mr. Blackmore), he removed, for a short space of time, to Nartborough, a small village in Leicestershire; and from thence, about the year 1775, to Clapham, where he officiated until the time of his retirement from any constant service, carrying with him the regret of every one who knew him; but he continued to exercise his office occasionally until the time of his decease. Mr. Urwick, though not known in the literary world, was a man of a sound understanding and an excellent heart. He might be called a Dissenter of the Old School; educated under Doddridge, he carried the principles of his tutor with him to the grave. Far removed from the Socinianism and fenscepticism of many modern Dissenters, he gloried in maintaining the doctrines of Christianity, plainly, as he thought, revealed in the Gospel, and explained by Howe, Watts, and Doddridge, amongst the Dissenters, and Divines of the same sentiments in the Established Church. But, while he adhered to the faith of his predecessors, he was a most elegant and animated composer; and his Discourses could not fail to give pleasure to the refined, as well as satisfaction to the religious. An ungraceful manner of delivery prevented his becoming a popular preacher; but he was most deservedly admired by those who attended his ministry. He had an originality of character, a fund of sentiment, and a mildness of manners, which rendered him a most entertaining and instructive companion on every subject. He was well informed in the history of the reformation, and his conversation was at the distance of benevolence. He

He was always actively employed in doing good, not merely by pecuniary donations, but by a constant exertion of all his powers to promote the interest or happiness of those who applied for his assistance. His intimacy with several persons of rank and fortune (many of them members of the Legislature) enabled him to render essential service in the establishment of those applicants who appeared to him meritorious; and many persons now rising into respectable situations in life thankfully acknowledge the support they received from his fostering hand. Mr U. was, in fine, a most exemplary pattern of a Christian Minister; few men lived more esteemed, few have died more regretted. It is not known that he published any thing besides single Sermons on some public occasions; particularly on the death of Mr. Farmer, 1787.

At his house in Clarges-street, Piccadilly, Thomas-Ralph Maude, second Viscount Hawarden, Baron de Montalt, and a baronet. His Lordship was born April 16, 1767; and was educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of M. A. He married, Dec. 11, 1798, Frances-Anne Agar, only daughter of Charles Earl of Normanton and Archbishop of Dublin, by whom he had no issue. The titles and estate devolve to his half-brother, the Hon. Cornwallis Maude, eldest son of Cornwallis Viscount Hawarden, by his third wife, Anne-Isabella, sister of Charles Stanley, 1st Viscount Monk. The deceased Lord resided chiefly in London, seldom visiting the beautiful family seat at Dundrum, co. Tipperary.

In his 73d year, Hans Winthrop Mortimer, esq. late of Caldwell-hall, Derby, and representative in three successive Parliaments for the borough of Shalfesbury.

In Gower-street, Miss Deffell, youngest daughter of the late John D. esq.

27. In his 78th year, at his house in Canterbury, Mr. George Le Grand, formerly an eminent surgeon of that city, but who had retired several years. His family, friends, and numerous acquaintance will long regret his loss.

28. At her house at St. Alban's, Miss Elizabeth Corbett, eldest daughter of Thomas C. esq. of Darn-hall, in Cheshire, and grand-daughter of Humphry Edwin, esq. formerly of St. Alban's. She had spent the preceding evening very cheerfully with her family, who had that day come to visit her, and retired to rest in her usual health; but about four o'clock rang

her bell, and directed her maid to call her mother; very soon after whose arrival she laid her head on her pillow, and expired. Though her manners somewhat singular, and her manners not prepossessing, yet the aw-

ner of her removal, and the general esteem and respect in which she was held by all her acquaintance, as well as by the poor, for her sterling worth and active and disinterested beneficence, have made such an impression on the whole neighbourhood that her loss will be long reflected on with sincere regret.

At her house in Palace-yard, Westminster, Mrs. Pitt, widow of the late John P. esq. M. P. for the city of Gloucester.

The wife of Mr. Goodacre, of Coventry.

March . . . John Morthland, esq. advocate of Scotland. He possessed very superior professional abilities, a sound judgment, and an honest heart.

Suddenly, at Longdon-hall, near Wimbury, Devon, C. H. E. Calmady, esq. admiral of the Blue.

At Portsmouth, Mr. Warren, one of Mr. Collins's company of comedians; an excellent actor in low comedy.

Mr. Attwood, a celebrated violoncello player, who performed a few nights before at the York concerts.

At Newington, Mrs. Poole, mother of Mrs. Dickens, the celebrated vocal performer of sacred music.

Aged 19, Brintley J. Storace, son of the late eminent composer, Stephen S. He was a student in architecture under Mr. Soane.

In Brompton-row, Knightsbridge, Mrs. Ireland, wife of Mr. John I. the ingenious author of "Hogarth Illustrated," &c. &c.

At her daughter's house at Ilington, in her 83d year, Mrs. Ayseough, widow of Mr. William A. of Windsor.

In Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, Richard Baker, esq. of Yorkshire.

Miss Elizabeth Brunn, of the Chapter coffee-house, St. Paul's.

March 1. At Newmarket, co. Cork, Mrs. Curran, mother of the Right Hon. John Philpot C. Master of the Rolls in Ireland.

Thomas Adams, esq. of Osborne lodge, Cranbrook, Kent; an active, intelligent, and humane magistrate, and commanding officer of the Cranbrook Volunteer Infantry.

At Reigate, Surrey, after a few days illness, Mrs. Bedford, widow of the late Jno B. esq. of Acton green, Middlesex.

2. At his house on Blackheath-hill, co Kent, aged 59, John Mason, esq.

Aged 80, Mr. Solomon Solomons, a celebrated broker and underwriter; supposed to have possessed property of different sorts to the amount of near a million sterling.

Suddenly, aged 90, Mr. Richard Scrase, formerly master of the Riding-house, Bath. He voted at the last Nottingham election, and had the same silver buttons on his coat and waistcoat, and the same buckles in his shoes, that he wore on a like occasion 1745.

3. After a severe and lingering illness, Mrs. Bowring, wife of Mr. I. J. B. of New Bond-street, hatter.

Mrs.

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Mrs. Jane Noble, relict of the late Rev. H. L. N. rector of Froleworth, co. Leicester.

At Preston, suddenly, in consequence of the rupture of a blood-vessel, after being much intoxicated the preceding night, a man named Wm. Crofdale.

4. At his house in Mountjoy-square, Dublin, after a lingering illness, John fifth Lord Carbery. His Lordship was born in 1738, and succeeded his nephew, George the fourth Lord, Dec. 31, 1804; married, April 15, 1759, Emily fourth daughter of William Crowe, Dean of Clonfert, and had issue by her Ladyship (who died Jan. 6, 1806) one son, John-William, born March 31, 1763, died in 1805; and three daughters, viz. 1. Emilia-Frances, born Dec. 7, 1759, died in 1771; 2. Frances-Dorothea, born July 3, 1764, married, Aug. 14, 1789, William Preston, esq.; 3. Maria-Juliana, born Sept. 29, 1769, married, Feb. 12, 1796, Thomas Barry, esq. of Leighbrook, co. Meath. His Lordship deceasing without issue-male, the barony devolves to his heir-male, Sir John Evans Freke, bart. of Castle Freke, co. Cork, now Lord Carbery, grandson and heir-male of the Hon. John Evans (youngest son of the first Baron Carbery), by Grace Freke, sister and heiress of Sir Jn. Redmond Freke, bart. who died in 1764, when the English baronetage of West Bilney, co. Norfolk, became extinct; but a new patent, as an Irish baronet, was granted in 1768 to John son of the Hon. John Evans, by Grace Freke, as Sir John Evans Freke, bart. of Castle Freke, co. Cork. He married, July 15, 1764, the Lady Elizabeth, second dau. of Arthur Earl of Arran, and died March 20, 1777, leaving issue Sir John Evans Freke, now Lord Carbery.

5. At her house in Wimpole-street, Cavendish-square, Mrs. Hudfen.

In Pond-street, Hampstead, in his 21st year, Mr. Benjamin White.

6. At Rookcliffe-house, near Southampton, of stricture of the œsophagus, after lying-in, Mrs. Coney, wife of the Rev. William C. incumbent of Breamore, co. Hants, and daughter of the Rev. John Wickham, rector of Horfington, Somerset. She was married to Mr. C. Feb. 28, 1791, and had by him several children, the youngest six weeks old.

In his 37th year, Mr. S. Cowling, grocer, and one of the Common Councilmen for Monk ward, York.

At Darham-house, Suffolk, Charlotte, third daughter of the late Sir Henry Peyton, bart. of Hagbeach-hall, Norfolk.

Mrs. Ireland, wife of Thomas I. esq. of Upper Guildford-street, Russell-square.

In Wimpole-street, Jenkyn Reading, esq.

In Great Marlborough-street, Mr. T. Parkins, wholesale tea-dealer.

7. At her house in Rutland-square, Dublin, Alice Howard, Countess of Wicklow,

in her own right. Her Ladyship was the only daughter and heiress of William Forward, esq. of Castle Forward, by Isabella Stewart, grand-daughter of Sir William Stewart, bart. Laird of Dundaff, in Scotland; born in 1737; married, August 11, 1755, Ralph Howard, Viscount Wicklow, whom she survived, and was raised, 1792, to the dignity of Countess of Wicklow, with special limitation to her issue-male by Ralph Viscount Wicklow. The title devolves to her eldest son, Robert Howard, Viscount Wicklow, and Baron Clonmore, of Clonmore castle, now Earl of Wicklow.

At his nephew's house in Lambeth, Mr. Edward Kenworthy, formerly of Ironmonger-lane, Cheapside.

Mrs. Leigh, of Store-street, Bedford-square, relict of the late Gerrard L. esq. of Doctors Commons.

At Dawlish, Devon, the infant son of Lord Cloncurry.

8. At Lambeth, Mr. William Head, formerly a builder there.

Aged 70, on Denmark-hill, co. Surrey, John-Chas. esq. of Leamster, esq.

At Chrompton, aged 73, Sawrey Gilpin, esq. Royal Academician, and nephew of the late Rev. William G. master of Chesham school, and rector of B. Idco, Hants.

9. Aged 52, John Markham, esq. of Berkeley, banker.

Francis Armstrong, esq. of Walcot-place, Lambeth.

A Southampton merchant, after having been confined to her bed and chamber 15 years, Mrs. Watton, wife of a merchant.

10. At a very advanced age, Thomas Goodenough, ten. esq. of Romford, Essex, upwards of 60 years an inhabitant of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate.

At Exeter, whither she went for the recovery of her health, Mrs. Toulmin, wife of Mr. J. P. T. of London.

11. At his chambers in Lincoln's inn, in the prime of life, Charles Birkhead, esq. barrister at law, and eldest son of Charles B. esq. of Reigate, Surrey.

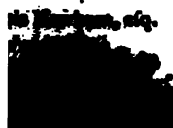
Aged 31, Mrs. Charlotte Hoper, wife of Mr. Moses H. of Great Marlborough-st. and daughter of Richard Andrews, esq. of Petersfield, Hants.

At Edinburgh, Vice-admiral Jn. Inglis, of Auchindjiny. He commanded the Bel-liqueux, of 74 guns, at the celebrated battle of Camperdown, under Admiral Duncan, and much distinguished himself.

12. At Twemlow, Mrs. Leigh, wife of Egerton L. esq. of High Leigh and Twemlow, co. Chester.

After many weeks illness, the wife of Gen. Heneage, esq. of Hainton-hall, co. Lincoln.

In the city, Mr. [illegible] esq. of [illegible].



13. In Dorsetton-street, Portman-square. H. Shepley, esq.

In his 78th year, Mr. William Dods, late of the War-office.

In her 69th year, Mrs. Anne Marriott, wife of Mr. William M. of Fleet-street, late of the King's Head Tavern, Poultry.

14. At his house in College-street, Westminster, in his 64th year, John Barnard, esq. of the Bank of England.

Suddenly, at Mr. Laking's, Stationer, in Curzon-street, May-fair, Mrs. Slater, mother of Mrs. Laking.

15. Aged 7 months, John Tahourdin White, infant son of Mr. W. of Fleet-street.

In her 75th year, after a long and painful illness, General Jarry, inspector-general of instruction at the Royal Military College at Marlow, Bucks.

16. At his house in Queen-square, after an illness of only three days, William-George Sibley, esq. As he lived universally esteemed and respected, so will his death be as much lamented by his family and all who had the pleasure of knowing him. In private life he was an affectionate husband, a sincere friend, and equally, in a religious and moral point of view, a truly good man. He held, for many years, the honourable appointment of treasurer to the East India Company; and was a fellow of the Antiquarian Society, and a governor of Christ's and the Foundling Hospitals. By his will he has left the bulk of his property, which was considerable, to his widow, Jane-Amphillis Sibley, he dying without issue; having given some handsome pecuniary legacies to his brother, George Sibley, esq. and to Mrs. Sibley, his brother's wife, and to an aunt; and having also left his brother and his brother's wife some real estate for their lives. He has named his widow and his brother his executors; to whom also he has joined (with a suitable legacy) his intimate friend Christopher Johnson, esq.—His remains were interred in the vault under the chapel of the Foundling Hospital on the 28th instant; the ceremony being attended by the Rev. Mr. Martyn, rector of St. George the Martyr, Queen-square; the Rev. Dr. Heathcote; the Rev. Mr. Hewlett; and by his (the late Mr. Sibley's) brother and Mr. Johnson; and by numerous relatives and friends; as well as by many of the governors of the Foundling Charity.

In Great Cumberland-place, aged 67, Admiral Sir Hyde Parker.

At his house in Carter-lane, Doctors Commons, Kydd Wake, printer, who, about the year 1795, was convicted of insulting his Majesty on his way to the Parliament-house, and suffered an imprisonment of two years for the same. His death was occasioned by being crushed between the

wheel of a waggon and a post in Paul's Chain, St. Paul's church-yard, on Friday the 18th instant.

17. At his house in Spital-square, after a lingering illness, John Crailan, esq.

In Mary-la-Bonne park, Mrs. Jane Aubert, late of Upper Berkeley-street, Portman-square.

Mr. John Pridden, late bookseller, No. 100, Fleet-street, one of the many instances that integrity and perseverance introduce their attendant virtues to ease, affluence, and satisfaction. To animate others to appreciate the value of unfulfilled honour, or bear up against the torrent of stern oppression, a few particulars respecting the life of this truly worthy man cannot be here omitted. He was born July 20, 1728, at Old-Martin-hall, in the parishes of Ellemere and Whittington, in Shropshire, of very respectable and rather wealthy parents. But his father dying when he was only 12 years old, and his mother marrying again, the object of our remarks soon experienced the withheld protection of his mother, and the most unmerciful and cruel treatment of his step-father. Indeed, the severity he endured was so great that he was frequently laid up, and often rescued by his neighbours from the tyrannic grasp of his father-in-law. But, alas! nothing could subdue the inexorable temper of his foster parent; and the oppressed youth determined to leave his home, and try his fortune in the Metropolis. This happened soon after the breaking-out of the French war in 1744, when, having proceeded on his journey as far as Worcester, and finding there a hot press for soldiers, he did not relish the probability of a military attachment, but adopted what he conceived to be the least of two evils, and returned back again. For this self-defensive offence he was regularly and systematically thrashed every Tuesday and Saturday for nearly three years, when, unable any longer to endure his unmerited sufferings, he once more bid an eternal adieu to his unpropitious habitation, and arrived in London on the 25th of March, 1748, where he soon found protectors in the late Mr. Nourse, of the Strand, and Mr. Richard Manby, of Ludgate-hill; the latter of whom he succeeded in business. He married, March 27, 1757, Anne daughter of Mr. Humphry Gregory, of Twemlowes, near Whitchurch, Shropshire, by whom he had 14 children, nine of which died young, of the small pox, and two sons and three daughters now survive him. His wife died April 1, 1801. The libraries of many very eminent and distinguished characters passed through his hands; his offers on purchasing them were liberal; and, being content with small profits, he soon

soon found himself supported by a numerous and respectable set of friends, not one of whom ever quitted him. Before the American Revolution his house was the rendezvous of the Clergy of that country; and when that unfortunate event took place, both his purse and his table were open to their wants. About 22 years ago he became totally blind; but was relieved from that malady by the judicious hand of Baron de Wenzel, and enjoyed his eyesight to the last. He was naturally of a weak habit of body; but his extreme temperance and uninterested complacency of mind infused to him an almost constant flow of health and spirits. To do good was his delight; to communicate happiness to all he could was his unceasing aim. He was a most amiable and indulgent parent, a sincere friend, and, in the strictest sense of the word, an honest man. The following anecdote appeared in several of the public prints immediately on his death, doubtlessly there inserted by some grateful friend, as a memorial of the goodness of his heart: "Seven years ago, on the failure of his left fortune next door neighbour, he invited him to his house, and relinquished business, to give him the opportunity of keeping on the spot: his kind intentions met with success; and he frequently expressed the pleasure he felt at seeing his friend prosper under his roof."

At Chippewham, Wils., in an advanced age, deeply lamented by her family and numerous friends, Mrs. Arnold, relict of Henry A. esq., whose death is intimated vol. LXIV. p. 285, and daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Wadley, formerly rector of Alton-Clinton, Bucks. To record the transcendent virtues of departed Worth becomes the pen of the faithful biographer, in order that the living, on the frequent recollection of a well-spent life, may profit by the example. In the shade of obscurity this truly excellent woman purified those divine precepts which adorn and dignify the Christian character. Constant and uniform in her attendance on public worship, from which she never absented but on the greatest necessity, her delight was in the religious assemblies,

25. In his 70th year, 64 of which he had followed his profession as a watchmaker, &c. Mr. Frodihani, who had resided more than 50 years in Kinggate-street, Bloomsbury. He was one of the commissioners appointed by Act of Parliament, in 1762, to inspect the principles of the time-keepers invented by Mr. Harrison.

[illegible]

BILL OF MORTALITY, from February 24, to March 24, 1870.										
Christened.			Buried.							
Males	665	1871	Males	862	1668	Between	2 and 5	134	50 and 60	181
Females	699		Females	781			5 and 10	43	60 and 70	183
Whereof have died under 2 years old			316				10 and 20	63	70 and 80	142
Peck Loaf 50.00; 40.00; 30.00; 20.00; 10.00.							20 and 30	124	80 and 90	43
Selling at 10.00 per bushel; 4.00 per pound.							30 and 40	90 and 100	4	
										100

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending March 21, 1807.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Middlef.	82 10 48	0 37	11 32	2 43	2
Surrey	86 8 42	0 40	0 33	4 10	6
Hertford	75 5 43	0 40	0 27	8 37	9
Bedford	76 3 52	0 89	2 26	8 41	2
Huntingd.	70 4 00	0 36	8 23	10 36	11
Northam.	73 0 51	0 35	8 23	10 39	6
Rutland	74 3 48	0 37	0 23	0 42	6
Leicester	73 7 46	11 38	5 24	9 38	7
Nottingham.	76 1 47	0 41	6 28	10 43	6
Derby	78 4 00	0 42	10 27	8 48	6
Stafford	70 10 00	0 42	11 28	7 47	10
Salop	72 4 56	0 41	0 20	6 55	1
Hereford	74 1 46	4 36	10 27	6 43	0
Worcester.	76 9 00	0 41	1 33	6 14	8
Warwick	80 7 00	0 41	1 20	8 48	8
Wilts	76 6 00	0 38	2 32	10 53	0
Berks	84 4 00	0 37	0 31	10 47	3
Oxford	80 2 00	0 34	5 20	10 42	3
Bucks	79 6 00	0 36	10 24	8 44	10
Brecon	73 7 51	2 38	4 21	4 00	0
Montgo.	69 2 00	0 36	9 25	10 00	0
Radnor	69 8 00	0 36	10 22	1 00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

76 5 47 11 38 2 26 9 43 4

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

68 3 35 6 32 2 24 6 39 4

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Essex	78 8 41	0 36	10 29	9 11	9
Kent	85 0 47	0 40	3 35	6 30	6
Suffex	80 10 00	0 41	0 34	3 00	0
Suffolk	77 9 44	0 35	10 31	0 35	5
Cambrid.	73 8 43	0 34	6 20	9 34	1
Norfolk	74 0 47	3 34	10 24	3 34	11
Lincoln	70 5 16	4 36	10 22	10 38	10
York	71 4 11	7 37	9 26	0 1	10
Durham	77 9 00	0 00	0 26	9 00	0
Northam.	71 10 50	5 37	4 27	8 00	0
Cumberl.	69 2 52	4 39	1 27	6 00	0
Westmor.	77 5 57	6 40	6 20	8 00	0
Lancaster	75 9 00	0 37	4 27	6 45	6
Chester	72 2 00	0 44	0 28	7 00	0
Flint	69 8 00	0 00	0 25	0 00	0
Denbigh	82 9 00	0 44	7 25	7 51	3
Anglesea	00 0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0
Carnarvon	74 8 00	0 30	0 20	4 30	0
Merionet.	78 8 00	0 42	0 23	9 00	0
Cardigan	77 5 00	0 00	0 17	1 00	0
Pembroke	67 3 00	0 34	7 18	2 00	0
Carmarth.	76 0 00	0 34	10 20	0 00	0
Glamorg.	73 5 00	0 35	7 21	4 30	0
Gloucester.	78 7 00	0 38	6 28	10 45	11
Somerset	79 5 00	0 36	4 24	1 12	0
Monmo.	75 9 00	0 39	0 23	5 30	0
Devon	82 11 00	0 35	0 15	9 00	0
Cornwall	81 0 00	0 36	3 22	10 00	0
Dorset	78 6 00	0 35	6 33	5 52	0
Hants	81 7 00	0 39	0 33	11 44	0

AGGREGATE AVERAGE PRICES of the Twelve Maritime Districts of England and Wales, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated in Great Britain.

Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans	Pease	Oatmeal	Beer or Big
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
75 11	48 0	37 5	26 1	42 3	48 9	39 11	00 0

PRICES OF FLOUR, March 23:

Fine 70s. to 72s.—Seconds 60s. to 65s.—Pollard 25s. to 38s.—Bran 8s. to 10s. 0d.

Return of Flour, March 7 to March 13, from the Cocket-Office:

Total 11,111 Sacks. Average 70s. 1d.—0s. 3d. $\frac{1}{2}$ lower than the last Return.

OATMEAL, per 30lb of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, March 21, 43s. 4d.

Average Price of SUGAR computed from the Returns made in the Week ending

Mar. 25, 1807, is 31s. 10d. $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cwt. exclusive of the Duty of Customs paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

PRICE OF HOPS, March 23:

Kent Bags.....	4l. 10s. to 5l. 16s.	Kent Pockets.....	5l. 0s. to 6l. 10s.
Suffex Ditto.....	4l. 10s. to 5l. 0s.	Suffex Ditto.....	4l. 15s. to 6l. 0s.
Essex Ditto.....	4l. 10s. to 5l. 6s.	Farnham Ditto.....	8l. 0s. to 9l. 0s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, March 23:

St. James's—Hay.....	3l. 0s. 0d. to 5l. 15s. 0d.	Average 4l. 2s. 6d.
Clover.....	2l. 0s. 0d. to 3l. 10s. 0d.	Average 2l. 15s. 0d.
Whitechapel—Hay.....	3l. 18s. 0d. to 5l. 8s. 0d.	Average 4l. 13s. 0d.
Clover.....	4l. 10s. 0d. to 5l. 16s. 0d.	Average 5l. 3s. 0d.
Straw.....	2l. 10s. 0d. to 3l. 8s. 0d.	Average 2l. 19s. 0d.

SMITHFIELD, March 23. To sink the offal—per stone of 5lb.

Beef.....	4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.	Pork.....	4s. 8d. to 5s. 8d.
Mutton.....	4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.	Lamb.....	4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.
Veal.....	4s. 6d. to 5s. 4d.		
COALS, March 23: Newcastle 44s. 0d. to 50s. 0d.	Sunderland 44s. 3d. to 46s. 0d.		
SOAP, Yellow, 14 Moulds 49s. 0d.	Curd 02s. 6d.	CANDLES, 10s. 6d. per Doz.	Moulds 11s. 6d.
TALLOW, per lb.	St. James's 3s. 6d. $\frac{1}{2}$	Clare Market 3s. 0d.	Whitechapel 3s. 5d. $\frac{1}{2}$

English
Prizes.

English
Prizes.

fold as above, with the Dividend for the Opening.
BRANSCOMB and Co, Stock-Brokers, 11, Holborn, 87, Cornhill, and 88, High-Marree.

BRANSCOMB and Co, Stock-Brokers, 11, Holborn, 27, Cornhill, and 22, Hay-Market.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE :

GAZETTE
RAI EVEN.
s Evening
es's Chron
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efs—Globe
n Evening
un—Star
n Packet
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—Whiteh.
ing Chron.
ing Herald
ft—Ledger
y—Ev. Ma.
J.&Oracle
ing Advert.
lla—News
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ekly Papers
l, Bristol 6
ngham 3
burn
Edmund's
1802
rbury 2
—Chester
usford 2
r.—Covent.



APRIL, 1807.
CONTAINING

Cumberland
Doncaster—Derby
Dorchester—Exeter
Exeter 2, Glouce
Halsax
Hampshire 2
Hereford, Helli
IRELAND 34
Ipswich, Kentish 2
Lancast.—Leice.
Leeds 2—Lewes
Liverpool 6
Madstone
Manchester 4
Newcastle 3
Northampton
Norw.—Norwi. 2
Nottingham
Oxford 2, Portl.
Reading—Salin.
SCOTLAND 15
Salop—Sheffield
Sherborne, Serry
Shrewth.—Seilix
Staffordshire
Stanford—Tyne
Wakefield—Wau.
Winch.—Worc. 2
York 3, Jersey

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by NICHOLS and SON, at Clove's Head, Rat-Mon Passage, Fleet-Street, London;
where all Letters to the Editor are desired to be addressed, POST-PAYED. 1807.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY for March 1807. By Dr. FOLT, British.

Days Mo.	M. 8 h. Gr. heat	Inches 20ths.	WEATHER.
1	27 40	30 13	morn. clear, aft. cloudy, some rain
2	34 37	30-12	cloudy
3	34 36	30- 6	ditto
4	34 42	30- 0	cloudy, aft. snow, even. windy
5	21 29	30- 1	clear
6	20 36	30- 1	cloudy at times, aft. snow
7	29 39	30- 1	mostly clear
8	37 47	29-19	morn. clear, aft. cloudy, some rain
9	34 37	29-14	cloudy, some rain and snow
10	32 37	30- 2	mostly cloudy, some snow
11	31 37	30- 5	mostly clear
12	29 40	30- 7	clear
13	35 41	30- 6	cloudy in general
14	33 39	30- 4	morn. cloudy, aft. clear
15	37 36	30- 2	ditto
16	25 36	30- 0	cloudy, some rain and snow
17	31 39	29-14	morn. clear, aft. some rain and snow
18	42 40	29- 9	cloudy at times, showery
19	35 45	29-16	mostly clear, some rain
20	36 49	30- 2	cloudy at times
21	45 54	30- 3	clear
22	38 56	30- 9	morn. cloudy, aft. mostly clear
23	39 46	30-10	clear
24	29 48	30-10	ditto
25	34 45	30- 0	morn. cloudy, aft. mostly clear
26	37 41	30- 7	morn. clear, aft. cloudy
27	39 41	30- 0	cloudy
28	37 44	29-18	cloudy, some rain
29	37 42	29-18	mostly cloudy, some rain
30	32 40	29-19	cloudy, some light snow
31	30 46	29- 6	cloudy, showery.

The average degrees of temperature, as noted at eight o'clock in the morning, are 33 13-31; those of the corresponding month, in the year 1806, were 37 29-31; and in that of 1805, 40 6-31. According to Carey's Meteorological Journal, the Thermometer, during March, at 8 o'clock in the morning, has not been lower than 25°; according to another account, kept on the N. W. side of London, 24°; in this city it has been as low as 20°. The lowest point it has been at any day this winter, at the same hour, is 18°. The quantity of rain fallen this month is only 84-100ths; that of the corresponding month in the year 1806, was 1 inch 67-100ths; in 1805, 98-100ths; in 1801, 1 inch, 80-100ths; and in 1803, 48-100ths.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for April, 1807. By W. CARY, Strand.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Apr. 1807.	Day of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Apr. 1807.
Mar.	0	0	0			12	53	60	46	,40	fair
27	36	3	39	29,82	cloudy	13	46	65	41	,30	showery
28	38	3	38	,72	cloudy	14	40	56	40	,35	fair
29	39	3	31	,75	cloudy	15	40	41	40	,36	showery
30	36	40	36	,77	cloudy	16	40	40	32	,62	cloudy
31	35	4	35	,52	cloud. w' snow	17	33	32	31	,78	fall of snow
1	3		36	,57	cloud. w' snow	18	32	43	30	,82	fair
2	32	33	33	,75	great fall snow	19	32	42	31	,95	fair
3	30	4	32	,84	fair	20	32	41	22	28,16	cloudy
4	28	42	34	30,10	fair	21	33	42	26	,10	cloudy
5	3	6	35	,16	fair	22	36	51	44	29,00	cloudy
6	36	53	35	,07	fair						
7	36	3	40	,06	fair						
8	46	38	44	,21	cloudy						
9	46	63	46	,21	cloudy						
10	46	52	40	29,92	small ra						
11	44	50	50	,50	fair						

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

For APRIL, 1807.

BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIRS OF THE BISHOP OF LEON,

(Continued from p. 197.)

THE King's house at Winchester being at that time unoccupied, the Committee applied to Government for the use of it; and it was fitted up and used for that purpose, till the circumstances of the war, which soon after broke out, made it necessary to convert it into barracks for his Majesty's troops.

In the mean time the French emigrants were impressed with admiration and gratitude for such noble and generous conduct, which the Bishop of Leon, by their desire, endeavoured to express in a letter dated the 30th December, 1792, addressed to his brethren refugees in England, in which he says:

"That, being the depository of their sentiments, he had already discharged, as far as he was able, the important trust they had committed to him; that he is sensible his feeble endeavours give but a faint idea of the feelings of his own heart or of theirs, towards their generous benefactors."

This was printed in about 20 pages of letter-press, and is a most eloquent effusion of piety to God, and of gratitude to the English nation. Among other things, he says:

"Our prayers in favour of the English nation will be fervent, if offered with a warmth equal to the benefits received. Our misfortunes have been unexampled in former ages; the generosity of England surpasses all the instances of benevolence recorded in the history of nations. May Heaven shower down its blessings on a nation which itself has chosen to repair the rights of injured nature and humanity!"

"In the days of French power and glory, England has often disputed with us the empire of the seas; but she has now shown us a more glorious spectacle,

a triumph of a more exalted nature; she has opened to us her Ports."

He describes their reception and the measures taken in this country, both by individuals and by government, for their relief.

He then gives some excellent advice to his countrymen, to observe the laws and the constitution of the country to which it owes its peace and its prosperity; "and prays, that England may exhibit to all other nations a picture of perfect happiness, as she has held up to them a model of Christian benevolence."

He concludes with a "prayer for their captive King, for their countrymen left behind, and even for their enemies; and that their prayers may be accepted as the means of salvation to those who were bent only on their ruin."

It is not necessary to state here the proceedings of the Committee; suffice it to say, that the subscriptions kept pace with the arrivals of the emigrants to the amount of 33,000*l.* for many months. But as the miseries and atrocities in their unhappy country continued much longer than might have been expected, and as war between Great Britain and France soon after broke out, so that there was no possibility of these unhappy men returning to their own country at this period (when the number of Clergy alone had increased to about 4000), it was found that the subscription would soon be exhausted. Recourse was therefore had, in the month of April 1797, to his Majesty's Royal compassion for these unfortunate persons, and a collection in consequence of his Royal Letter and Recommendation was made throughout all the parishes of England, to the amount of 42,000*l.* on which occasion the whole Clergy of England exerted themselves in this call of brotherly love and charity, in a manner that will ever redound

redound to the honour of the English church and nation.

The numbers, however, were so great, that this fund lasted only till December of that year, when the Committee, having supported their persons about 12 months, by the voluntary contributions of individuals as above-mentioned, were obliged to apply to the Government of the country for their assistance in this charitable work. The necessity of the case, and the sentiments of the country, had been sufficiently shewn by the subscription on this had been made, as well as by the declarations of many individuals of all parties both in and out of Parliament: and thus another instance was added to the many which have been often given by this country, that in a case of true Christian charity, there is no contest except that of who shall stand most forward to relieve their fellow creatures.

Many were the schemes suggested by the Bishop of Leon, and most of them adopted by the Committee, for the most economical distribution of the relief afforded by Government towards alleviating the miseries of his countrymen. As the aged were not a few, and the sick very numerous, a plan was formed for supplying the sick with advice and medicines gratis: two wards were engaged for the most diseased at the Middlesex Hospital, and two houses were hired for the more comfortable residence of some of the most aged, and for the female sick, under the superintendence of the Abbé Curioni, who, from his piety, his active zeal and humanity, his judgment and perseverance in every thing that relates to practical charity, deserves to be classed with the Howards and the Howardes of Great Britain. In the mean time, the acerbities continued unintermitted in France, whose hateful influence extended in Holland, to Sicily, to Italy, to the West Indies, and every where to the miseries of these countries.

It became necessary, however, to give notice to the Legislature, into the consideration of which we were first introduced by the Committee for the purpose of its invaluable assistance in the Government of the Poor. Government, though it necessary to put at the disposal of certain persons in the different countries, the Bishop

of Leon received the following Letter from the Duke of Portland, then Secretary of State, on this subject:

Whitehall, ce 7 Juillet, 1798.

MONSIEUR,

J'ovais avec empressement aux Ordres du Roi en vous envoyant la piece c'y incluse, par laquelle il a plu à sa Majesté que je vous fasse part de son intention que vous ne soyez pas assujetté aux réglemens que les circonstances du moment ont rendu nécessaires à l'égard des Etrangers.

Je ne puis que me persuader, Monseigneur, qu'en recevant cet acte de sa Majesté comme une preuve des sentimens dont elle veut bien distinguer vos qualités personnelles et votre rang, vous y reconnaîtrez également le témoignage que sa Majesté veut bien donner de la satisfaction avec laquelle elle a vu la conduite exemplaire du Clergé commis à vos soins. J'ai l'honneur d'être avec une parfaite considération, Monseigneur, votre très humble et très obéissant serviteur.

PORTLAND.

A Monseigneur Monseigneur l'Evêque de St. Pol de Leon.

Whitehall, July 7, 1798.

MY LORD,

I hasten to obey the King's orders in sending you the inclosed paper, by which his Majesty has been pleased that I should communicate to you his intention that you should not be subject to the Regulations which temporary circumstances have made necessary towards Foreigners in general.

I am persuaded, my Lord, that in reviewing this proof of his Majesty's regard for your rank and personal qualities, you will likewise perceive the testimony which his Majesty is pleased to give of his satisfaction in observing the exemplary conduct of the Ecclesiastics committed to your care. I have the honour to be with much respect, my Lord, your most obedient servant,

PORTLAND.

Besides the loss of situation and fortune, which the Bishop suffered in common with the rest of his countrymen, he was deprived by the Revolution of many near relations, who at the commencement of these troubles had offered to him relief, and particularly a nephew who had renounced the Catholic religion, and three nephews, who were two and three months in the way, which he immediately communicated to the Committee: for as the principle on which this relief was at first given, was the being deprived of all other relations, &c. Will my think

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matics,

Committee, however, knew he had many relations in distress in this country (two very amiable men, who had married his nieces, having been shot in each other's arms in 1795, in the expedition to Quiberon, and having left their widows and children unprovided for,) they proposed he should give up only half of the usual allowance to the Bishops, viz. 10*l.* per month, and to which he with difficulty consented.

Notwithstanding the very liberal relief granted to the Emigrants monthly by Government, and made good annually by Parliament, (whose ordinary allowance for food, lodging, and every necessary, was 18*d.* a day each,) yet at times, especially during the scarcity, great and complicated were the distresses of individuals, from livings-in, from the infirmities of old age, and from the various diseases which "flesh is heir to;" one of the most interesting occupations of the Bishop was, to dispense the large sums which were entrusted to his care, to alleviate those extreme cases of human misery; many were the benefactions of this nature, one noble Earl alone having poured into his lap the annual sum of 200*l.* for this particular purpose, amounting in the whole to between two and three thousand pounds.

The Bishop was likewise much employed during this whole period in correspondence with his brethren abroad, in communications with the French Princes, and with the British Government, on many important subjects, having been always treated by his Majesty's Ministers with the greatest respect, from a knowledge of his superior talents, information, and integrity. He was likewise much consulted and confided in by his brethren in England, and was much occupied in the discussions and publications which took place on the subject of the *Concordat*, and New System of Religion adopted by the Ruling Powers in France. His opinions and principles would not suffer him to return at the short peace of 1801, though many strong hints were given to him that his return would have been highly acceptable to the French Government, as his knowledge and talents were well known to, in his virtues and character could not fail of making him respected even by his enemies, his humane atten-

tion to the spiritual comfort of the French prisoners in different parts of England having been acknowledged by one of their accredited Agents.

The life of the Bishop of Leon was little diversified with any other than the above occupations; he was always employed either in doing some benevolent act, or in giving some useful information to the numerous correspondents who wrote to him, for advice or for relief. He was accessible at all times to the poorest and meanest of his countrymen, and he seemed never to be unhappy whilst he had private funds in his hands, entrusted to him, as abovementioned, to relieve the distressed. When he had not, as he could not bear to see the sufferings of his brethren and be unable to relieve them, he used to quit his lodgings, and accept of the invitations of his numerous friends in the country. This is well known to thousands, and particularly to the writer of this sketch, who used to see him almost every day for some years, and hear from him often in his absence on the above occasions. The country seats of the Duke of Portland and of the Marquis of Buckingham were always open to him. The funds destined by Government for the relief of the French Clergy were not distributed by the Bishop, but under the immediate direction of the Committee appointed for that purpose; but, as has been before mentioned, many considerable private benefactions were entrusted to him, by individuals, which he was in the daily habit of dispensing to the most necessitous, according to their numberless, and sometimes sudden and unexpected, wants.*

It is singular that, during so long a period of the residence of many thou-

* The liberality of this Country, both public and private, to the clergy and to the emigrants in general, has undoubtedly been great, and from their numbers (though now much reduced) have composed a large aggregate sum, voted annually by Parliament for that purpose; but when it is considered that the ordinary allowance to each was at first only 18*d.* and now, since the rise in the price of provisions, 10*d.* per day, for food, lodgings, and every other necessary of life, it will not be thought wonderful, that many distresses which were subject to meet require occasional extra aid and assistance.

and

land French Priests in this Country, there should have been so little complaint of their conduct, and especially when between 7 or 800 were collected together in one part of the kingdom, viz. at Winchester, where, as has been before observed, the King's house had been fitted up for their residence, besides 150 or 200 more who were dispersed in lodgings in that city.

There were, indeed, reports to their disadvantage, of the attempts made at that place to make converts, and of ordinations carried on there; but, on the strictest and minutest enquiry, it appeared there had been only one instance of improper conduct in a miserable priest, a Monsieur Couvet, not residing in the King's house, but in the town, who was immediately removed from Winchester, and afterwards sent out of the kingdom.

The respectable Archdeacon and Chancellor of that diocese, there resident, Dr. Sturges, was requested by the Committee, to enquire into the truth of these reports; the result of which, in a letter dated 29d March, 1796, addressed to the Chairman of the Committee in London, was highly satisfactory, concluding with the following testimonial in their favour: viz. "I have upon all occasions, and to all persons, borne this testimony to them, and bear it still with pleasure, that during their continuance here, which is now, I think, above three years, I have never known any of them (except in the single case of Couvet), accused of any behaviour immoral or unbecoming; and have heard all those with whom I am well acquainted, express, in the strongest terms, their gratitude for the protection, the relief, and the humanity they have experienced from us."

Nor did any other case of a French priest, except that of M. Couvet, ever come to the knowledge of the Committee: indeed the Bishop's printed directions, as well as oral instructions and example, would have deterred any priest of common prudence from attempts of this nature, if his gratitude and good sense had not been sufficient for that purpose. (*To be concluded in our next; when a Per roit will be given.*)

Mr. URBAN,

April 10.

THE elegant representation of the house of Shakespeare's naivety in page 3, from "a drawing taken in

July last," seems to indicate some alterations in it since July 1769; in your Magazine for which month another view of it is exhibited "from an exact drawing."

It is somewhat remarkable that Bp. Trevor, whose name occurs in p. 24, is the only prelate, there mentioned, not to be found in your regular Obituaries: he should have been registered in p. 287, col. 1, of your volume for 1771, under June 9. However, in 1777 a sketch of his life and character was given, in pp. 224 and 625, from a quarto pamphlet published by George Allan, esq. whose death is recorded in 1800, pp. 802, 3. In p. 175 of your present volume a Correspondent has noticed the omission of the *first* of the three bishops of the name of John Thomas, who died in 1766, in the List of Bishops in p. 24; in which list it may be expedient to point out a few instances of inaccuracy: under the year 1762 we should read "Lavington." The Bishops Lambe and Newcombe both died in 1769; and Secker and Lyttelton in 1768. Bp. Willes was named "Edward." Bp. Pearce's name was "Zachary" not "Zachariah *." Bp. Warren did not die till 1800; and Bp. Squire died in 1766. Under 1783 we should read "Yonge;" and under 1787 "Beauclerk." Bp. Harley died in 1788; and Bp. Buller in 1796. Under 1790 we should read "Halifax." Bp. Bagot had not the distinction of "Hon.;" his eldest brother being the first Peer of that ancient family. A similar list of the Irish bishops, as suggested in p. 136, col. 2, would be equally acceptable †.

As to the word *Humans* in p. 39, your readers may be referred to No. 347 of the "Spectator," and to your volume for 1790, p. 358, note. In Bp. Clayton's publication of "A Journal from Cairo to Mount Sinai by the Prefetto of Egypt: Lond. 1753," 4to. at p. 38 we meet with "*Humans* el

* The able and amiable Bp. Taylor, as he is justly styled in p. 315 of your volume for 1791, was named "Jeremy" not "Jeremiah;" as he is erroneously described in the recent edition of his "Holy Living and Dying," lately advertised in the public papers. It is much to be regretted that the life of this learned Bishop has not been published from the p. 199 of your

EDIT.

PHI.

Pharaone, that is, the *baths* of Pharaon. Hence, possibly, hot baths in England are called "*Bumms*."

The Catalogue of Pictures, referred to in p. 123, col. 1, l. 23, is that of James the Second.

Not having yet had an opportunity of perusing the work from which the Memoirs of the Bentley family are extracted in pp. 124, 5, I cannot ascertain, though there can be little doubt, whether the communicative author has duly noticed his uncle's unrivalled poem, intitled, "*Patriotism*, a mock heroic: in five cantos:" originally published in quarto, 1769; and again in six cantos, in octavo, 1765, illustrated by a curious index. It was reprinted in 1802 in a "*Collection of modern satirical poems, written during the present reign.*" In this poem *Isaiah* was represented by the famous Lord Mayor Beckford; *Ambition* by Pitt, afterwards Lord Chatham; *Folly* by the then Duke of Newcastle; and *Pride* by the then Lord Temple.

Among the "*other Conduits*," of which the Architect, in pp. 223, 4, designs "*occasionally to speak*," one probably is, that formerly erected at Carfax in Oxford; a view and account of which are given in pp. 533, 4, of your volume for 1771. It was taken down in 1787 to enlarge the High Street, and presented to the Earl of Harcourt, who placed it in his grounds at Nuneham.

In p. 232, col. 1, l. 25, we should for "*1774*" substitute "*1775*."

The confused account of the Lushington family in p. 274 wants rectification. The late Baronet was a Proctor in Doctors Commons; and it appears, from p. 1021 of your volume for 1798, that his eldest brother Henry was the person, who, when in the service of the East India Company, was in 1756 confined in the Black Hole at Calcutta, and was in 1763 murdered at Patna "*by order of the Nabob Cossim Ally Cawn.*" From the succeeding page it also appears, that Dr. Lushington, their father, married the daughter of the junior Dr. Altham, noticed in p. 208 of your last volume; in which page, col. 1, l. 37, instead of "*line antepenult.*" we should read "*No. vi.*;" and in col. 2, l. 7, we should read "*p. xx.*;" and in l. 40, for "*1781*" we should substitute "*1801.*" In this p. 208 it should have been remarked, that in p. 255 of the 30th volume of Bp. At-

terbury, l. 2, for "*Dean*" we should read "*Dr.*;" as we should in the next line "*Middlesex*" for "*Essex.*" In the succeeding line "*the Fast day for a General Peace*" occurs again, as in the preceding page. This seeming anomaly is well accounted for by your obliging correspondent in p. 1104, col. 2.

In p. 281, col. 2, l. 30, for "*Cambridge*" we should substitute "*Oxford.*" Yours, &c. ACADEMICUS.

P. S. The reference in p. 1110, col. 1, l. 7, of your *last* volume, to an "*intelligent Correspondent*" in p. 667, col. 1, of that for 1798, should be confronted with another to the subsequent pp. 785, 6; 747, 8; wherein "*the present champion*," as he is styled in p. 1110, col. 1, l. 3, for 1806, is considered as fully "*equal to the cause*" which he has undertaken." It is beyond a doubt that his wily antagonists, however plausible, has by his injudicious management, hurt his own cause past recovery; and that he may at the same time be justly deemed to have attained whatever merit is to be derived from being

A staunch Polemic, stubborn as a rock.

MR. URBAN, *Spilfky, Lincolnshire,*
April 8.

TO the extraordinary history of the Duchess of Suffolk, vol. LXXVI. p. 691, and the detail of her sufferings in p. 209 of last month, the following description of her monument in Spilfky church may perhaps be deemed an interesting addition.

Under the arch which separates the body of the church from the chapel, formerly the burial-place of the families of Berie, Beke, and Willoughby, is raised a large monument of stone, richly gilt and ornamented. In two recesses are the bulis of a man and woman; the man in armour, the woman with a ruff, &c. The monument has a large projecting base, on the front of which is the following inscription: "*SEPVLCHRVM D RICARDI BERTIE ET D CATHARINE DVCISSÆ SVFFOLKIE BARONISSÆ DE WILVGHBY ET BERIEBY; CONIVGV ISTA OBIIT XIX SEPTEMB. 1580. ILLE OBIIT IX APRILIS 1582.*" On the top of the base stand three whole-length figures; 1. a religious, with beads, &c.; 2. a naked Saracen, crowned; 3. a wild man. Each statue supports an escutcheon bearing the following arms:

1. Quar-

296 *Monument of Dukes of Suffolk.—Mr. Malkin.* [Apr.

1. Quarterly, 1 and 4, fretty of 10 pieces; 2d and 3d, a cross moline.

2. A cross moline, quartering a cross engrailed. *Willoughby.*

3. Quarterly, 1 and 4, three battering rams barways; *Bertie*; 2d and 3d, a castle triple-towered.

On the base of the monument are eight escutcheons, filled with the different quarterings belonging to the family. The front of the monument that faces the body of the church, is supported by three pillars, answering to the three figures on the opposite side. In six divisions are engraved passages from Scripture, beginning with "*Homo natus de Muliere*," &c. At the bottom are escutcheons, charged as follows:

1. Fretty of 8 pieces, impaling a cross moline.

2. Quarterly as 1, impaling femée of cross crosslets, 3 buckles.

3. Quarterly as 1, impaling a cross engrailed.

4. Quarterly, 1 fretty; 2d, a cross moline; 3d, femée of cross crosslets, 3 buckles; 4th, . . . impaling . . .

5. As 4, impaling 2 lions passant.

The blazon of the arms is so much defaced as to make the colours doubtful. The other ancient monuments in this church belonging to the family are well worth the attention of the antiquary. Since the destruction, however, of the house at Eresby, like many others, they will probably soon be obliterated. Yours, &c. J.

MR. URBAN, April 10
MR. Malkin, in his "Scenery, Antiquities, and Biography of South Wales," p. 110, has hazarded a conjecture which I wish to see ascertained. Concluding, as we all do, that "when Christianity gained the ascendancy, the objects of Pagan superstition and idolatry were thrown down, and that the largest were suffered to remain only because they were too unwieldy to be overturned," he goes on to suppose, that "over these possibly they threw a heap of stones, for that was used by the ancient Britons as a punishment of malefactors. When a criminal was condemned to die by the laws, he was fixed to a post, and a heap of stones thrown over him; whoever passed by threw a stone to the heap, in token of detestation. Hence arises the Welsh expression of a *can-nu-llerer*; or a mur-

derer who deserves to have a heap of stones over him. To the same origin is to be traced an imprecation much in use among the people: "May a heap of stones lie upon thy face," or "be thrown over thee." From these instances it may perhaps be inferred, that the Christians, detesting the place of heathen worship, might cover it over with stones." All this is plausible, but is it founded in truth? Is there any instance of malefactors being stoned to death first, and then left under the accumulated stones, the heap of which was gradually increased afterwards? The first instance of this punishment we meet with is in the case of Achan and his family, his cattle, and the wedge of silver and the garment which he had purloined, whom "*all Israel stoned with stones, and burned them with fire after they had stoned them with stones*; and they raised over him a great heap of stones unto this day." Josh. vii. 25, 26. We see here the punishment is as distinct from the heap of stones, as in the case of the five Kings in the cave of Makkedah, who were first slain, i. e. put to death, and hanged on four trees; and they were hanging upon the trees until the evening; and at the time of the going down of the sun, Joshua commanded, and they took them down off the trees, and cast them into the cave wherein they had been hid, and laid great stones at the cave's mouth, which remain until this very day. Josh. x. 26, 27. As so many tumuli, composed of stones as well as earth heaped up, are found round cromlechs, it is therefore much more likely that these were the tombs of dead of various ranks and offices, priests, princes, or generals, in like manner as in Greece Pausanias describes the barrows of heroes, poets, and other eminent personages, situated near temples. H. D.

MR. URBAN, April 9.
YOUR Correspondent Antiquarius (p. 220) will, if I mistake not, find a ground plan of *Alary* in Dr. Stukeley's works on the subject of that Temple, published about the same time with that on *Stonehenge*.
P. 220, b. text and note, for Genda read Genda.
P. 276, col. 2. last line but two, for *Mar* read *ra*.



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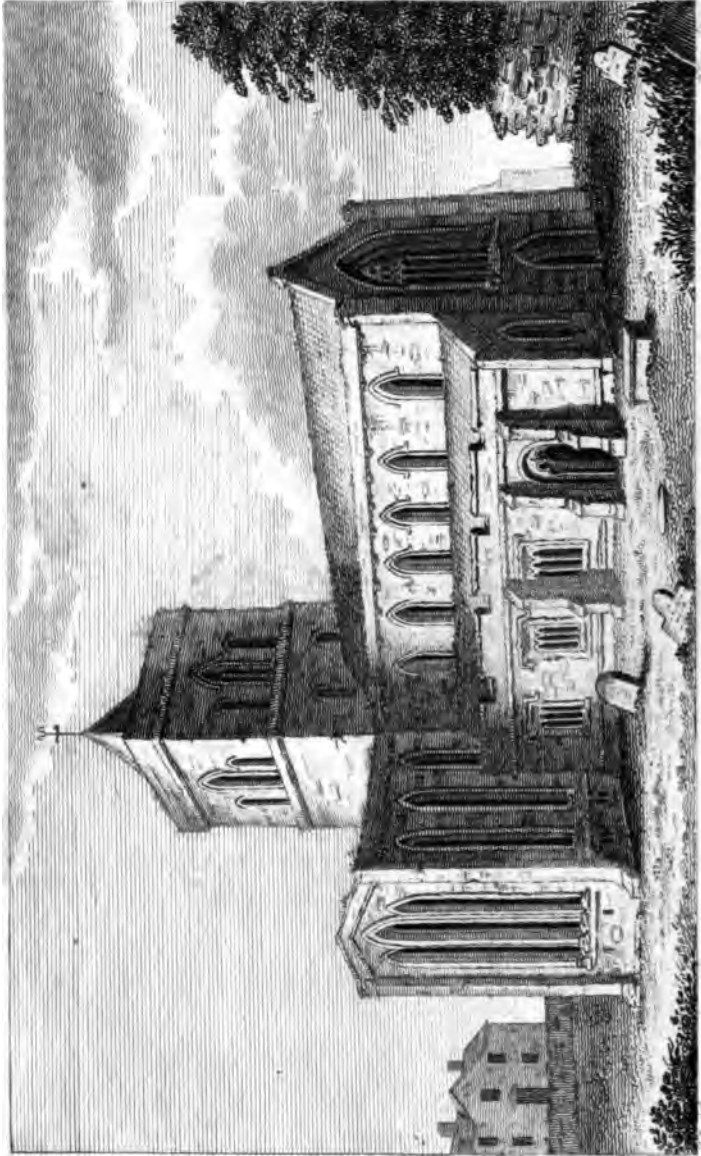
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ST CHAD, SHREWSBURY, N. W.

Mr. URBAN,

Shrewsbury,
Jan. 15, 1807.

I SEND you a North West view of the ancient collegiate and parochial church of St. CHAD, in Shrewsbury, (*Pl. I.*) which fell down in the year 1788, undermined by graves. The drawing is a faithful copy of one made by me not long before the accident.

As no tolerable engraving has ever appeared of this large church, I am very desirous that a print of it may adorn your valuable Magazine; by which means some public memorial of its form will be preserved.

The Church stood in the cemetery, the present *indecent* state of which has been so justly reprobated by some of your Correspondents, and on the spot which once contained a palace of the ancient princes of Powis. One of the Saxon Kings of Mercia founded this Collegiate Church, for a dean, ten prebendaries, vicars choral, &c. which existed till the 1st of Edward the VIth, when the College was dissolved, and the Church remained parochial only; served by a curate. The Deanery was in the patronage of the Bishops of Lichfield and Coventry, and had been filled by many persons of eminence. Although unadorned, the exterior aspect of St. Chad's was stately and interesting; within, it possessed a venerable dignity seldom seen in a parish church. The walls of the nave rested on round Saxon arches. Four noble Pointed arches sustained the square tower in the centre, in which hung a peal of ten bells. The arches of the choir and transept were round, while the windows were narrow and lancet shaped, adorned with slender shafts and foliated capitals. In the large East window was the painted glass, now in St. Mary's church; and at the Western extremity of the nave was a very handsome organ. The length, from East to West, was 160 feet; of the transept, from North to South, 94.

Yours, &c.

H,

PRESENT STATE OF YORK.
(Continued from p. 186).

THE CATHEDRAL.

IN return for the very liberal manner in which I was permitted by the Dignitaries of this Church to survey and take sketches of every part thereof, I cannot shew my sense of so high an obligation better, or more to the point

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pole, then by freely expressing my ideas of the condition of the buildings, the truth of the restorations going on, and of those alterations that have of late taken place under the plea of improvements. I shall also attempt a particular description of the whole pile, and of those buildings contiguous, or attached to it. It is possible the reverend Guardians may, on this declaration, conceive that I have in the undertaking some private ends to answer, that I am invidious, ungrateful for favours received, and so forth. But I trust, on serious deliberation, they will find that I am led to this survey by no other inducement than veneration for Antiquity, an indispensable duty I owe my Country, and a professional obligation the merits of the Church has bound me to; that is, to defend, as much as may be, by my advice (assistance is out of the question) so much sublimity of design, and so much wonder in construction.

That such a situation as this Cathedral stands in should be crowded upon and surrounded by a numerous line of hovels, and other erections of the same mean cast, is certainly a lamentable reflection. If real nuisances were upon occasion decreed as such by doing them away, and if real beautiful pieces of Antiquity were, upon occasion, considered as such, by leaving them stand unaltered and unimproved, all would be well: I shall, previous to my entering on the Church, describe the

BISHOP'S PALACE. This arrangement is in a manner connected with the North line of the Church, from its West to East extremity, and extending in width from its side to the City wall North. Abutting against the North West angle of the Church is a curious and very ancient Saxon gateway, entering into the Palace. This gateway is perfect no higher than a few courses of masonry above the arch, having been rendered thus in the Tudor times, as a story, in the mode of building then practised, is raised upon the said arch. From this gateway runs (Northward) many ruinous elevations in this latter style, and evidently worked on the original Saxon basements of the Palace. Adjoining the interior of the gateway are many vestiges of Saxon architecture, that are incorporated with the Church; and, probably, give the remains of St. Sepulchre, or Our Lady's chapel,

chapel, once existing on this part, the doorway to which, entering from the North aisle of the nave, still occupies its station. Detail of this doorway in its proper place. Other relics of the Palace there are few to be met with, except the great Hall, and Bishop's Chapel. The Hall, shewing nothing but bare walls, has, of late years, been converted to various uses; such as a playhouse, ridinghouse, &c. At present it is wholly unoccupied. The Chapel, from its very curious and early mode of the Pointed arch style being similar to the work of the South transept of the Church, is of much interest. The basement story rather plain, a small Pointed doorway and window on the West front, and ditto windows on the side fronts. The upper, or principal story, is superb; one entire arch, circular-headed, with many pointed divisions, whose heads diverge from columns, make out this part of the West front, and the great West window. The windows on each side this story similar, though inferior in size and the number of divisions. The East front correspondent to the West front. The interior of this Chapel carries on the design, increasing in decoration. Many curious particulars occur, as holy-water, and other recesses, site of the altar, &c.; termination of the walls destroyed, no ceiling or headway remaining. On the North side, and near to the West front, is the doorway for entrance, much enriched, and traces of the grand flight of steps to the same very visible.

Putting aside all reserve, I am compelled to note, alterations are making in this Chapel, in order to transform it into a Library, which will go nigh to change the design of the West front, and do away, or hide, many of the interior features. In fact, the whole of the West front is now actually down, and the Chapel and basement laid open. Several courses of a new upright have begun a preparatory basement, in which are hints of a large doorway, extending nearly two-thirds of the front, with columns and other rich detail. Of course there will be no basement window as before. As this basement is henceforward to serve as a depot for all kind of building materials, it may be an out-of-the-way speculation to infer, there was an absolute necessity thus to lay open, and thus to re-construct, an enlarged doorway, and

on so grand a scale. It was natural for me, who had been many weeks studying the Architecture of the Church, to offer my opinion, aid, and all the rest of it, on this occasion. But a secret something, ever attending my progress in life's career, pushed me back; and I became in future a reserved and silent imitator of objects on paper, that I can never hope to bring into act with good stone and rare mortar. Still I am content; my pursuits are not without some prospects of success; therefore, On. Yours, &c. J. C.

THE PROJECTOR. No. LXIX.

"Credula res Amor est." OVID.

THE complaint many years ago repeated often and bitterly, that the fair sex was neglected, by being left out of our systems of education, and but indifferently treated in the oeconomy of social order, cannot, perhaps, be urged in the present day with so much propriety. Either from a sense of justice, or an increase of gallantry, numerous projectors have appeared of late, vigorously bent on rescuing the ladies from every degree of depression, or supposed depression; and not only assigning, but preparing them to hold their just rank in society.

The means by which this favourable change has been effected are various. Some have supposed that the ladies, being by nature fitted to shine in all the honourable departments usually filled by the gentlemen, have conceived that nothing more was wanted than to restore to them a right of which they had in some dark and barbarous age been deprived. Others, conceiving that whatever the original intentions of nature may have been, continual oppression may vitiate the breed of the noblest animals, have proposed to restore the capabilities of the fair sex, by allotting them the same education as is given to the males, and instructing them in such many branches of science as may revive, if I may so speak, their lost nature, and restore that equality which the advocates for this system have found, or imagined they have found, in some distant period of the golden age.

Whether these schemes are founded upon right principles, and are calculated to produce wise effects, is a question which I shall not venture to discuss. I am assured, however, by some

of

of the most amiable, and some of the most learned of the fair sex, that in attempting to cure a positive evil, some of these projectors have lost themselves, and bewildered their readers, in the search after an imaginary good; and, while they have very properly contended against the barbarians who would consider women as mere children, or mere instruments of pleasure or tyranny, they have at the same time forgot that, under every modification of their condition, they ought to retain the feminine character in order to be objects of natural respect and attachment. My informants also assure me, that the best interests of the sex do not require that they should be admitted into a participation of the amusements or of the business hitherto pursued by men only; and that it is no more necessary for them to learn their athletic sports of hunting and horse-races, than it is to learn the manual exercise, and be qualified to hold commissions in the army and navy. And even with regard to literature, although some of the sex have been admired for excelling in those studies that have almost universally been pursued by men, and although a much more considerable portion of useful knowledge may be easily acquired by the fair sex than has hitherto been taught them, yet those who are candidates for the honourable offices of wives and mothers are of opinion, that a critical knowledge of the learned languages, and of some abstruse parts of the sciences, are not absolutely necessary to the proper discharge of those offices, but may, on the contrary, interrupt the usual process of education.

Notwithstanding these opinions, which have operated as a check on those writers who some years ago were more intent on reversing the qualities of the sexes, than on giving proper strength to the weakest; the subjects which necessarily arise from the main contest have since been better understood, and a visible improvement has certainly taken place in many essential articles, while enough is yet left to the masters of ceremonies and arbiters of fashionable taste, if they are not unreasonable in their demands, and will but now and then consent to yield to such trifling circumstances as common sense and common decency. They have, I am willing to allow, been robbed of their votaries, who have

thought proper to judge for themselves in matters of female delicacy and family happiness; but they have still a sufficient number left, who are contented to submit without a murmur to their decrees, and are ready to make every sacrifice that may be required.

But, although much has been done to ameliorate the condition of the fair sex, there are some yet of opinion that farther steps ought to be taken, particularly in providing young ladies with proper advice in that very essential affair, LOVE, or COURTSHIP. This advice, some of my readers may remember, used formerly to be given by fathers and mothers, or any other grave relations, such as uncles and aunts, in case of the absence or death of the said fathers and mothers. But of late, I know not why, it has been supposed that relations are the most improper persons in the world to consult with in such matters, and for this reason, that they have a very awkward trick of tendering scruples, making objections, and throwing impediments in the way of a preconcerted scheme. And indeed if, according to some very sensible young people, asking *advice* means no more than desiring *approbation*, such scruples, objections, and impediments, are certainly strong symptoms of impertinent and intolerable interference, and to be treated accordingly. But as the abovementioned relations do not content themselves with a simple statement of objections, but often go so far as to back them by the strong hand of power, by which means sundry young persons have been prevented from doing what they had the greatest mind to do, it has been found necessary to call in other aid, and other counsellors of a more pliant disposition. And so convenient has this been found, that I have known an affair of courtship brought to an ultimate conclusion without any other advice than that of a lady's maid, or a postillion, although there was a numerous family of very near relatives, who might have had the honour to be consulted, if they would have been as liberal of their approbation as of their advice, and had not retained a propensity to give a denial where consent only was required.

I have been induced to offer these remarks upon the general state of the fair sex, and especially with a view to the important articles of LOVE and COURTSHIP,

302 *Query on Prebendal Leases.*—*Editors of Peerages.* [Apr.

could have wished the blessings of the *Bow-window* could have been extended to the middling and poor classes, who, I can assure Mrs. Morris, would frequently be much obliged to her for *suitable* husbands or wives. Besides, there is some reason to think (if the lady did not know her business better than we can) that persons of considerable and independent fortunes have generally been allowed the privilege of choosing for themselves, without the restraint either of *Thisbe's* wall, or Mrs. Morris's *Bow-window*. Still I allow that the Lady may be right, and may have derived from experience this comfortable truth, that where there is considerable wealth, there may be considerable credulity, and that the fortune may be independent, while the mind is the slave or dupe of the meanest impostures.

. If L. R. R. had looked at the Supplement to the Gent. Mag. 1806, he might have saved himself the trouble of writing his note dated April 3, 1807.

Mr. URBAN, March 22.
BY particular statutes of the Realm, all prebendaries, &c. of cathedral and collegiate churches, are restrained from granting leases of their respective prebendal possessions beyond the term of 21 years, or three lives.

A Gentleman lately succeeded to a prebend in the cathedral church of —; the landed possessions of which consisted of a large estate, immemorably leased out for 21 years, and the lease of which had been usually renewed every year; so that the rent reserved, and the fine paid annually for the renewal, made the prebend of considerable value. But, to his very great astonishment, the new prebendary found that his immediate predecessor, who was in necessitous circumstances, and had holden the prebend only a few years, had exchanged the antient lease, in consequence of a valuable consideration from the lessee, from 21 years, to a lease for three lives.

Supposing the lease for 21 years to have been fully expired, I have no doubt that the late prebendary was competent to have granted, *de novo*, a lease for three lives; but I have great difficulty in admitting, that he was competent also to make the before-mentioned exchange; as thereby he certainly lessened or deteriorated the

annual income or value of the prebend, by rendering it casual; for I believe that it is acknowledged, that prebendal estates leased for 21 years, and renewed annually or even septennially, are more productive of annual income to the prebendaries *pro tempore*, than when they are leased for three lives, and renewed only on the death of one or more of the lives.

I therefore request your professional Correspondents to inform me, — 1. whether the late prebendary of — was enabled to make the exchange above stated;—and, 2. if he was, whether some proportion of the consideration money ought not to have been appropriated to the benefit of his successor or successors in the prebend?

Yours, &c. K. Y. Y.

Mr. URBAN, Jun. 8.

A CONSTANT READERS letter (LXXVI. p. 1026) commences with an expression of astonishment at the charges, as he calls them, advanced by me against the Editors of Peerages. He seems to say, that I suppose it to be in the power of those gentlemen to insert the histories of families whose titles have not been recognised by the House of Lords, whereas I never even hinted to ridiculous a thing; I merely suggested the probability of there being a longer list of dormant titles than the present Peerages exhibit, and at the same time the advantage of saying (to prevent mistakes) at once, in whom any title becomes extinct; to whom it would have devolved had there been issue male; and what female was most nearly allied, who would have had the title had she been a male. I do not see that this would be at all entering into the histories of families; it would be a simple alphabetical list with five columns, thus: 1. the name of the title; 2. the christian and surname of the last possessor; 3. the year in which such title became extinct; 4. the next male heir, if any; 5. the next female, if any.

If the fourth column could not be filled after diligent search, then, indeed, the title might with great propriety be placed on the extinct list; but, as long as any doubt exists of the probability of their being heirs male living, would it not be allowable for so long a time to place the title on the dormant list?

As I highly respect and esteem both Mr. Debreut

Debrett and the present editor of his Peerage (and at the same time admire the work itself) I think it but justice thus to signify that my observations were purely and solely made for the sake of improving the plan of his Peerage. Your "Constant Reader," towards the middle part of his letter, says, he feels a pleasure in reading the newly-acquired honours of our present Worthies. I agree with him; I too derive the greatest gratification in beholding in the peerage the names of Chatham, Erskine, Nelson, and Colclingwood: services such as theirs merit the highest honours that a grateful country can bestow!

INVESTIGANDI CUPIDUS.

Mr. URBAN, *March 17.*

A VERY Old Subscriber, (p. 136), is desirous that your Readers may be favoured with "A List of the Knights and Chiefs who accompanied William the Conqueror to England." The list is too long for me to copy; but, if he will look into "Edmond Howe's Chronicle," he will there find them, transcribed from the "Chronicles of Normandy," written in French, by Guiliam Tayleur, of Rhoane. Some were also taken from an antient table in Battle Abbey. Also, "the Cognomina Conquistorum Angliæ cum Domino Guilielmo Duce Normaniæ et Conquestore Angliæ."

I am happy to find that the good sense and liberality of the City of London have instituted a Female Penitentiary. If speedily and seriously enforced, it will be productive of incalculable benefits to the publick. Institutions of this kind in various places on the Continent have produced specimens of industry conducive to the commerce of the Country, and to the œconomy of the State. And were a spirit of industry introduced into the *London Female Penitentiary*, I am persuaded, not doubting but this will be the case, that many articles of trade may be produced from the Institution; the morality of the City be greatly meliorated, and a multitude of the most miserable of human beings be returned to the honourable offices of society.

Surely something will be done to cleanse the streets from that augean filth the Beggars; a most indelible disgrace to these enlightened times; a dreadful imposition on the publick, in which the cause of real Charity is not served, and which only tends to the increase

of the nuisance; I mean, as to the charity bestowed on these very improper though unfortunate objects.

I should rejoice extremely to see a paper in your Miscellany, projecting a few hints to Mr. Whitbread on his intended plan for the melioration of the Poor, now before the House (p. 340); confining the hints to the great utility of FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, which induce an honourable independence among that useful body of the people, the day-labourers; and which, from my own experience, would, if properly investigated, and wisely planned by Government, effectually afford great exoneration from the heavy burthen of the poor laws. I am surpris'd at the illiberality of several of my neighbouring parishes, which refuse parochial relief to those day-labourers who are entitled to the relief of the Box Clubs. If this churlish and selfish meanness was in some way counteracted, I am persuaded it would afford the greatest stimulus to these laudable and useful societies.

I am very sorry to say, that, having read the book of Mr. Malthus with the greatest attention, I perceive how very inadequate even the best of writers may be, in the investigation of the natural history of the poor, unless they have been eye-witnesses of their habits. Political œconomy ought never to attempt to restrain or eradicate the first binding law of nature. I am afraid, if the moral law of this writer could be introduced among the day-labouring poor, to restrain marriages unless such marriages took place on the security of proper subsistence, that evils of a more dangerous nature would be introduced among them. But, as no political œconomy can ever effect this, other expedients should be urged; and the wisdom of a State can, if seriously and energetically employed, devise the means of encouraging population without impairing the agricultural resource.

ANOTHER OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Mr. URBAN, *March 10.*

YOUR very Old Subscriber, (p. 136), is mistaken in the assertion, that Irish and Scotch noblemen are *not* exempt from arrest; and that it is the possession of a seat in Parliament, and not the possession of a title, that is the security. By the Act of Union between England and Scotland, (5 Anne, cap. 8, art. 23), it was expressly stipulated, that *all* Peers of Scotland, and their

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their successors to their honours and dignities, should, from and after the Union, be Peers of Great Britain; and should enjoy all privileges of Peers as fully as the Peers of England then did; except the right and privilege of suing in the House of Lords, and on the trials of Peers. And by the Act for the Union of Great Britain and Ireland, (39 and 40 Geo. III. cap. 67, art. 4), it was in like manner agreed, that the Peers of Ireland, should, as Peers of the United Kingdom, enjoy all privileges of Peers as fully as the Peers of Great Britain, except as is above mentioned with regard to the Peers of Scotland. Of course *all* the Peers of the United Kingdom are equally privileged from arrest, and this by virtue of their rank and title *only*, and not on account of their being members of either House of Parliament.

Yours, &c. A CONSTANT READER.

MR. URBAN, *Richmond, Yorkshire,*
Feb. 21.

IN answer to your Correspondent (vol. LXXVI. p. 1026), I beg to say, that I am not authorized to declare the names of those gentlemen who are now living, and who claim their descent from noblemen whose titles are ranked among extinct ones; instead of among either dormant or resigned ones. It might, perhaps, be interesting and entertaining to your readers, as well as advantageous to the editor of the Peerage in question, if he would, from time to time, favour your Magazine with lists of titles supposed extinct, and to say against such titles not only the year they became extinct, but *in whom* and who the nearest of kin was, whether male or female, that would have had the title had the grant of such title specified such continuation. Wishing to close all further correspondence on this subject, I remain,

Yours, &c. A SUBSCRIBER.

Vol. LXXVI. p. 904, for *young lords*, read *newly created*.

MR. URBAN, *Southampton-st. Feb. 5.*
I HAVE observed that popular traditions, however obscure, may generally be traced to some source, and that their obscurity originates as much in the uncertainty of our ancient language as in the imperfections of oral tradition. My conjecture upon this point is founded on this of the old peal merely in the rec-

ple of St. John's church, Margate, in Kent, was inscribed "Daundelyon," and Lewis says, in his History of the Isle of Thanet, that this was the gift of John Daundelyon to the church, and that in his time the inhabitants repeated this traditional rhyme concerning it:

John de Daundelyon, with his great dog,
Brought over this bell on a mill-cog.

This verse has not been forgotten in the parish, though the bell has been removed; and amongst others the worthy author of the Isle of Thanet Guide, 1797, has these lines after describing the interior of the church:

But on the North John Dandelyon lies,
Whose wondrous deeds our children yet surprise:

Still at his feet his faithful dog remains,
Who with his master equal notice claims;
For, by their joint exertions, legends tell,
They brought from far the ponderous tenor-bell!

The absurdity of a bell having been brought from any place upon a mill-cog, or tooth of one wheel acting upon another, has probably prevented any one from bestowing a second thought upon the subject; but *cog*, or *cogge*, was an old Teutonic word for a ship, used sometimes in old French, and, if my memory does not fail me, occurs more than once in Barclay's "Shippe of Foles;" and a parish-church in Oxfordshire, that once belonged to the Knights Templars, is still called *cogges*, with a ship on the vane; and in France formerly *mal* was frequently used as an adjective, as in "malmaison."

These two words, therefore, seem to me to mean no more than that John Daundelyon, having procured a bell for the use of the church, brought it into the island on a "mal-cogge," or banded vessel, and a long course of years has altered the words to others, allied only in sound, but more easily comprehended by the relaters. P.

MR. URBAN, *March 9.*

IT will be considered by many of the Subscribers to J. Carter's work of "The Ancient Architecture of England," if he would give a summary plan of the general purport thereof, its present state of progress, and what future mode of termination is intended. I presume such explanation will not be thought foreign to the miscellaneous subjects forming the mass of your entertaining and instructive pages.

A Subscriber to J. Carter's
Ancient Architecture.

MR. URBAN, Cambridge, Feb. 21.
 IN your January Magazine, p. 38. I read Mr. Weeden Butler's letter on the superiority of Mr. Braidwood's method of instructing the deaf and dumb, to that of the Abbé L' Epée, as he taught them to speak (besides every other attainment they acquired with the Abbé). That he had been so happily successful with some of his pupils, I can very readily believe; and I am happy to find Mrs. Trimmer, in her excellent work of the *Guardian of Education*, confirms this belief (*Vide* vol. I. p. 489). Mrs. T. says, there is a school at Hackney for the instruction of children born deaf and dumb, in the higher classes of life, formerly kept by a Mr. Braidwood, and now carried on by his widow, in which young ladies and gentlemen naturally defective in the organs of speech and hearing, are not only taught to articulate distinctly, so as to be able to make themselves understood, but are even brought to a great degree of proficiency in the study of languages and other branches of a liberal education. As that lady is so well acquainted with, and so well qualified to inspect and speak of education in all its variety of branches, I think it highly probable that the assertion in this note, that "the deaf and dumb are taught to articulate distinctly," was from personal knowledge. Mrs. Trimmer's authority must be incontestible; and so would Mr. Butler's, if he spoke from personal knowledge. But as that is not the case (although I entertain the highest opinion of his abilities and the benevolence of his intentions), he must excuse me for saying, I think him unfortunate in the instance he has given in the person of Mr. Charles Sherriff. I was well acquainted with that gentleman some years since, both at Bath and Brighton; but I own I have frequently tried, but always ineffectually, to understand him. His attempts at speech ever appeared to me like broken sounds, murmured in sleep, but much less distinct; and they were also extremely harsh and grating to the ear, so much so, that not only my own family, but every person whom I have ever seen in his company, expressed their hope that Mr. Sherriff would not attempt to speak. A gentleman of this University assures me, precisely the same with what was expressed here; and with me.

GENT. MAG. Apr. 1807.

cessary, more than an hundred inhabitants of Cambridge would acknowledge they never could understand a single sentence of Mr. Sherriff's. I remember but one exception, which was in the person of a beautiful and amiable woman, to whom Mr. S. was attached, who assured me she could sometimes distinguish a word or two in a sentence. She considered him as so amiable and interesting a character, that she declared she would have married him, if she had had a competent fortune and better health, but she feared being an incumbrance rather than a comfort to him. He has this lady's portrait in miniature, in the character of Mary Queen of Scots. I am sorry it is not in my power to corroborate Mr. Butler's account of Mr. Sherriff's being able to articulate; but Mr. S.'s talents in miniature-painting are held in such just estimation, that the circumstance, Mr. Urban, must be known to many of your readers. I feared Mr. Braidwood and family might suffer in the public opinion, if the test of speaking to be understood rested with Mr. Sherriff. Many of their pupils, I doubt not, far excel him in that respect; indeed, I used to imagine there was some defect in his palate. For so far even in thought from wishing to detract from Mr. Braidwood's truly well-earned fame, I only wish it to be founded on a firmer basis, in a more fortunate instance of some other pupil. I am happy to hear my testimony to Mr. Charles Sherriff's other attainments. His excellence in miniature-painting is too well known to need a comment. He reads (very possibly writes) in the French language; his manners are such as mark the gentleman. In company, by observing the motion of the lips, he was seldom at a loss for the subject of discourse. If a sentence escaped him, by the time the second word was written he caught the meaning of the whole. His replies were remarkable for their terseness and elegance; it used to give me great pleasure to obtain his opinion of books, as I found him a man of superior understanding, and highly cultivated mind. And, what was more to his praise, I always understood he had greatly assisted his father, who had been a good scholar, in London's Public School. Mr. S. went to the Fair last year, and was there, and has been informed, by

included

realised a very handsome fortune, and retired to private life. I will not venture to vouch for the truth of this report, though I sincerely wish it may be correct; as I cannot recollect from whom I received my information. I must also take the liberty of assuring Mr. Butler that I think he must have been greatly misinformed with respect to the lines addressed to Mr. Garrick, which he inserted in his letter in p. 36, having been written by Mr. S. I was always assured they were written by Caleb Whiteford, esq. (unknown to Mr. S.) to facilitate his introduction to that admirable Actor, for which he expressed an ardent wish. The circumstance, as I have ever heard it related, was, that it was observed Mr. Sherriff never took a book with him when Garrick performed, and for which he was requested to declare his reason; his answer was, "that Garrick's countenance portrayed every passion so strongly, from its rise to its termination, that he did not require a book, as Garrick was the completest comment on Shakspeare's text." I have frequently heard the lines mentioned in large companies before Mr. Whiteford's friends, but never heard a doubt expressed on the occasion; they were constantly attributed to Mr. Whiteford. I have seen this opinion more than once in print, and can quote an instance; in the *Public Characters* for 1801 and 1802, p. 392, under that of Mr. Whiteford. The circumstance is thus related: "Mr. Whiteford was glad of every opportunity of paying a handsome compliment to his friend David; and the following circumstance furnished him with a favourable occasion. A young artist of the name of Sherriff had come from Edinburgh to obtain employment as a miniature-painter; there were several circumstances which contributed to interest Mr. Whiteford in his favour; he was a very ingenious, sensible, worthy young man, and by the labours of his pencil supported an aged father, who had failed in trade. Young Sherriff was deaf and dumb from his birth, but had been taught to read and write, and was particularly fond of Shakspeare's plays; whenever any of them were acted, he was sure to be in the pit, especially if Garrick performed, whom he admired the most, because he understood him the best. This young man was extremely desirous of being introduced to

Garrick, and applied to Mr. W. for that purpose. In order to raise the curiosity of that celebrated performer, Mr. W. wrote the verses (quoted in your Magazine) in the name of the artist, expressing his feelings on seeing him in some of Shakspeare's principal characters. Garrick had been flattered by poets of all sorts; but to make the deaf and dumb speak his praise was something new, and therefore he was very much struck with it, and extremely desirous of seeing the young artist, whom Mr. W. accordingly introduced to him, and the scene that ensued was said to be a most curious one indeed. A.

Mr. URBAN, *Hackney, April 1.*
I HAD the pleasure many years ago of knowing Mr. John Braidwood, who died in 1798; and can with great satisfaction add my testimony to that of Mr. Butler, p. 38. He was, indeed, "a very amiable and indefatigable man," of a delicate frame of body. *Medicus*, p. 130, candidly allows the indisputable title of the Braidwood family; but seems very unnecessarily to institute a comparison between the advantages attending the ACADEMY in Mare-street, Hackney, and the ASYLUM in the Grange-road, Bermondsey.

As this short letter, Sir, is not meant to promote warmth of discussion, you will, I am persuaded, gladly excuse my unwillingness to prove, by dint of lengthened argument, the right of the Braidwoods to claim pecuniary compensations for unceasing labours. I may, however, perhaps, be permitted to observe, *en passant*, that their charges appear to me fair, liberal, and *considerate*; varying most materially, as the difficulties of the several cases vary. The parents of the youngest children, I believe, in general pay least.

I perfectly agree with *Medicus* in opinion that these interesting children are *dumb* only because they are *deaf*. His quotation from Amman demonstrates that learned man's coincidence fully; and it will no doubt gratify *Medicus* to find the sentiments of Dr. Holder in perfect agreement. In the appendix to his "*Elements of Speech*," he says, "Now, as to the most general case of those who are *deaf* and *dumb*, I say, they are *dumb* by consequence from their deafness, only because

because they are not taught to speak. The natural part of speech, viz. words made of letters by such exquisite various articulations, is learnt by much practice and imitation; and much more the artificial part, viz. insinuation of significancy of language, cannot be acquired without great help of instruction; and to that end, the tongue and ear, speaking and hearing, hold a correspondence, by which we learn to imitate the sound of speech, and understand the meaning of it: but HE that never hears a word spoken, nor can be told what it signifies, it is no wonder if such an one remain speechless: as out of question any one must do (though of integral principles) who from an infant should be bred up among mutes, and have no teaching. Such, then, is the case in hand, that they who want that sense of discipline, hearing, are also by consequence deprived of speech, not by any immediate *organical indisposition*, but by want of *discipline*."

A question here imperiously presents itself, Mr. Urban, of the weightiest nature; a question that involves in its consequences the probable happiness of myriads yet unborn; a question that I never remember to have heard or seen solved before: but of which, I flatter myself, the observations of Medicus (confirmed by those of Annan and Holder) have enabled your present correspondent to give the clear solution. The question is briefly this: "What causes so many deaf births?"

When we consider Puerperium in all its important stages, and reflect how often the slightest negligence in the accoucheur, or nurse, has been fatal to the mother; can we wonder if most juvenile practitioners give their whole attention to her, and indifferently consign the birth to the *chance-attendant*? I neither wonder at, nor blame such conduct: I only regret the omission of cautionary advice to the nurse before the delivery. In my firm opinion, Sir, the sole cause of deaf births lies here. At its first rush to light, the poor little helpless being is, not unfrequently, neglected for a few minutes; all cares are instantly, anxiously, and exclusively devoted to the parent; and, hence, *the ears of the child receive an injury that no subsequent warmth has been found able to remove*. Yes, Mr. Urban, I beg leave in the most earnest manner to repeat

it as my full and confirmed conviction, that too sudden an exposure of the head, even in a temperately warm chamber, has occasioned an instantaneous deafness, to which every effort of art vainly would attempt to apply a remedy.—*Principiis obsta*, is my motto.

I respectfully request Medicus and your numerous professional readers to look at this humble lucubration with good-humour; I wish not to offend gentlemen of such acknowledged utility. I know that many accoucheurs are remarkably provident and tender towards the little strangers; but I am not wholly unacquainted with their laudable solicitude for their own fame, and the paramount demands which, at the awful moment of delivery, the most experienced and the most humane of them consider the situation of the mother to have on them.

Yours, &c.

LAPIS.

Mr. URBAN,

Birmingham,
March 16.

FAMOTE is mentioned by Sambarde, in his *Dictionarium Angliæ Topographicum et Historicum*, p. 121, as the place ("saxoth Aslerius") where "Arthellane, after that he had long warred upon the reati of the Kinges of this Island, toke all their homages," A. D. 927. He expresses himself "doubtfull whether it be Fahnouth or noe;" and the Saxon Chronicle is altogether silent on the subject. I cannot, however, help surmising that FAMOTE is not the name of a town, but merely a misreading of *fa mote*, the Moot, Folkmoor, or general assembly of the people: and *fa mote* for *fe mote* may be allowable, considering the wonderful variety of changing the vowels for one another. [Eltob, English-Sax. Gram. p. 65.] An inattentive scribe or reader might mistake the *f* for an *am*; and that similar mistakes have occurred, is well known to all who have examined Domesday Book, or other ancient records. Be this conjecture as it may: the Folkmoor, we are certain, was the place appointed for the performance of such homage.

The Saxon Laws are decisive in this particular.

"Iu debent facere omnes principes, et comites, et simul jurare coram episcopis regni in *fo'cmote*, et similiter omnes

omnes proceres regni et milites, et liberi homines universi totius regni Britanniae facere debent in pleno polcmote fidelitatem domino Regi, ut prædictum est, coram episcopis regni." *Leg. Edw. Confess. cap. 35.*

Yours, &c. WILLIAM HAMPER.

Mr. URBAN, *March 16.*

RANK only is generally supposed to descend to the issue of those who possess hereditary Nobility; but the great veneration paid to such families seems to argue a belief that Virtue is entailed in the same manner. To support this, the force of example has been adduced. Yet, in antient history, very many instances of degenerate children occur, and in our own times it would be absurd seriously to make the same assertion. Let us, then, well consider hereditary nobility in its origin; and it will be perceived if it should be preferred to the nobility of the mind.

As far back as it is possible to trace, the boast of family has been made. In the writings of antiquity, numerous genealogies appear for the purpose of exalting the descendant; and Homer frequently holds his heroes up to admiration by the exploits of their forefathers. The bards of nearer times often trace their lords' descent in regular descent from father to son, enumerating the hardihood of each ancestor. In uncivilized countries hereditary honour has been found to prevail, and what nature seems to have implanted in the mind has been cherished by human policy, and at this period every well-regulated government may boast hereditary distinction of rank in society. But even on the score of antiquity the nobility of the heart is triumphant, for all hereditary honour must have had its origin in the admiration paid to virtue, wisdom, or valour. The Romans placed the temple of Virtue in the direct road to that of Honour, indicating that they were not worthy of possessing the glory of the latter, who did not already possess the former in its greatest splendour. Hence, titles were designed to act as a spur, inciting those that bear them to tread in the footsteps of their glorious ancestors, who have acquired them by their noble achievements; or, as Sallust says, speaking of ancestry, and that the descendants of great men should not rest in idleness—*sed memoria re-*

rum gestarum eam flammam egregiis viris in pectore crescere neque sedari priusquam virtus eorum famam atque gloriam adequaverint;" and the nobility of blood has frequently excited the strongest emulation, and caused the most heroic deeds to be performed. In society a man of family has a visible superiority over a man of fortune; as there is a pleasure in those associating together whose ancestors have been on terms of intimacy for several centuries; and without this principle blood is looked upon as a higher gift than fortune by most. That Lord Bacon had a great regard for descent, appears in the following passage from his *Treatise on Nobility*: "It is certainly a venerable thing to see an antient castle or building not in the least decay, or an aged tall timber tree sound and perfect. How much more to behold an antient and noble family uninjured by the waves and storm of Time! for new nobility is the act of Royal Power, but antient nobility the pure act of Time!" That attachment to family is great, may be observed in elections made by the people; where, should both characters be candidates on equal terms, the man of family will generally succeed, for long possession of influence undoubtedly rivets antient manners, and laying aside all pretensions to hereditary virtue, we may still cherish a distinct idea of nobility of blood, by supposing it to consist in admiration paid by posterity as a debt to the memory of departed worthies. But in calmer scenes the nobility of the heart possesses more sway, and speaks more forcibly than that of ancestry; for a man may reflect upon the virtues of those from whom he derives his descent, and feel complacency in supposing himself the representative of their virtues; whilst he who lives in the exercise of virtue, whom no motives but the purest actuate, *must* in private enjoy pleasures far superior to any resulting from negative merit. True and unfalsified nobility, then, only can be found when virtue and blood concentrate in one individual; here neither predominates, for the pride of family is refined into true dignity by virtue, and virtue seems to shine brighter by the deference paid to ancestry. NAT. ORWADE, D.D.

Mr. URBAN, *March 30.*

I WISH to introduce the following to the notice of those of your readers

ders who superintend the education of Youth. It is an extract from the preface to "Introductio ad Latinam Blasoniam. Auctore Johanne Gibbon Armorum Servulo." 1682.

"I know a private schoolmaster in Suffolk that instructs his scholars in this science (Heraldry). Were it generally put in use, the effect would be this: such as are designed for Ecclesiastics would retain a genius to Armory (which, I may truly say, is the handmaid to the love of Antiquity), and so, consequently, be curious in preserving the memorial of monumental inscriptions and arms, which adorn the churches of their incumbencies. And this, perhaps, not (privately) for their own use, but in the public church-books, which usage, had it begun so Hen. VIII. (when Church-register was instituted) the memory of many worthy things of this nature had been happily preserved, in reference to which we are now greatly at a loss."

I have frequently had occasion to observe how much my topographical researches have been hindered by inattention to monuments; and have long wished to see Heraldry introduced into our schools. A few notes I have collected towards the life of the learned author of the above work, I shall take an early opportunity to transmit to you.

Yours, &c.

N. O.

MR. URBAN, Dec. 30, 1806.

TWO pieces of lead, supposed by their possessor to be ancient, and perhaps valuable, coins, were lately brought me for examination. In size and thickness they exactly resembled the farthing token of the time of the Commonwealth; the resemblance, however, was in their form only. One of them represented an animal of remarkably rude workmanship, which, I believe, was intended for a horse. On the reverse were the letters I. M. Both, however, were without legends. An ornament was round the rim, consisting of single lines, very similar to Nos. 16 and 17, plate I. in Simon's Irish Coins.

On the other piece was a very rude resemblance of a Death's head; through this were two small holes, which apparently were intended to represent the sockets of the eyes in the skull. The reverse of this was perfectly plain. The object I had in view in wishing this description to be added to your Miscellany was, the hope that some of

your correspondents would give me information upon the subject of this leaden piece, which bears so extraordinary a symbol. From the circumstance of its having no reverse, I was induced to think that it might have been a button or ornament of some kind on a monastic habit. This, however, is mere conjecture; and it arose from reading a letter in your Magazine (vol. LVII. p. 220) wherein the Correspondent, who signs himself Chrononhotonthologos, says, "I do not see why the Clergy should be confined to death's head buttons." This implies that they were worn, and that lately, as this observation was made in the year 1787. It is not improbable, therefore, that some orders of monks and friars may have been accustomed to wear these gloomy mementos. Some classes of penitents wear a Death's head on one side of their habit, in the manner of a star. I must again express my hope, that some one of your correspondents may possess both the ability and inclination to throw some light upon this subject.

Your correspondent P. Q. (p. 1006) justly states the coin, engraved and described p. 913, to be a Pontefract shilling, coined in 1618; indeed, as the date and value are engraved upon it, such information was unnecessary. I have never seen the plates to which P. Q. refers, but cannot find that the coin is engraved in any other work; and if your representation is perfectly correct, I am inclined to think that, on a closer inspection, P. Q. will not discover an engraving which exactly corresponds with it, as I have never seen or heard of any Obsolete coin, minted at Pontefract, which is precisely similar to the piece in question. E. S. S.

MR. URBAN,

April 9.

THE notices about Men-traps, those formidable engines of the preservation of property, are let down gently in p. 40. The dreadful catastrophe, the scene of which your Correspondent lays at Southgate (vol. LXXVI. p. 1018,) has engaged the recollection and restless enquiry of every person in the neighbourhood, and is probably confounded with an adventure at Edmonton, which befell a Dissenting Minister during his courtship, who was wounded in the heel, or some part of the foot, by a spring gun, but neither morally, nor so as to

feel the effect of it long after, though still living.

I should be obliged to Mr. Hawker for a drawing of the fossil crocodile mentioned p. 9, and also in Stockdale's edition of Camden under Gloucestershire.

The coin exhibited by Clarenſis, vol. LXXVI. p. 1103, was coined in the time of Severus. That Emperor's name, like those of all other emperors, was put on the head side of the coin; the *sacrificing instruments* on the reverse. Occo, after Patin in Sueton. calls them "*Capeduncula, Aspergillum, Secespita, Albogalerus.*" Rasch gives a coin of Caracalla, who was son of Severus, reverse DESTINATO IMPERAT with "*caput victimæ, apex, litæus, et capeduncula, quæ signa sunt auguratûs et pontificatûs, quibus succedunt Caracallæ patre collatis Cæsar decorabatur, et ad imperium destinabatur;*" or, as Rasch, "*litæus, palæra, gultus, securis, et capeduncula.*" This is in Occo, p. 289; and the inscription round it SEVERI AVG. PII FIL. both in gold and copper. D. H.

Mr. URBAN, March 3.

I SHOULD be obliged if (through the medium of your Magazine) any of your Correspondents could settle the following query in the "*Turkish Spy*," which seems to have escaped the observation of those Critics who attacked this ingenious work.

In vol. VII. b. II. let. 5, dated Jan. 9, 1669, he mentions his mother's marriage and death; and, in the same volume, b. III. let. 10. dated June 23, 1671, he speaks of his mother as attending him that day in his illness.

Mr. D'Israeli, in his "*Curiosities of Literature*," has ascribed the "*Turkish Spy*" to Paul Peter Marana; and I have somewhere seen the first volume ascribed to Mr. Mauley. Any information on the work, and its author, will very much oblige your constant reader,
W. C.

Mr. URBAN, March 4.

I SUSPECT your correspondent E. R. (vol. LXXVI. p. 704) has made a considerable mistake in using the words "*Goulard's Extract*," l. 16, for "*Goulard's Vegeto-mineral Water.*"

beg to be informed, therefore, really used the Goulard's the extract diluted with „ if the latter, whether „ Goulard's original

prescription, which directs a hundred drops of the extract, and two hundred of camphorated spirit of wine, to a quart of water, or prepared in any other manner. As far as my own experience goes, and I have been subject to the gout above these thirty years, moderate warmth at least is beneficial, and every degree of cold that I have ventured to try injurious, during the fit.
S. N.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 16.

I BEG leave to mention, in answer to the query, LXXVI. 1016, respecting the first books published by subscription, that bound up with my copy of Minshew 1617, is a leaf of much coarser paper, containing a list of nearly 400 subscribers. It begins thus: "*A Catalogue and true note of the names of such persons which (upon good liking they have to the work, being a great help to memorie) have received the Etymological Dictionary of XI. Languages, &c. &c. &c.*" Then follow the names, viz. "*King, Queen, Prince, &c.*" It is possible that many copies have the same list bound up with the Dictionary, and that mine is a curiosity only to myself; but to me it is more than curious, it is useful, as particular care has been taken to mention the titles and offices of the subscribers. I wish it was in my power to give your Correspondent more information upon the subject.

Allow me to answer another query in the same Magazine relative to the Baronage of Jocelyn, which I wonder a late Obituary had not rendered unnecessary. In your account of the late Capt. Jocelyn, LXXVI. p. 685, it is mentioned that he was descended, as well as the Earl of Roden, from Sir Robert Jocelyn. The title is not extinct therefore, but merged in that of the Earl; this I have personal reasons for knowing to be the case. HENLEY.

Mr. URBAN, Bath, April 9.

YOU have occasionally thought proper to admit to a permanent duration in your long-established Repository, the hasty effusions of a man of strong mind, in extreme old age, which some peculiar crisis of public concerns has impelled him to vent, apparently with his last breath. The perfidious fallacies, contradictory to each other, yet all palliative in their turns, of some notoriously flagitious act of the belligerent potentates, are repeatedly

repeatedly disseminated in spite of glaring self-confutation. Most clearly, indeed, have the late, the recent, the progressive exorbitant enormities of the atrocious French Usurper been ascertained by the voice of TRUTH. She has proclaimed them execrated alike by all the world at large. But what beholds she now with such unwonted ardour? She casts a comprehensive glance, from the threshold of Eternity, upon the Eastern confines of distracted Europe. Her indignant eye is fixed upon the Fiend notoriously the direct of all the Demons of destruction. She observes him starting from the front of his fanatic host marshaled in battle array; she views him kneel devoutly with uplifted arms and head; she hears him loudly address the real presence of that Eternal Sovereign whose supposed existence he has been ever deriding; she marks him proclaiming himself the Omnipotent Prince of Peace, assume to himself alone a deputed unbounded despotism over every corner of this lower universe; she hears him declare he will cut off at once all possibility of any future contest upon earth. But hark! an auspicious thunder-storm intoneth *levum*! The salutary vengeance of the offended God resounds from the desolated regions of triumphant havoc. It comes fraught with blessings unconceived. *The desire of all nations* is at hand. Never again shall the most paralyzed of the newly-independent States be lulled by the soothing spells of Lunéville and Amiens, in every treacherous intricacy of which was woven a snare; contrived with infernal subtlety to involve the parties most concerned into utter improvidence of his meditated infringement of every sacred covenant. But do I read aright in every exulting British countenance, brightened by tidings of victory after victory over the hateful Tyrant and his dreaded host of robbers and assassins? Most gladly shall I join the joyful cry when distinctly consumed by the voice of *Truth*!—To thee, sole just, sole wise, Controller of our chequered destiny, *Truth* bids me humbly uplift an anxiously imploring eye. It is in thy mercy I fear thee. For is *thine anger*, indeed, turned away? Lo! *thine hand* is stretched out still. On whose head its beaming intimation is immediately prepared to fall should I again, unchecked by the late rebuke of my former rene-

gery, presume to indicate? No, ye unconscious instruments of his Sovereign will, ye phantoms chiefs, princes, statesmen, all I dare with pious confidence assert, is this. The everlasting laws of Justice, Right, and Truth, shall certainly not be annulled, and, I trust, not much longer trampled on by the turbulent upstart. How, or when, the blessed reverse of the present alarming aspect of public concerns shall be presented to the pious lovers of Peace, they must wait with me to hear fully announced by the Messengers of the God of Truth. I am, &c.

J. DUNCAN, D.D.

Rector of South Warmborough, Hants.

Mr. URBAN, April 10.

IT is much to be lamented that Methodism is considerably increasing; but I think it is principally owing to their more frequency of Worship than the Established Church. I am led to these reflections by observing how extremely they are filled in the *Evening*, for most of the Dissenters have their service three times a day on Sundays, and the latter at 6 in the evening; a time when it suits all denominations to attend Public Worship if they are so inclined. In all, or most, of the Established Churches, the Afternoon (or surely it cannot be properly called Evening) Service begins at 3. How is it possible for any Family to attend both Morning and Afternoon, or Evening, Service? Much less are Servants able to attend at that time; for the Morning Service closes about 1. It is, therefore, impossible for them to get their masters' dinner, afterwards their own, and dress themselves, besides probably going some distance to Church; consequently they are scarcely ever able to attend them. These observations may be said, properly, to apply to the Metropolis and large Towns. In Country places there is an evil of still *greater magnitude*; namely, of our Established Service being performed but once a day, and that alternately Morning and Evening. I was lately on a visit at a village in Hertfordshire; and was extremely surprised, upon the first Sunday Morning after my arrival, to find there was no Church Service in the Morning; notwithstanding the Rector, under the late Residence Act, resided within 100 yards of the Church, but was informed it was customary to have Service only

once

312 *Church Service at Huntingdon.—Scott's Ballads.* [Apr.

Once a day, and that alternately Morning and Evening; and, taking a walk on account of not being able to go to Church for the reason before stated, I observed the Clergyman walking about his garden, and the lower classes of the people at a public house.

I met with a similar circumstance last year at a village in Huntingdonshire. Indeed, in the town of Huntingdon, where there are two Churches*, it was formerly the custom for each of the Churches alternately to be opened of a Morning and Evening, and the other shut. Consequently one half of the inhabitants could only go to their Church once a day, in the manner before stated. But on the death of the last Incumbent, the Bishop of Lincoln, highly to his honour, gave the livings to two distinct Clergymen, so that now divine service is performed in those Churches both Morning and Evening every Sunday. It would be extremely beneficial to the Established Church, could this wise regulation be extended to other places, the want of which has been in some measure the means of extending the Methodist persuasion in many Country places. At this season of the year it is remarkable how extremely full all places of Worship are in the Evening when the service begins about 6; whilst our Parish Churches in the Afternoon, or 3 o'clock Service, are nearly empty. Indeed several of our Public Charities will justify my observations, where admission is procured by contribution. I cannot but think antiently our Church Service began much earlier in the *Morning*, but the Afternoon or Evening Service the same as at present; for, if I recollect right, we read of Families in the reign of Queen Elizabeth dining at 12. Then, indeed, 3 was a suitable hour for Evening Service. In the present times, when all families dine much later, surely some regulation in the stated hour of Evening Service, or an extension of the Service in manner before pointed out, would be very beneficial to the Established Church.

Another cause of the daily increase of Methodism, is the great diligence they exercise in the early instruction of Youth in their Religion, several of the

Subscribers attending themselves for that purpose, and the very easy access to their Sunday and other Schools; for they do not scruple admitting children whose parents belong to the Established Church, and I have known several instances of poor people of the latter description placing their children in those seminaries by reason of not being able to procure them admission in the *Parish Schools*. I do not mean to cast the least reflection on the latter Establishment (being myself a Subscriber thereto); but think the plan of them might be much extended and improved; for a Subscriber has scarcely more than *once in seven years* (or, in many parishes, a much longer term) an opportunity of introducing a child to benefit thereby. Yours, &c. MENTOR.

Mr. URBAN, April 10.

IN perusing the criticism of the Oxford Reviewers upon the Ballads and Lyrical Pieces of Walter Scott, Esq. I own I was much surprized at their apology for the Poem entitled "Cadyow Castle;" a poem of a tendency equally immoral and impolitic; in which the base assassin of an excellent Governor is celebrated as the Hero. Can such perversion of true history be *justifiable* in any Poet? Is it politic to celebrate an act of private revenge, perpetrated by a villain who ought to have died by the hand of the executioner; and in a land oppressed by petty tyrants, whom the worthy Regent was so vigilant in extirpating, that he got from the poor people the honourable appellation of the *gude regent*, or *Pater Patrie*? Upon the principle of this poem, Mr. Scott might have blackened the pious *Æneas*, and pictured the tyrant *Mezentius* in the fairest colours; or some future unchristian poet may describe *George III.* as a greater tyrant than *Henry VIII.* How easily might Mr. Scott have given to the story a directly opposite turn, consistent with the truth of history, and, I hope, with his own feelings! He might have painted the blessings of his native land if it had pleased Providence to have continued the life of a Regent, who acquired the love and esteem of good men by his incessant care to protect the innocent from oppression, and to compel petty tyrants to submit to law. If such petty tyrants now exist, would it not grieve Mr. Scott to hear, that on the scaffold they

* At this period, it was remarkable at this place there were four Church-yards, three steeples, two Churches, and but one Clergyman.

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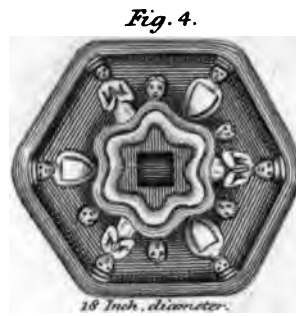
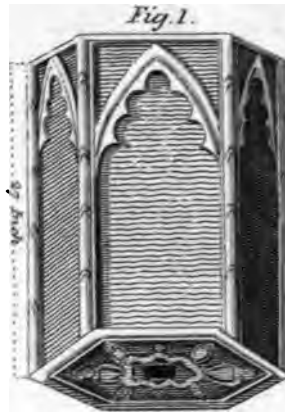
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1807.] *Antiquities from Chester and Cornwall.*--Dr. Donne. 313

they had ended their days in chaunting Cadyow Castle, as some highwaymen are said to have finished in repeating the songs of Macheath. Let Mr. Scott then make an *amende honorable*, and give us a tale in which good poetry and good morals may be united.

Yours, &c.

SENEX.

MR. URBAN, *Chester, March 20.*

I DO not recollect having seen in your Miscellany any account of the fragments of the ancient Stone Cross (*see Pl. II.*) which were in 1804 discovered here, buried in the porch of St. Peter's church.

Fig. 1. was the crown of the Cross, which was supported by a pillar, or shaft, fixed in the hole in the centre (*Fig. 4.*) It is of an hexagonal form, about 27 inches long.

Two of the sides are not sculptured, from which it seems probable that it formerly was placed in an angle, perhaps in the church porch; as the straightness at the junction of the four streets would not have admitted it to have stood there.

The two smaller pieces (*Figs. 2 and 3*) are some of the ornamental parts that were fixed on the top of the crown piece.

King, in his *Vale Royal*, says that, in 1529, the play of *Robert Cecil* was played at the High Cross, and the same was new gilt with gold. In 1583, *Nicholas Maffy*, sheriff, being a godly zealous man, not long before his death pulled down certain crosses by commission from the Archbishop's visitors. One at the *Barrs*, another at the *Northgate*, and another at *Spittal Boughton*. There was likewise a cross at the two churches near St. Michael's church.

The only remains of any cross at this time here, is upon the *Roode* where the races are run; the word *Roode* being derived from the Saxon word *Rode*, *crux*.

"*That for us died on the Roode tree.*"

Yours, &c.

P. B.

MR. URBAN, *March 11.*

HEREWITH I send you a figure of an ancient stone basin (*Fig 6*) about 14 inches in diameter, found at Lerryn, near Boconnock, Cornwall, where it had for a long time past been used to contain food for chicken.

GENT. MAG. *April, 1807.*

I think most probably it has been an ancient holy-water pot.

I also send you a figure of the poor's-box (*Fig. 5*) in Loftwithiel church, which is made of wood, about three feet and a half in height, and appears to be very old.

VIATOR CORNUBIENSIS.

MR. URBAN, *Dec. 19, 1806.*

THE impression which this contains (*see Fig. 7*) is made from one of the seals recorded by Walton to have been designed by Dr. Donne, and by him presented to his most intimate friends. The Biographer's words are: "Before I proceed further, I think fit to inform the reader, that not long before his death, he caused to be drawn a figure of the body of Christ extended upon an anchor, like those which Painters draw when they would present us with the picture of Christ crucified on the cross; his varying no otherwise than to affix him not to a cross, but to an anchor (the emblem of Hope); this he caused to be drawn in little, and then many of those figures thus drawn to be engraven very small in Heliotrope stones, and set in gold *, and of these he sent to many of his dearest friends to be used as seals or rings, and kept as memorials of him and of his affection to them." Walton's *Lives of Donne*, &c. pp. 77, 78, vol. I. Edit. Oxon. 1805.

LETTER XXXIX+. ON PRISONS.

Formam quidem ipsam, Marce fili, et tanquam faciem honesti vides; quæ si oculis cerneretur, mirabiles amores (ut ait Plato) excitaret sapientiæ †.

TULL. *Offic.*

Sambrook Court,

April 6.

MR. URBAN,

IN examining the structure and site of prisons, it is much easier to dis-

* The one at present before me is set in gold, evidently about the time of Donne: it is now in the possession of a friend, to whom it has descended from his family, and by tradition is the very one presented to George Herbert. Part of it through some accident is imperfect.

† The last letter should have been numbered XXXVIII.

‡ Thou seest, my son Marcus, Virtue as it were embodied; which, if it could be made the object of sight, would (as Plato says) excite in us a wonderful love of Virtue.

cover

cover a fault than to ascertain a remedy; hence an intrinsic value in the present history of prisons will result from the acquisition of the latter, as upon every requisite occasion the means of improvement are coupled with the narrative of their imperfections; and hence if, from the remissness of the magistrates, or of the persons now in power, these judicious instructions should be disregarded, they will still remain examples of wisdom, and suggestions of humanity, which, "like bread cast upon the waters, may be found after many days;" and which the good sense and philanthropy of the citizens of Coventry may some time exemplify, by adopting those improvements in the gaol which were pointed out in 1803, although in 1804 no alteration had taken place, whilst one tenth part of the money squandered away at the late contested election would have been sufficient to have constructed a new gaol, and the necessity avoided of furnishing dungeons which can only be entered by a descent of 12 steps.

Compared to the state of the prison of Coventry, that of Derby affords an agreeable relief. Here Religion is so far regarded as to encourage a chaplain to officiate, whose duties are aided by the distribution of religious books; which, indeed, should ever constitute part of the furniture of a prison, where confinement should be rendered conducive to moral improvement, as well as to bodily security. J. C. LETTSON.

DERBY Town Gaol, which is also the **Town Bridewell**, is situated in Willow Row. *Charles Smith*, Gaoler; salary 50l. for Gaol and Bridewell. Fees, debtors and felons 12s. 8d. No Table. Garnish 1s. Chaplain, none; nor any religious attentions whatever. Surgeon, Mr. Haden; makes a bill. Allowance. Three twelve-penny loaves per week, sent from the baker's; weight, Oct. 9, 1805, 4lb. each. Transports, the expence of removal.

The Gaoler's house fronts the street, and his back room has a full command of the court-yard, which is 33 feet by 24, with a pump, two sewers, and a leaden cistern for a cold bath, hard and soft water at all times accessible: this court is the only one for all descriptions of prisoners. The ground-floor is occupied by the debtors day-

room, size, 12 feet by 11, which has a fire-place, and iron-grated window to the court. The felons' day-room is about 10 feet square, with a fire-place and iron-grated window.

The sleeping-cell (called the *dun-geon*) is 12 feet by 8, lighted and ventilated by a small iron-grated window, only 11 inches by 10, with a barrack bedstead, straw (loose and worn to dust), two blankets, and a rug.

The women's day-room, 10 feet square, has a fire-place and iron-grated window to the court; the room to sleep in is above stairs, and the same size as that below, but the window is glazed. Up-stairs debtors have their sleeping-rooms, with glazed windows and fire-places, about 12 feet square. Wood bedsteads, loose straw, and two blankets, and one rug, are allowed to every bed, and two tons of coals a year for the whole Gaol. All are allowed to work that can procure it, and have the whole of their earnings: the debtor was cutting butcher's skewers at 3d. a thousand. No room set apart for an infirmary. Act and Clauses not up. Whitewashed and visited once a year.

Prisoners, Aug. 23, 1803, Debtors 2, Felons, &c. 8, Deferter 1; Oct. 9, 1805, Debtor 1, Felon 1, Offender 1.

Debtors from the Court of Requests are sent here, and have the same allowance as paupers from their respective parishes. In 1803 the Mayor, Mr. Snowdin, allowed the prisoners at Christmas 9 lb. of beef and a peck of potatoes, but this has not been continued.

DERBY County Gaol. *William Eaton*, Gaoler; salary 170l. and for the Bridewell 30l.; 8l. 8s. for straw, and 2l. 12s. 6d. for coals. Fees as per Table. Garnish abolished. Chaplain, Rev. Nicholas Bailey; salary 35l.; duty, Monday and Wednesday prayers, Saturday prayers and sermon, and attends convicts under sentence of death every day. Surgeon, Mr. Francis Fox; salary 40l. for attendance and medicines for all descriptions of prisoners, and making his return to the Quarter Sessions. For conveyance of Transports, 7l. per man to Woolwich, and 10l. to Portsmouth. Allowance, two 12d. loaves a week sent in from the baker's; weight, Oct. 9, 1805, 4lb. each. When a debtor receives his fixpences, he has no County allowance. Number of prisoners: Debtors 13, Felons

* Eccles. xi. 1.

Felons and Petty Offenders 7; House of Correction 9.

This Gaol is situate on Nun's Green, the front of which is occupied by the Keeper, and extends 126 feet, including the passage which leads to the Garden of five feet wide; the depth is 120 feet; so that, when the width of the passage is taken off, it forms a complete square. It was finished and inhabited in 1757. The Keeper's back rooms command all the courts except the vagrants. There is one court-yard 82 feet by 43, well supplied with hard and soft water, common to the debtors and the men in the House of Correction; but the debtors have the exclusive privilege of walking on the flat roof, which is 90 feet by 26. A large day-room, 20 feet by 15, and 10 feet 6 inches high, with an oven and utensils for frugal cookery. They have eight sleeping and work-rooms, all above stairs, the average size about 17 feet 6 inches by 11 feet, and 9 feet 3 inches high, with a fire-place and glazed windows, and wood bedsteads. Chaff beds, two blankets, two sheets, a rug, and a bolster, are furnished by the Keeper at 6d. each *per week*, but if a debtor brings his own bed he pays nothing; there are likewise convenient water-closets at the end of the lobbies or passages, to which they have access in the night-time. The humane Keeper frequently finds them employment in weaving callico; they are furnished with looms from the town at 4d. *per week*, and have all their earnings. Women debtors have a separate court 23 feet 9 inches by 12 feet 6 inches, with hard and soft water, and a sewer in it. Their four lodging-rooms are up a flight of 18 steps: each has a fire-place and glazed windows, and the average size about 12 feet square and 9 feet high; these are fitted up with beds and bedding the same as the men's. Two of the lower of these rooms are occasionally used for women felons and misdemeanours.

Men felons have a court-yard 93 feet by 43, with hard and soft water and a sewer in it. A day-room 25 feet by 18, and 10 feet high, with an oven, and fitted up with utensils for frugal cookery. A door opens into a lobby 24 feet by 3 feet 4; in this lobby there are four sleeping cells 7 feet by 7 feet 4 inches, and 8 feet 3 inches high, with boarded floors and sacking filled with straw, two blankets, and a rug.

To these cells warm air can be introduced by means of flues under the floors, which keeps them perfectly dry. The only light (and that a borrowed one) is from an aperture over each door 12 inches by 6, so that when the door is shut they are almost totally dark; the ventilation is likewise very bad.

Near these is another door which opens into the court-yard; the lobby or passage is 25 feet 6 inches long, and three feet wide. This contains three cells, which are about the same size as those above described; two of them equally dark and ill ventilated; the third has an iron grating, which looks into the debtors court, and is much preferable to any of the others: in this cell a prisoner is put when left for execution, and there is a slip, or day-room, 12 feet 6 by 6 feet, with a glazed window, a fire-place, table, chairs, and religious books, where the clergyman daily attends him. The humane and considerate Magistrates likewise allow criminals in this unhappy situation a hot dinner every day, and tea twice a day.

House of Correction. Prisoners have one common court-yard with the debtors; their day-room is 17 feet 6 by 16 feet 6, and 11 feet 3 inches high, with a fire-place and glazed window; and there is a room on the ground-floor 7 feet 6 by 7 feet for deserters, with wood bedsteads and bedding the same as the other prisoners. Above-stairs are two sleeping-rooms 17 feet 6 by 16 feet 6, and 11 feet 3 inches high, and a small room the same size as that for deserters.

Vagrants have a separate court, out of sight, at the farther part of the Gaol, 39 feet by 20, with a sewer in it, but no water; it is carted by the Keeper four times a day. On the ground-floor are two rooms 12 feet 6 by 10 feet, and 7 feet 6 high, with a fire-place and glazed window; to these beds and bedding are furnished as for the other prisoners. Above these are two others the same size. For the conveyance of vagrants the Keeper is allowed 3d. a mile *per head*, and 6d. *per day* for the maintenance of each. The Chapel is 26 feet by 25, and 10 feet high, with four sash-windows, pewed so that the women are out of sight of the men, and the Clergyman has a way into it from the Keeper's house. All prisoners are required to attend

(except

(except Roman Catholics); and Bibles, Prayer-books, and religious tracts, are furnished by the County. Over the Chapel are two infirmary-rooms, 35 ft. by 11, and 9 feet 3 inches high each, with fire-places and glazed windows. The wall, which has a course of 11 loose bricks, is 21 feet high. All descriptions of prisoners have a hot dinner on Christmas and New Year's day, and bread and cheese to supper, and each a pint of ale. There is a man (Thomas Jenney) goes about at Christmas with a book soliciting relief for the debtors, in which the donors enter their names and subscriptions; the amount, at Christmas 1804, about 32l. For the trouble of collecting the man receives one fourth. For felons, there is a woman who goes to gentlemen's houses three Sundays in a month to collect, and she receives one fourth part of the sum collected; it amounts generally to three or four shillings a Sunday. She carries with her a tin box, which has an aperture for the money. An Act for Preservation of Health, and Clauses against Spirituous Liquors, both hung up, and frequently visited by the Magistrates. There is an exceedingly good cold bath with a copper for warm water. No oven, or County cloathing; but, if a prisoner is very ragged, he is cloathed at the County's expence.

Number of prisoners, Nov. 16, 1800, Debtors 9, Felons and Petty Offenders 35; Jan. 29, 1802, Debtors 12, Felons and Petty Offenders 41; Aug. 24, 1803, Debtors 8, Felons, &c. 18; Oct. 9, 1805, Debtors 13, Felons, &c. 16.

COVENTRY. Gaoler, *Basil Goode*; salary 120l. out of which he pays for the removal of all convicts. Debtors, Fees, 15s. 4d. besides which, the Under Sheriff demands 4s. for his *liberate*. Felons pay no fees. Garnish abolished. Chaplain, none; except to those under sentence of death. Surgeon, Mr. Whitwell; salary, none; makes a bill. Number of prisoners, March 26, 1800, Debtors 2, Felons, &c. 9; August 22, 1803, Debtors 3, Felons, &c. 15; Nov. 2, 1805, Debtors 2, Felons, &c. 7. Allowance, a four-penny or fixpenny loaf, as bread is dear or cheap, a day. Debtors have the same allowance, if *very poor*.

Remarks. This Gaol, built in 1772, is in a very close part of the city. One court-yard, 60 feet by 40, for debtors, felons, and all descriptions of prisoners. A separate day-room, about

14 feet square. There are seven lodging-rooms for master's-side debtors, to which the Keeper furnishes beds at 3s. or, if two sleep together, 2s. per week each; and a common ward for *poor* debtors, to which the City allows a bedstead, with straw (which is changed every three weeks), a blanket, and a rug, for which they pay six-pence a week. Women felons have only one room. The men have a day-room 11 feet by 10. To their *dungeons* there is a descent of 12 steps to a narrow passage of four feet wide: the four dungeons are about 9 feet by 6, with a little window 11 inches by 7; all are damp and offensive: a boulin of straw (long wheat straw, about 24lb. so called) is allowed to each felon every three weeks, two rugs, and two blankets. Torches, with kettles of pitch and tar, are burnt in the dungeons every other day, and one day fumigated with vinegar. We went down with lighted candles; and it may justly be said, they are a disgrace to this large manufacturing City. The debtors rooms are fumigated with vinegar twice a week. This Gaol might be improved by inclosing a small piece of waste ground adjoining, and making a separate court for the women, in which case the horrid dungeons need not be used; and if a few old houses in Pope's Head-alley were pulled down, a new gaol might be built sufficiently large for the City. The Act for Preservation of Health, and Clauses against Spirituous Liquors, both hung up; and coals are allowed by the City.

COVENTRY City Bridewell. Gaoler, *John Haffel*; salary 20l. fees 1s. Chaplain, none. Surgeon, Mr. *Whitwell*; makes a bill. Number of prisoners, March 26, 1800, 2; Aug. 22, 1803, 5; Nov. 1, 1805, 6. Allowance, same as the City Gaol.

Remarks. This prison was formerly the old Town Hall, since which a riding-school, but now converted into a large work-room, with two very dark lodging-rooms for men. No court. The women have a small day-room, with a fire-place, to which the City allows coals, and their sleeping-room is over it. At my visit, 1805, part of the floor of the work-room was flagged, and four new sleeping-cells built, about 9 feet by 7 each, with bedding the same as in the City Gaol. The Keeper is a currier, and the work-room was hung full of hides.

ILLUSTRATIONS

ILLUSTRATIONS OF HORACE.

BOOK I. EPISTLE VI.

TO NUMICIUS.

INTRODUCTION.

THIS Epistle is of that class which hath nothing in common with letters in the proper acceptation of the word, farther than that they are addressed to some particular person, have the *vale* at the end, and the appearance of having been thrown together without pretension to method or art, or elaborate polish, as the thoughts and expressions accidentally offered themselves to the writer's mind. It is a discourse in metre, which has as good a right, nay a better, to a place among the *Sermones* or *Satires* of our Poet, as the Epistle to Mæcenas, which has obtained the 5th place among the *Satires* of the first book. Why Horace addressed this epistle particularly to a Numicius, who is neither known to history, nor mentioned in the other works of our Poet, is not clearly discernible from the contents. Numicius is indeed the name of a Patrician family of great antiquity at Rome, from whence, perhaps, this person was descended: it seems, however, not to have been fertile in men of note, and had long been fallen into decay and obscurity; since history, in a period of more than 500 years, as far as I can discover, only names two, the T. Numicius Priscus, who was Consul in the year 285*, and Numicius Thermus, who was invested with the Prætorial dignity under Claudius or Nero, and was sacrificed by the latter to the vengeance of his favourite Tigellinus†. As it is permitted to call in the assistance of the imagination in such doubtful circumstances, I represent to myself the Numicius to whom our Poet here directs his discourse (for the sake of forming some idea at least on hearing his name) as a man, who, neither from the respect of his ancestry, nor personal advantages, nor from the possession of a large estate, was called to perform any conspicuous part, though at a time when so many people made their fortunes, he would not willingly have been left the last, and only had not rightly determined with himself what course he should take. The man, it should seem, had his hours when he was seized with a fit of phi-

losophy, as we may call it, during which he would prate about morals, lament the decline of the good old manners, and was determined for his part, at least, not to be one that always swam with the stream. But then, on the other hand, he was a man of fashion, a lover of the fine arts, of fine girls, and other fine things; at times, in the moments of ambition and vanity, it would occur to him, that one of his forefathers had been Consul 500 years ago, and the like. Then, when he entered a house where all glittered with gold and ivory, and abounded in magnificent furniture and the works of Grecian artists; or, when he heard that some person of yesterday had become a great man by a successful speculation or a lucky marriage; or, when he saw one, who was at least no better than himself, raised by the favour of the people to some curule dignity, it would occur to him, that Philosophy was after all but a silly slut; he thought it would be very pretty to have a magnificent house and a plentiful store, to see such a number of Lictors marching before him, and to give audience in a great arm-chair of ivory, raised a couple of steps higher than the rest of the world. This fluctuation between opposite ideas and inclinations, gave good Numicius the indefinite character of a man who does not rightly know what he would be about, who goes only half lengths in any thing, and at last is unhappy merely because he cannot resolve in what manner he would be happy. Horace, therefore, takes pity on him, and does him the honour (which certainly must flatter his vanity not a little) to inscribe to him a short philosophical lecture, to convince him, as far as possible, that we should be, what mankind indeed are not in general wont to be, consistent, should take up a certain resolution, and then adhere to it; therefore, that we should be entirely what we resolve to be; or should at once give up all pretensions to happiness, together with the name of a reasonable being. Such, I think, is the key to this Epistle; and thus whatever offensive might arise from the moral scepticism that seems to prevail in it is entirely done away, and the whole is no more than a socratical irony. Horace says not—it is the same thing whether thou adhere to the philosophy of Mimmernus, or to the philosophy of the honest

* Petav. Doctr. Temper. tom. ii. p. 314.

† Tacit. Annal. lib. xvi. cap. 20.

honest people *ad Janum medium*, or agree with those who admire and would have every thing that glitters, or with those who endeavour to keep their heads clear and their hearts free. He only says, declare at once for one side or the other, and stick to it! For it is better thou shouldst think and live by the principles, the rule thou hast tried once for all, and found to be suited to thy own nature, than to be judging this way to-day, and to-morrow differently, admiring to-day what thou despisedst yesterday, repenting on the morrow what thou hadst done the day before; and, by this eternal variance with thyself, canst obtain no tranquillity of mind, no enjoyment of life. I know not whether I do wrong to the Numicius to whom this Epistle is inscribed, by the picture I draw of him in my own mind; but this I know, that the world swarms with such Numiciuses as I suppose him to have been; and that, therefore, Horace is not to blame if no one is made wiser by this Epistle.

Nil admirari, &c.] The learned repository of Lambinus might afford me a grand supply towards the elucidation of this Epistle. His extensive reading, or his collectanea, is not apt to fail him when he comes to a word or a sentence in Horace that has any allusion to a similar or dissimilar passage in some Greek philosopher or poet. His then be all the honour that might otherwise accrue to me from the following citation of Pythagoras and Plato; and the application of it is all that I shall claim to myself. Pythagoras, it seems, declared (as Plutarch asserts in his treatise, *Περὶ ἀρετῆς*, &c.) that he was indebted to Philosophy for this, that *he admired nothing*. Plato, on the other hand, the God of the Philosophers, as he is styled by Cicero, says, in plain terms, in his *Theætetus*: *No passion is more philosophical than admiration*; for from admiring begins all philosophy. Now how do these tally together? Very well, methinks. It is clear that the two philosophers do not contradict each other. The one *begins* with admiring, the other *finishes* with not admiring. The former incites the admiration to consider, to investigate, to fathom the object; and as soon as he knows it thoroughly, and comprehends how and why the thing is so as it is, he comprehends, that if it should

be at all, it must be exactly so. During this operation the admiration dies away, just as the passion of a lover would die if his fair-one were to be dissected before him; and now the former admirer is at the same point where Pythagoras was at the end of his arguments. The only objection that can be brought to the latter (since the *αὐτοῖς* is no longer of any authority with us) is, that he seems to make the boundaries of his knowledge the boundaries of nature and art; for they were not in fault, if at the end of his life there was nothing left for him to admire. However, it would not be civil to take up the reader's time in playing any longer with a word for the sake of introducing quotations and displaying our learning. When Plato terms admiration (*τὸ θαυμάσιον*) a philosophical affection, he conceives somewhat else by it than Horace when he makes non-admiration the condition of happiness. The Platonic admiration, like the Platonic love, is a passion which can neither be taught nor communicated in any other way. We must be expressly organized and attuned to it by nature; and but very few mortals are so happily organized and so nicely attuned. Whereas, the admiration that Horace forbids, and from which wisdom restrains us, is the passion whereby children and all men, without exception, who remain children in understanding, from their ignorance and sensuality, are taken with every thing that glitters, and is gaudy and unusual, or is otherwise glorious and covetable in their eyes; and, as this passion does not beget in them any thing of that generous impulse to examine the matter philosophically, but only a vehement longing to possess it: so it is clear, that to admire nothing is a circumstance tending very much to our peace and satisfaction; and, supposing it to be the mature fruit of wisdom, and not merely the mechanical effect of stupidity or insensibility, is, at least, when arrived at the years of the Writer of this Epistle, and his Commentator, a very desirable acquisition.

By the way, I would moreover remark, that in a still higher and more philosophical sense, which our Poet seems here to have particularly in view, to admire nothing is a fundamental maxim of the Aristippic philosophy, which (as we have already shown

shewn in our remarks on the First Epistle) seeks the happiness of the sage in the independency of the soul; and is therefore a declared foe to all passions whereby any object is invested with an unlimited authority over us.

— *sunt qui formidine nulla.*] The superstitious dread of the influences of the stars, of solar and lunar eclipses, and of every phenomenon not altogether usual, was a distemper of the imagination with which all the people of antiquity, and the Romans as much as the rudest barbarians, were infected, and in which they were kept by the very religion of the state, for political reasons. For, with the Greeks and Romans, it was never made a question, whether it be lawful to impose upon the people for their good; and they would have contented themselves with answering any who should have thrown out the question, with another, whether it is lawful to smear with honey the rim of the cup in which physic was to be given to a child? The Roman historians, as is well known, abound in examples of this superstitious turn of mind in their countrymen. Even so late as the times of Augustus, when the wrong religion was, perhaps, as common among a certain class as it is in ours, superstition still prevailed more than ever among the multitude, and Augustus himself was not free from the most ridiculous symptoms of this infirmity. When his *valet-de-chambre* one morning by chance put his right foot into the left sandal, he held it for a very bad omen [*ut dirum*]. Sueton. in Aug. cap. xcii. A comet, a solar eclipse, a ring about the sun, a luminous ball passing through the air, was enough to fill the whole nation with trembling expectation of some great calamity. The philosophers, who by their physical and astronomical knowledge were exempt from these imaginary evils, were looked upon, as is always the case by the good souls who had rather believe too much than too little, as people who had no religion. But Horace disdained to give them here a stroke on that account, as Torrentius supposes. He argues merely *ad hominem*, from the major to the minor. To a man who can observe the sun itself, so powerful and formidable a deity in the opinion of the greatest part of the inhabitants of the earth, with calmness and serenity, how little and

childish must the objects of the most impetuous human passions appear! With how much indifference will he regard a lump of gold, a Metella decked with shining stones and hung round with costly pearls, or the applause of the people, who will clap a gladiator or a juggler as loudly as the most meritorious personage.

— *plausus, et amici dona Quiritis.*] Though it is sufficiently known that Augustus at the great alteration he made in the constitution of the Roman state left standing the whole frontispiece of the old republican edifice, yet it must appear somewhat singular that Horace throughout this Epistle, wherever he touches on the political constitution of Rome, should speak of it just as if he had lived half a century sooner. The highest posts of honour in the state he calls *amici dona Quiritis*; all depend on the popular favour; and the commonest citizen is still of that consequence, that he can incline the majority of votes, in the corporation-comitia, to whichever side he pleases, to this person or the other, who was never before thought of—*cui libet is fasces dabit*. Of the Emperor Augustus, and his all-subduing influence and authority, no more notice is taken, than as if no such man existed. It is surprising to me that this apparent incongruity has never appeared worthy of observation to any commentator. It struck me so forcibly that I could not help examining into the probable cause of it; and, I think, the difficulty may be solved in a very satisfactory manner by the following representation of the state of affairs at the time when this Epistle was written. Octavianus, after having got quiet possession of the full autocracy of the Roman empire by the death of Anthony, in consequence of a plan (which the Abbé de la Bleterie has properly unfolded in his famous "Dissertation") of giving back to the Senate and People all the triumviral authority he had received from them, and thereby reinstating the Romans, in appearance, or at least for a moment, in the complete possession of their ancient liberty. Now the Senate (which consisted for the most part of creatures of his own formation) and the people (who were possessed by an enthusiastic passion for him) made no other use of this liberty than to shew him that they wished to restore to him at once all that he had so magnanimously presented

sent them with. But Octavianus, or, as he was now called, Augustus, too prudent to think of building the Monarchical power, the most ardent wish of his heart, on so sandy a foundation, held it safer to have all the branches of it returned to him by degrees; and at that time only took, after long resistance, the Consular authority (with the tribunitia which he already had) as usual, for a year, and the supreme command of the army for ten years: with the express provision to lay it down still sooner if the provinces allotted to him could be perfectly quieted in a shorter time. Henceforward all seemed at Rome to go on again in its legitimate course: the Senate reinstated in its antient authority, the people in all their signal privileges. The latter held their *comitia* as in the days of the Scipios and Æmilii; elected tribunes, ædiles, prætors, and consuls; in short, the Romans fancied themselves still Romans, and saw in Augustus (who held in his hand behind the scenes all the wires of the puppet show) only the guardian god of their liberty the restorer of peace and public happiness. But could the timid Augustus, with all his artifices to fascinate the eyes of the Romans so that they should resolve not to see what was ever so palpable, could he hope that so gross an illusion would be of any long duration? That his fellow-citizens, after the night of revelry was over, would not be sober enough to perceive, that a man who united in his own person the dignities of a prince, of the senate, of a first tribune, a consul, and commander in chief of the army, could do what he would in the state; that the republic was an empty name, and that the son of the senator C. Octavius, and the dame Atia, without the style of a king, was, in fact, as much a king over Rome, Italy, and the whole empire, as the King of Cappadocia was over his slaves? Such a remark, if made in cold blood, by the majority of the Romans, might be dangerous. Augustus must, therefore, take new measures, fall upon new stratagems to strengthen the deception; and if he could succeed so far, that the Romans were palpably convinced by fresh experiences, that the antient liberty of their forefathers was no longer good for them; and that, therefore, the best thing they could do would be entirely to commit the common wel-

fare to so good and wise a ruler as Augustus had ever proved himself to be, since the end of the triumvirate. Thus he thought (and he was not deceived in his opinion) that even a more extended and more unlimited authority than that he was already possessed of, would no longer have any thing odious in it. To this end Augustus, in the year 731, solemnly laid down the consulship, which he had now held nine years successively; and so great was the idea the Romans still annexed to the name of Consul, that Augustus, by the deposition of this dignity, was in their eyes returned to the private station, though he still remained master of the republic under so many other titles. Indeed the Romans, soon after, on occasion of the great distress that came upon the city by epidemical diseases, the overflowing of the Tiber, and the scarcity of provisions, fell into a deep repentance for having accepted of this resignation; and, as an atonement for the sin they had thus committed against the divine Augustus, they wanted to force upon him the sovereign dignity of perpetual dictator. But Augustus recollected the fate of his grand-uncle, and diverted these effects of an immoderate momentary effervescence in such a manner from him, as must make him more than ever the idol of the people. He could not (and certainly he would not) reject the compensation which the people were pressing upon him: but, to shew them how much he was in earnest not to abridge the liberty of the Republic by the prerogatives they had heaped upon him, he removed from Italy in the year 732, under some plausible pretext, and passed almost three years in Sicily, Greece, and Asia, to assert the majesty of the Roman name in the provinces of this wide-extended empire, and among the foreign nations, in such a manner as at once established his renown, and left the world no longer any doubt concerning who was properly its master. These three years, when the city of Rome was deprived of his presence, and in some sort left to itself, may, in a certain sense, be considered as the last wherein the Romans really enjoyed the illusion of being still free; and when a foreigner, who had been set down in this capital of the world, without being acquainted with the true state of affairs, would have perceived little or nothing of the revolution

revolution that had taken place within five and twenty years. Augustus even had his private reasons for not disturbing them in this dream of freedom; and the whole of his behaviour in regard to the internal affairs of Rome, during this long absence*, would be inexplicable, unless we admit, that he left the Romans to themselves for no other reason than to shew them how little they could do without him. The policy of his conduct was justified by the event; and he attained his ends completely, without seeming to give himself the smallest concern about it. The Romans, who had too long been disused to being kept in awe solely by a reverence for the laws, employed the freedom of the comitial assemblies, and the right of electing their supreme magistrates in so licentious and tumultuous a manner, that the city was split into factions, and was more than once in the utmost danger from violent commotions. But so great was the deception of their fancied liberty in these moments, that a certain Egnatius Placcus, merely by the favour he had obtained with the people as *Mile*, had procured the Prætorial dignity against all rule, and immediately upon the expiration of his office grasped at the Consulship by the very same means, without troubling himself about the consequences of the seditious scenes he thereby occasioned—that the then Consul, Sentius Saturninus, who stood forth against these unlawful usurpations with a fortitude and gravity worthy of the ancient times, made no scruple to declare in public, that even should Egnatius be chosen by the people, nothing should ever induce him to proclaim the election, or acknowledge it valid—that this same Saturninus, exactly in the tone of an old Roman republican chief, threatened with the punishment he was authorized by the Consulship to inflict (*consulari vindicta*), those candidates for the office of Quæstor whom he had incapacitated as unworthy, and who, without due respect for his authority, zealously proceeded in their canvassing with the people—and that the senate, when the Egnatian disturbances began to wear a more serious aspect,

* "La Bléterie III. *Mémoire sur la Nature du Gouvernement Romain, &c.*" *ju tom. xl. des Mémoires de Littérature*. p. 233 & seqq.

gave Saturninus the old republican commission: *videret consul ne quid reipublicæ detrimenti capiat*, in virtue whereof he was entrusted with an extraordinary authority, which had no other limits than his own discretion, concerning what was necessary to the safety of the state. These facts, in my opinion, very plainly evince, that neither the people, nor Egnatius, nor Saturninus, nor the Senate, in the moments when they so acted, ever once recollected that they had a sovereign lord. Indeed, after such violent convulsions, the illusion could not last long; but it was enough that it had continued some years; and as the present epistle, according to Bentley's very probable calculation, was not wrote before the year 735, we find it explained, from what has been hitherto said, why Horace speaks of the all-powerful effects of the popular favour, and of the method of intriguing with them for the highest stations, in a tone which, only a few years later, would not have been proper. At the time when he spoke thus, his expressions were well adapted to what was passing before his eyes: and whether it was that he himself was imposed upon by the visionary freedom with which Augustus deceived the Romans to the completion of his ambitious projects, or, which is rather to be believed, that he was sagacious enough to descry at a distance the gentle and secret motions of this master, in the subtlest turns of politics; in either case the manner in which he expresses himself, was suitable to the moment; which is all I intended to shew by this historical exposition. (*To be continued.*)

ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION.

No. CVII.

IT would be highly improper in me, considering my office of Surveyor (by inclination) of our Antiquities, to pass unnoticed an observation, p. 275, that, in consequence of the late "alterations and improvements" in LICHFIELD CATHEDRAL, it has become an "object of general admiration." Against this I enter my protest, and for the following important reasons:

Destroying the termination of the height of the walls of the South front, and substituting common dripping eaves. Modernising the exterior of the South and North Transepts. Framing and

and glazing the voids between the organ and sides of the great East arch of the centre Tower. Filling-in the arches of the Choir, and shutting out the beautiful side-aisles of the Choir. Destroying the fourth (in point of splendour) High Altar Screen in the kingdom*. Carrying the Choir to the East End of Our Lady's Chapel, whereby its length is out of all proportion, and stopping up the windows on each side the great East window, that a theatric glare of light may be thrown on a modern painting on glass; and that the Communion-table may be thrown into darkness and insignificance†.

OLD PALACE-YARD,
(Continued from p. 216.)

Resuming my survey of the new erections in Old Palace Yard, I perceive the Breaks and Belfry, left undetermined in my last number, are now perfected; that is, the continued run of labels have been added to the windows, and battlements to the termination of the altitude of the walls.

Detail of Mouldings, &c. Previously I advise, that the arcade is done in stone-work, and that the modern "key-stone" method is again adopted, *maugré* the ancient centre joint models before them in the abbey church. The architrave to the door-way of the square Tower Northward, left unfinished; yet, by the mason's tooling, indicates a something totally foreign to any ancient example. No architraves to the arches of the arcade; a plain chamfer only, and modern plinth. The splays as finish to the heads of the buttresses, in their undercuttings, or drips, upon a modern turn. Door-ways and windows to the general basements are of the modern common house-work, excepting that the heads to each have the Tudor sweep. The sash frames to the multitudinous assemblage of square windows are in the new prevailing French mode. These windows have to their opening plain chamfers. Believing here was intended to bring in a modicum or two, with regard to these said windows, from Antiquity, why unite the Tudor label (true to that style) with the first drawings (the chamfer) of the Pointed window dressings, temp. Henry II.? The Tudor

elevations in New Palace Yard, and in St. James's Palace, give the appropriate mouldings for architraves to square Tudor windows. I shall be particular, in this instance, with St. James's. The architraves there are a combination of a small chamfer, large hollow, fillet, and a small hollow. But it is to be remembered these original square Tudor windows have mullions with small pointed heads. Soft, I correct myself; these same small pointed heads are *deformities* in some situations; witness the Eastern extremity of the Palace, where, in 1802, they were all cut out, that the remaining decapitated mullions might assimilate with the new "iron-brick-compo," improved Tudor windows on the South extremity adjoining.—To return to our Westminster elevations. The whole assortment of cornices to the various heights, one and the same, copied (tolerably) from one of the cornices of the Tudor fronts, New Palace Yard. Allow me to school these Masters of Art. Notwithstanding there may be in a series of cornices a seeming similarity in their smaller parts, whether of the Tudor order, or any other style; still a certain difference is ever manifested in the finisher parts, according to the situations they may be placed in, or according to their several proportions, &c. &c. Good advice may occasionally be attended to. The mouldings to the caps of the battlements, both to the arcade and altitudes of walls, are, like the cornices, all expressly on one model. They are made out with four mouldings: a round, a cant, a hollow [so far right]; and a fillet [this wrong]; it should have been a small round. Here again, like the cornices, the tiers of battlements should in their mouldings have known some varieties. Another lesson. On the head battlements, it may be proper to note as follows. The earliest battlements, temp. Hen. III. either to mansions, castles, or religious edifices, are found with caps to the battlements themselves and to the base line of the embrasures between them; the sides, or perpendicular lines, being left plain. In later times, temp. Hen. VII. or VIII. the battlements retained their general form, but with this remarkable difference; the cap mouldings to the battlements are continued down the perpendiculars, or sides, and uniting with the caps to the embrasures. Now that our intelligent

* St. Alban's is the first; Winchester the second; and Durham the third.

† See our regular survey of Lichfield cathedral, vol. LXXI. p. 311.

intelligent fabricators of Palaces should jump upon the *first* battlement specimen to affix on their imitation of the *last* specimen of our Ancient Architecture, is indeed more comical than strange. However, here we have them, that is, battlements of the 13th century. All is one for that!

The octangular window in the "principal object" has some pretence to conship with the Tudor mode, the Westminster-hall basement excepted, which is stuck in the midway. The mullions have proper mouldings, with proper pointed heads; but then again, the pleasure of being able to render some praise is damped by seeing the inconsistent chamfer adapted to the opening, as found in the other windows, as already noticed. This chamfer is also given to the long narrow lights; this is accordant with the form of these lights marking the time of Henry II; but strongly evinces the absurdity of using the chamfer to the Tudor windows. The cross loopholes are without chamfers, their indispensable accompaniment, and nothing is shewn but a mere cross cut in the wall; an apology for wise Professionalists, who do not know one style from another; as the same figure is an apology for ignorant Penmen, who have not learned to write intelligibly their A, B, C. The other collection of windows with pointed heads, temp. Hen. II. (in form) have the Tudor label; which, while to this latter mode it runs in a horizontal line to the square head, to the one under consideration it is made to sweep round the pointed heads. On the tops of the angular "what-d'ye-call-em's" are minute battlements; purely original, that is, purely *modern*. As they bear no reference to any old work, they of course become unworthy of criticism.

Having gone over every feature of these new erections, haply more to my own mortification than to that of any one else, I would enquire, Why are the general lines, or faces, of the first West front, made to play at "hide and seek," at "in and out?" From the Northern extremity to the "principal object," the line is parallel with other buildings; then to the angle, at the return front, the line falls back in an inclined direction. The same odd whim is more glaringly repeated in the second West front. Surely, in taking any ancient building, erected at one pe-

riod, as is the case with the elevations now before us, into consideration, as an authority to warrant this breaking of lines, none can be found. Then why is sober judgment thus trifled with, and constructive knowledge laughed at and set at naught?

I shall conclude this Number with a position as important in the present stage of my survey, as it is necessary the system of our Antiquities should at all times be made clear, as well as defended.

Those piles raised by our Ancestors, which are not found done according to one uniform and regular plan, but in styles differing one from the other, not alone in decorations, but in heights, proportions, &c. &c. must evidently convince the studious mind, that many Centuries marked the progress of the work; of course the Orders of Architecture when such a Monarch reigned, or when such an Architect superintended, became the pre cedentive guide for each deviation in design gone into from the first foundation. This procedure was natural, as each distinct undertaker wished to do that in change from his successor whereby his skill might be displayed, and a vast memorial left of his name, and of his supposed superior ability. Again; in many single uprights, we perceive more than one Order, in shew; but this is a casual inconsistency, happening from repairs, or needful alterations, according to this time or that; no one ever seeming inclined to follow the footsteps of others, so as to make good those objects they had set aside, as a new fashion ever puts to shame the one it succeeds. However, we adduce this inference: the original parts are necessarily found below the later, or higher parts above. This is also certain, that to construct a building it must be worked upward; and not, as it might be thought, like these Westminster novelties, begun at the top, and so *vice versa*, laboured, antipodean like, *downward*; as on their highest stories we recognise *imitations* of the earliest pointed styles, and at their lowest stories *imitations* of the latest pointed styles! "But so it is, and so it must be."

To this way of argument our Westminster Builders are either insensible, contemptuous, or incapable of acceding; or surely, consistent with true DESIGN, they would have selected one particular

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particular Order, and have made their PLANS follow that one Order, and not, in the "hurry of a day," crammed together the *peculiarities* of opposite ages! But perhaps they hold the opinion of a late eminent Artist, who maintained upon all occasions, when adverting to designs to be done after our Ancient Architecture, "Go on, you cannot do amiss; for

ANY THING IS GOTHIC!

We are given to understand that one Professionalist, supposed to have raised all this magic wonder, but no way ambitious of fame, has declined the high honour of being hailed Master of the DESIGN. A second Professionalist has also got rid of this fardel for adulation. And now, in truth, all desert is thrown upon the shoulders of a Dome of high degree, whose tender frame cannot possibly support such a Babel of *intelligent* creations. O ungallant Knights, to shift the weight of fame to one fair Lady, when two such sturdy wights might each divide the prize between them.

AN ARCHITECT.

The entrance front of the Great Hall is now laid open to view (the coffee-houses being removed); but not without great loss to the Antiquarian world. One of the eight fine Statues left in the range of niches, and the heads of four of them, have been destroyed*, and much of the ornaments and architecture mutilated on the occasion. I will not say mutilated through wantonness, but through, I conceive, the absence of the deputed guardian and overlooker, whose presence might have prevented all this. Haste, haste, then, admirers of ancient splendor, and view the present scene, before it fades, and is no more; for myriads of compe and masonic harpies are waiting to catch the *job of restoration*, when, in fact, nothing should be attempted but some few repairs, in order to keep this jewel of art safe and unpolished, in its pristine dressings, to charm for ever our wondering eyes!

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 4.

HAVING both heard and read accounts of the great alterations at Snow Hill, and without Temple Bar; I promised myself much pleasure in

* I had the fortune to draw them all before this havoc.

my next visit to the Metropolis in viewing them. And certainly they far exceed any improvements that were ever made at one time. But I am always sorry to experience an abatement of satisfaction. Our good taste does not keep pace with our new plans. How preposterous does the huge Hotel in Skinner Street appear; it quite spoils the elevation of the buildings; and how poor and mean is the superstructure over the noble gate of Clement's Inn! These certainly challenge Criticism. Our old structures much excel our new ones in uniformity of design. Now the Middle Temple Gate forms a *complete whole*. Surely our modern Architect might have profited by so fine an example, and that too in the *vicinity* of his work! Might I be permitted to recommend to the Society of Clement's Inn, such a modification as would make their grand entrance more complete? It would redound much to their credit, and be an additional ornament to this fine part of the town. Yours, &c. G. W. L.

Mr. URBAN, *Newtown Longville,*
April 7.

IN your last, p. 226, is a Letter of Dr. Milner's, evidently in answer to one of mine, inserted by you in p. 31, though the Doctor *studiously* (for what reason he best knows) avoids the least mention of my name. My reply need not be long. I leave it, as well as he, to the reader to say which of us "misrepresent books and writings," and, I will add, "doctrines." I will leave to any fair man also to say whether the Doctor has mended his case by his *new* (for it is perfectly *new*) explanation, or discovery, that when he said "the keeping of an Oath was a question of expediency," he meant in truth to say, "that it was a question of *lawfulness*." More especially when, according to his own admission, the proposition was laid down by him in answer to men who contended for the duty of adhering to what was "lawful," in opposition to what might be deemed "expedient." As to all he says about "not telling lies," this is again beating the air; for, in the very passages to which he refers, he makes and presses very strongly the distinction between "assertory" and "promissory" Oaths. "Telling lies," or perjury, in the strict sense of the word, belong to the former. The case

in question belongs to the latter. Upon his own shewing, the one has nothing to do with the other. I cannot but observe again, how impossible it is for the Doctor to be correct in his quotations, even from himself. In his favourite case of the Sword, he has varied for the second time. He now introduces the man as turning it (the Sword) *against his Sovereign*. Which is not to be found either in the "Case of Conscience solved," or in the "Impartial Report."

I must now conclude with what the Doctor calls the extraordinary part: "the insinuation of his having wronged Dr. Laurence's character." Here again he chooses to misrepresent me. I never charged him with having *drawn up* the "Impartial Report." What I charged him with was his *adopting* it, knowing it to be a false account of his own pamphlet: and *so* adopting it, for the very purpose of grounding an imputation upon me, which he would never have ventured even to insinuate if he had quoted the pamphlet itself. What Dr. Laurence said in the House, I pretend not to say: but I repeat and assert most positively, that he told me "that he did not say that which the *Impartial Report* made him say." With what passed between Dr. Milner and him, I have nothing to do: but, I think, he will in future be cautious how he takes up statements, or receives compliments, which come from that quarter.

THO. LE MESURIER.

Mr. URBAN, April 15.

NOT far from Portsmouth, in Hampshire, stands Southwick, heretofore a venerable mansion, but, if I am rightly informed, now converted into a modern dwelling. At this place King Henry VI. was married to Margaret of Anjou. It was formerly the seat of the Nortons, the last of whom, by will, left an immense property "to the poor, the hungry, thirsty, naked, and strangers, sick and wounded, and prisoners, to the end of the world." He appointed Parliament his Executors, and in case of its refusal the Bishops. This singular bequest carried such marks of insanity, that it was soon after set aside, and the domains reverted to the nearest heir*.

If any Correspondent would have the goodness to favour me with any information respecting the Norton fa-

* See Shaw's Tour in the West of England,

mily, the name and degree of affinity the heir above alluded to bore to the testator, it would be conferring a great obligation. Query, Who is the present possessor of Southwick?

An intimate acquaintance of the writer of this, conceives himself entitled to the benefit of Founders' kin, at Wadham College, in Oxford; but, unfortunately, the documents necessary to prove that right are, at present, so situated that it will be difficult to procure them without having recourse to legal measures, and thereby incurring a heavy expence. It would, therefore, be rendering essential service to a deserving individual, if some one acquainted with the rules and regulations of the College above-mentioned, would be so obliging as to inform him what steps it will be necessary for him to take, and what documents he will be required to produce, to establish his claim. Yours, &c. RUSTICUS,

Mr. URBAN, April 16.

I SHALL be obliged to any of your Correspondents who will refer me to a good account of the taking the *Moro Castle*, at the Havannah, by Lord Albemarle and Admiral Pocock, 1762*. That account of the siege, begun only in your vol. XXXII. p. 406, ends with July 13; another, p. 408, at July 16; continued, 463, to the taking of it Aug. 30; but without any particular detail, which, I recollect somewhere readings, was very honourable to our troops, and the taking of Monte Video may be paralleled with it for vigour and intrepidity of attack; the Spanish Governor was killed on the breach, as Major Rennie at the other. A. B.

Mr. URBAN, April 17.

AN extract from the Proceedings of the Court of Aldermen, in London, 1552, cited in the Monthly Magazine, p. 508, furnishes an illustration of what is called "Rough Music," which, though now used by the rabble to express their disapprobation of improper and unsuitable marriages, when one of the parties is considerably older than the other, or creates any other disparity, seems to have been the established ceremonial attending the punishment of "ringing bastons and pannes," before fornicators or adulterers of either sex. Q.

* It is given in detail in the Annual Register. EDIT.

326 Dr. Laurence.—Ignorant Preachers.—Fonthill. [Apr.

Mr. URBAN, April 17.
AN interesting controversy concerning the supposed fabrication of a Parliamentary Speech of an honourable and learned gentleman, Dr. Laurence, having taken place in your Magazine between myself and a certain Reverend Clergyman; I wish to advise you and your Readers, that I have reason to hope that it will be in my power to lay before you and them some authentic and decisive documents relative to this correspondence early in the ensuing month.
Yours, &c. J. MILNER.

Mr. URBAN, Wandsworth, Jan. 29.
AS much has been lately said respecting the alarming and rapid increase of Methodism, and other religious sects dissenting from the Established Church, allow me to enquire, how it comes that Licences for these conventicles are so easily obtained, and with whom does it rest the granting or refusing them. *Toleration* is liberal and political; but surely when an *assembly-room** is converted into a "Calvinistic Union," and a *wheelwright's shop*† into a building with this blasphemous (or disgraceful) inscription outside in large characters, "THE HOUSE OF GOD!!" it must be admitted, that such toleration now becomes *intolerable*, and ought not to be suffered. I am further induced to submit these observations to notice from reading in yesterday's newspapers, that three *mechanics*, feeling themselves *inspired*, had applied to the magistrates for licences to *preach*, and had accordingly been referred to the clerk's office.
Yours, &c. P. P.

Mr. URBAN, April 16.
HAVING this day occasion to pay my respects to the rector of West Ham, I took my walk from Whitechapel Road across by the Abbey Mills; at which place, by the side of the water, I observed two Swallows in fine plumage, which struck me as very early and uncommon, as the wind was N. E. and had been so for a day or two before. On my return I saw the same birds, and asked the people at the Mill how long it was since they had seen them, and they told me only that day.
J. M.

* By Vauxhall Turnpike.
† Close to the Elephant and Castle public house, Newington-road.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 3.
IN vol. LXXXVI. p. 1128, I perceive that *Observer* takes notice of the *failure* of the *cement* on the tower of Fonthill Abbey, which has not been completed more than *seven years*. This was hinted to me some time ago by a friend; and, as I expected to be in the neighbourhood of Fonthill in the course of the summer, I intended to have visited this building, of which I have heard so much. In this, however, I was disappointed, so that I could not be an *eye-witness* of the *decay* of the *cement* on that building; but as your Correspondent resides in the neighbourhood, there can be no doubt of his assertion being correct; and it is another proof, if proofs were wanting, of the perishable nature of all cements, when exposed to the weather in such a climate as that of Great Britain. Since it has been found necessary, in consequence of the *decay* of a supposed *everlasting cement*, to take down a great part of this tower, which has not been completed more than *seven years*, and to rebuild the same with *good durable stone*, I hope that this will operate as a caution to all *Architects* not to employ such materials for the repair or restoration of our ancient buildings.

I sincerely hope that the information which your friend the Architect, p. 1094, has received in respect to the removal of the Jerusalem Chamber is incorrect. However much I approved the alterations on the North side of the Abbey, I should be sorry to see the Jerusalem Chamber, the cloisters, or any of the buildings connected with the church on the South side, demolished.
ALBION.

* * In my observations on the improvements going on at Westminster, vol. LXXXVI. p. 1127, col. 1, line 24, delete the words, "*and between these bow-windows are square ones with labels over them.*"

Mr. URBAN, March 3.
IF the following cheap paint for weather boards will answer your correspondent's purpose, (vol. LXXXVI. p. 1008) it is at his service; I think it was given some time ago to the Publick by a Mr. Pattenfon. Three parts air-slacked lime; two ditto wood ashes; one ditto fine sand, or sea-coal ashes; sift through a very fine sieve, and add as much linseed oil as will bring it to a consistency working with a painter's brush;

brush; mix it well. Two coats are necessary, first rather thin, second as thick as can conveniently be worked.

A tolerably good coloured green paint was sold some time ago at 1s. per pound, by a Chemist in Holborn, supposed to have been made with Litharge (that of a yellowish and reddish colour) and verdigris, ground in linseed oil, and which requires only to be mixed to the consistence of paint.

Another. Take of skim-milk two quarts; fresh-slacked lime eight ounces; linseed oil six ounces; white Burgundy pitch two ounces; Spanish white three pounds; the lime to be slacked with water, exposed to the air, and mixed in one fourth of the milk; the oil, in which the pitch is previously dissolved, to be added a little at a time, then the rest of the milk, and afterwards the Spanish white. Great attention is necessary to mix it well, or it will not incorporate.

In answer to W. P. vol. LXXVI. 1009, on Quack Medicines, the most effectual way to cut up Quackery would be to make a law that the sale of Quack Medicines should be confined to Apothecaries; for, although there is a large profit for retailing them, the Apothecary would tell all who came to buy, that he could make up a medicine, much more proper for their disorder, for half the price; and this he might do, with a good conscience, and get *most* by it.

In August last, at Oxford, in High-street, the workmen making a new sewer, at eight or nine feet from the present surface came to an old pitching of a street, where they dug up 20 or 30 bullocks or cows horns, which are supposed to have been the remains of sacrifices. They appeared just in the same state as those found at Bath, some years ago, when the workmen came to the pitching and pavement of a street opposite the White Hart Inn, in Stall-street, 8 feet below the present surface, when they laid the foundation of the new pump-room, where they found also broken altars, one of which was dedicated by Severinus to Augustus. From the above, there is good reason to conclude, the present city of Oxford, like Bath, was built on the ruins of a former city, inhabited by Pagans. In History it has been said that Oxford was built above a thousand years before our Saviour's birth; but no reasonable proof like the above, perhaps, has been recorded.

D.

Mr. URBAN, March 30.

MR. Cumberland's "Attempt to describe Hafod, and the neighbouring Scenes," is reviewed in your Vol. LXVI. p. 94, and cited by Mr. Malkin in his "Scenery, Antiquities, and Biography, of South Wales, 1804." 346. 4to; yet not a copy of this book can now be found. It would surely be worth while to reprint it. There is a single copy hung up, in Mr. White's shop, of Proposals, by Dr. Smith of the Linnean Society, for engraving Fifteen Views of this Mansion, at twelve guineas, which met with some encouragement. The translation of "Joinville's Memoirs," printed at the Hafod press, is advertised; and we hope the publick will be put into possession of it, while we deplore the loss of the fragment from Bresslaw. P.

Mr. URRAN, April 21.

I WAS much pleased at perusing, p. 280, a paper from the Rev. Rowland Hill on the interesting subject of Vaccination. Having long been, like himself, a labourer in this vineyard, and, like himself too, having been amply repaid for my toils in enjoying the luxuries of doing good, I cannot refrain from saying (although I agree with him in his general instructions for conducting the Vaccine practice), that I think they would be more complete, had he laid this injunction on the Vaccinator, namely, *always to suffer one pustule to go through its course undisturbed by the lancet, or, if possible, by any other means.* It should be remembered, that in Vaccination the preservation of the human frame from the deadly fang of "the speckled monster" is entrusted entirely to these shields, the pustules; and time and experience has assured us our confidence is not in vain. Let us then not be too bold. One pustule is doubtless enough to answer the intended purpose; but, as we have no other source for our supplies than the contents of the pustules we create, let us, for prudence sake, make free with one only, (or two, if we make three punctures) which may be always done with safety, and preserve one unmolesed. I speak with the greater firmness on the subject, knowing it to be the practice at the Central House of the Royal Jennerian Society. When two punctures are made in the same arm, they should be always at least an inch from each other.

A LOOKER-ON.
Mr.

328 *Lunar Eclipse in November.—Distant Views?* [Apr.

Mr. URBAN, *Epping, March 6.*

THE observation of the lunar eclipse, which happens this year, on the 15th of November, though small, will nevertheless be a shadowy extent of the earth's surface, of several thousand miles. By calculation, I find the moon will first touch the umbra of the N. E. extremity of China, next the sea of Japan, near the Channel of Tartary, in lat. 46° N. long. $126^{\circ} 30'$ E; on this part of the earth, the contact of the shadow and moon will happen on the moon's lower limb at her rising. The eclipse will also begin on the moon's lower limb, from the abovementioned place, along a line of position as far as lat. 19° N. long. $111^{\circ} 15'$ W.; this line will pass near the Southern extremity of Kamtschatka, over a cluster of islands, called Alcoufkie, or Fox islands, crossing Capt. Cook's track of his return, in 1778, in lat. $50^{\circ} 30'$ N. long. $163^{\circ} 30'$ W. and again in lat. $42^{\circ} 30'$ N. long. 140° W. it crosses the track of this famous navigator, which marks his course when bound to America, in the same year.

From the vertical point of the earth's umbra, in a line with lat. 46° S. long. 43° W. this eclipse will begin on the moon's upper limb. This phenomenon will take place at the equator, long. 95° W. and on the continent of South America, lat. 27° S. crossing the Andes in Peru, near the boundary between that country and Chili, not far from Paragonia, and South of the mouth of Rio de la Plata.

At the time the moon sets at London, her S. W. limb will be obscured by a portion of the earth's surface of more than 551 square degrees. If with a radius of $13^{\circ} 16'$, and lat. 54° N. long. $126^{\circ} 30'$ E. as a centre, a circle be described, it will include that part of the earth which eclipses the moon at that time.

The middle of this eclipse, which is not more than three digits and a quarter, will take above 1272 square degrees of the earth's surface, to obscure so small a part of the moon. The central point of obscuration will be in lat. 69° N. long. 79° E. which is not far from the gulph of Obys, in the Russian Empire. From this point it will extend to China, as far as Lapland, Spitz Bergen, and almost to the North Pole.

The moon will quit the earth's shadow at her lower limb when setting,

in lat. $60^{\circ} 30'$ N. long. 12° W. which place is in the Northern ocean, near the Faroe islands. The eclipse will also end at the moon's lower limb, on the Eastern coast of Old Greenland, not far from the Arctic Circle, across Davis's straits; within the polar circle; the Northern part of Hudson's Bay; over a great extent of the Continent of North America, to that part of the Western shore which Capt. Cook visited in 1778, and some part of the N. Pacific.

This eclipse will be visible but a very short time with us, owing to the moon's setting shortly after the beginning of it, and therefore very little can be expected to take place worthy the attention of the curious; for the moon's nearness to the horizon will prevent the contact of the moon's limb and shadows being seen with distinctness, which, at best, is very imperfect, owing to the penumbra which surrounds the umbra, and enters upon the disk of the moon before the eclipse begins. This is the reason why the beginning and ending of lunar eclipses, are more difficult to ascertain by observation, than those of solar ones. But when the umbra is pretty far advanced on the moon's disk, it then appears better defined; and, if the eclipse be large, it affords many opportunities for ascertaining the moon's parallax by comparative observations, made on the contact of the umbra, with certain known spots on the moon's surface, noting the exact time of contact by well-regulated time-keepers.

T. SQUIRE.

Mr. URBAN, *March 16.*

A FEW evenings ago I met with a gentleman in company, who mentioned that he knew but of one spot in this kingdom, though he had been over most parts of it, from which there is an uninterrupted view of three miles on all sides: that place, he said, was the Windmill hill, near Gravesend. Another gentleman in the same company observed, that he did not know of any road in England, where a person standing at one mile-stone could see another mile-stone. Allow me to beg the favour of an opinion as to the correctness of those assertions. P. I.;

* * * A CORRESPONDENT would be obliged by some account of *Richard Crossinge*, B. D. master of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, who published some religious tracts; and particularly for his Epitaph.

30. *A Charge to the Clergy, at the primary Visitation, in the Month of August, 1806, of the late Right Reverend Father in God Samuel [Horsley], by Divine Permission, Lord Bishop of St. Asaph.*

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE following Charge having been intended by the late Bishop for publication, at the request of his Clergy, it has not been thought right to suppress it. It is with much respect and submission, therefore, presented to the Clergy of the Diocese of St. Asaph, and humbly laid at the feet of their Diocesan, by their most obliged and obedient servant,

THE EDITOR."

"From the answers you have returned to the articles of enquiry addressed to you, though in many instances not so distinct and particular as I expected,—a circumstance which will occasion some trouble to the Clergy themselves, and to me, for I shall think it my duty to repeat my enquiries in all cases where the questions have not been answered to my satisfaction;—yet from the information I have received from you it gives me pleasure to say, that I have reason to think well, upon the whole, of the state of my diocese with respect to the discharge of parochial duties. It affords but few instances, I wish I could say it afforded none, but it certainly affords but few, of culpable non-residence. And with respect to the public service of the Church, I am willing to flatter myself that it is less in this than in many other parts of the kingdom neglected or curtailed.—I must mention, however, one irregularity, which prevails to a very great extent, and must be remedied. I speak of the great number of Clergymen who are officiating as Curates in all parts of the diocese without a licence. This is a very high offence against ecclesiastical discipline; the continuance of which, I think it necessary to declare, I shall not endure. Even a resident incumbent has no right to introduce any one to exercise the sacred functions in his parish, under the character of an assistant, without the authority of the Bishop. It will open the door to the greatest enormities if it be left to every incumbent to retain any assistant he thinks fit, without bringing him before the Bishop to make the proper enquiry into the regularity of his orders, the godliness of his life and conduct, and his ability to instruct the people; and to give him authority to exercise his ministry in the parish, if he appears to be qualified for it. But the enormity is much greater, when a non-resident incumbent abandons the whole of his duty, the care and government of the souls of his parishioners, to a person unapproved by the Bishop,

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and unknown to him, not bound by any oath of canonical obedience, nor by any declaration of conformity to the Liturgy of the United Church of England and Ireland, nor otherwise amenable to the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, but for offences of that enormity for which he would be amenable to the secular tribunals. I think it my duty to apply myself immediately to the reformation of these flagrant abuses; and for that purpose I require every person officiating as a curate in any part of my diocese, without farther notice or requisition than that which I now give, on or before the first day of the month of October now next ensuing, to go before the Rural Dean of the district in which the parish or chapelry in which he serves is situated, and to exhibit to the said Rural Dean his letters of orders, a testimonium signed by three clergymen of his godly life and conversation, and his nomination to the cure by the incumbent of the living. These particulars I expect the Rural Dean to report to me; and if I see reason to be satisfied with that report, I shall authorize the Rural Dean to receive the declarations, witness the subscriptions, and administer the oaths by law required to be made and taken, and in my name to license him to the cure. And if any person shall presume to officiate as a curate in any part of my diocese, after the first of October, without having obtained my licence, or without having gone before the Rural Dean in order to obtain it, I shall institute a process in my court against every person so offending." (pp. 5—7.)

"I am aware that many of the beneficed Clergy have entertained an apprehension, that a curate once licensed is not easily removeable; that he is so fastened upon the incumbent, that the incumbent has no longer the command over him; and this has given rise to the irregular practice of retaining unlicensed curates. And it is very true, that a licensed curate is not to be removed at the mere will and pleasure of the incumbent. An incumbent is not to dismiss his curate with as little ceremony as he might turn away his menial servant, at a month's warning, or with a month's wages. Nor ought this to be; it would be a lowering of the order in the eyes of the laity if a clergyman could be so dismissed; and this sort of mastership over him the incumbent ought not to hold; for the relation is not that of master and servant, but of fellow-labourers. And it is for the interest of the incumbent himself; for, whatever is for the dignity of the order is for the interest of every individual belonging to it; it is for the interest of the incumbent to uphold

hold the rank of the curate in the eyes of his parishioners, and to set him forth to them as his own equal; as indeed in clerical rank he is; for, in the Church, one priest is upon an even footing with another, whatever may be the disparity of worldly circumstances. A clergyman, therefore, ought not to be removed from his cure, and cannot lawfully be removed from it, but by the same authority which placed him in it. But, where a reasonable cause can be assigned for his removal, it cannot be supposed that the Bishop would refuse to remove him. It is true, that licences were formerly granted in such terms as not to be revocable by the Bishop in a summary way, without a process in the Consistory Court, which often was productive of trouble and expence. But this error has been long understood, and the practice has been altered. No Bishop now grants a licence but in such terms as to be revocable at any time by himself at pleasure. Some thirty years since, or more, a great alarm was spread among the beneficed Clergy by the decision in the case of Martin against the Rector of St. Anne's, who failed in an attempt to displace his curate. And such was the curate's triumph, that the rector found it necessary to the quiet of the sequel of his life to make an exchange of his preferments. A report immediately went abroad, and obtained general credit, that the curate, by virtue of a licence, had been maintained in the possession of his curacy in defiance of both the incumbent and the Bishop. This report was groundless, and the whole alarm was owing to a misapprehension of the case. The fact was, that Martin had no licence at the time of the suit, and never had been licensed; and this very circumstance, that the curate was not licensed, was the thing which occasioned the rector's miscarriage. The cause was tried before the great Lord Mansfield; and in giving judgment Lord Mansfield said, that if the curate had been duly licensed by the Bishop of the diocese, he should have dismissed the suit, and referred it to the Ecclesiastical Court, in which alone a licence would have been cognizable. But there was no licence, but a mere contract between the rector and the curate. Of such contract the Ecclesiastical Court had no cognizance. It could be tried only in the Secular Courts, and must be tried upon the same principles as any other mere civil contract. The true inference, therefore, from this case is, that the incumbent's best security against a litigious disposition in his curate is, that the curate should be licensed by the Bishop. If the curate is not licensed, but a written agreement has passed between the incumbent and his

curate, the curate may sue the incumbent in the Courts of Law upon the terms of that agreement. If there is neither licence nor written agreement, the curate, upon a difference with the incumbent, may still resort to a Court of Law to have his pay for the service done, assigned by a Jury upon the principle of *quantum meruit*. But the Bishop's licence takes the matter wholly out of the hands of the Secular Courts. The Bishop himself is to judge between incumbent and curate, with appeal indeed, in some cases, to the Archbishop of the Province, but without any interference of the Secular Courts.—But, to make an end of the subject, the law is clear and explicit. To officiate as a clergyman in any diocese without the authority of the Bishop, is a high offence against Ecclesiastical Order. It is contrary to the most ancient Constitutions, forming what may be called the Common Law of the Church; and it is contrary to the explicit injunctions of the Canons of the Church of England. The practice is pregnant with so much mischief and disorder, that I am determined to put an end to it, as far as my authority extends; and any one, who after the first of October shall continue to officiate without a licence, or without resorting to the Rural Dean in order to obtain one, in the manner I have enjoined—I am persuaded I shall not have to encounter any such contumacious spirit;—but any one (if such a one should be) who will persist in this irregular unlawful practice, at his peril will persist in it." (pp. 8—11.)

The next thing complained of by his Lordship is a point of misconduct for which he is at a loss to find a name. It amounts not, certainly, to crime; it is nothing worse than mere inadvertence.

"I speak of a general inattention among the Clergy to the various Statutes which have been passed, at different periods of our History, for regulating many of the offices of the Church. It seems to me that the Clergy take no more pains to acquire a knowledge of those statutes than if they were as little concerned in them as in the laws respecting the collection of the Customs or the Excise; though, for want of that knowledge, they will often be apt to violate them unawares, and, without guilt in the intention, expose themselves to the heaviest penalties.—In the beginnings of Christianity, the Church, in her first state of persecution, was independent of the State, and governed by herself. After the establishment of Christianity in the Roman Empire by Constantine the Great. . . . —high was find in

to the Church
are

are chiefly such as establish the rights and immunities of the Clergy and the Monastic Orders; and so it was among ourselves in the earlier periods of our History. But upon the Reformation, when the King took upon himself (what indeed of right belongs to the kingly office) to be the Head of the Ecclesiastical Establishment of the Nation, a necessity arose for the frequent interference of Parliament to regulate even the public offices of Religion, which, in many points, would have been otherwise governed by no law at all when the usurped authority of the Pope was renounced. And I need not tell you, my Reverend Brethren, that so much now are we under Statute Law, that the Common Prayer Book itself is nothing but a long Act of Parliament. All the Rubricks are clauses in that Statute. But these, in some points of great importance, have been changed by Statutes of a much later date than the latest of the Acts of Uniformity. And hence arises the danger to those of the Clergy who are contented to remain in ignorance of the laws which immediately concern themselves. They think they are safe while they follow the Rubrick; but in points in which the enactments of the Rubrick have been altered by later statutes, by that very obedience to the old law of the Rubrick they violate the law as it now stands, and incur penalties. I have been much astonished to discover how much the provisions of so important a statute as the 26th Geo. II. chap. 33, intitled, "An Act for the better preventing of clandestine Marriages," and known, where it is known at all, by the name of "The Marriage Act," are gone into neglect and oblivion. It is some years since, that in a parish-church in a great town, not very many miles from the metropolis, and within a stone's throw almost of a Bishop's palace, to my great surprise, I heard banns of marriage published by the officiating clergyman at the altar after the Nicene Creed. The clergyman, I dare say, had no notion he was doing wrong. He followed the Rubrick. But the direction of the Rubrick in that particular has been altered by the Marriage Act, which directs that banns of marriage shall be published immediately after the Second Lesson. And it seems to me very doubtful, whether a publication after the Nicene Creed be, as the law now stands, any publication at all; and whether a marriage, had under such irregular publication, be a good and valid marriage." (pp. 11—18.)

The Bishop removed, by Act of Parliament, the penalties of marrying in certain chapels in his diocese; and he recommends to the perusal of the

Clergy a book published by the University of Oxford, intitled, "The Clergyman's Assistant," moderate in size, and cheap in price. Methodists are numerous in this diocese, chiefly Anabaptists, pious, well-meaning people, not Dissenters in doctrine though in discipline. The Bishop sees not the difficulty of reconciling the Church and Dissenters as to doctrine.

"The Methodists, therefore, of the Calvinistic are not, more than those of the Arminian persuasion, Dissenters from the Established Church in doctrine. The Calvinists contradict not the avowed dogmata of the Church; nor has the Church, in her dogmata, explicitly condemned or contradicted them. They have, therefore, no ground or excuse, in the opinions which they profess to hold, for separation from the Church; and Churchmen, on the other hand, would be much to blame if, by quarreling with their doctrinal Calvinism, they were to provoke them to a separation. Any one may hold all the theological opinions of Calvin, hard and extravagant as some of them may seem, and yet be a sound member of the Church of England and Ireland; certainly a much sounder member than one who, loudly declaiming against those opinions, which, if they be erroneous, are not errors that affect the essence of our common faith, runs into all the nonsense, the impiety, the abominations, of the Arian, the Unitarian, and the Pelagian Heresies, denying, in effect, 'the Lord who bought him.'" (p. 23.)

"It is said that the Methodists are unremitting in their attempts to alienate the minds of the Laity from their proper pastors, the Regular Clergy. I fear there is too much truth in the accusation; and this schismatical spirit, and this desire of promoting schism, I take to be their principal crime, and a heavy crime indeed it is. But the effectual way to counteract these attempts, and to stifle schism in its very birth, is, not to enter into controversy in the pulpit upon abstruse points of doctrine, which have no sort of connexion with the question concerning the duty of church communion, and the sinfulness of careless separation. But the effectual and sure way to counteract their attempts against you is, not to attack their religious opinions, but to take heed to the soundness of your own doctrine, and the innocency of your own lives. If you preach a doctrine that goes to the hearts of your hearers (and the genuine doctrines of Christianity will always go to the heart of every one who hears them); if you adorn that doctrine by the good example of your own lives; the Laity will be attached to

to you in spite of all your enemies can say against you. The pure, unsophisticated, unmutated doctrine of the Gospel will always speak for itself. If you really preach that doctrine, they who tell the people you preach it not, will meet with no credit; and, what is more, many of those schismatics themselves will be conciliated; they will be cured of their schism, and brought to repent of it. This is the method of self-defence I would advise you to pursue; to which I must add, that you ought, in your discourses from the pulpit, to take frequent occasion to instruct the people in the origin, the nature, and the privileges of that Society which is called the Church; and set forth to them how much it is the duty of every member of the Church to hold the unity of the Spirit in the bond of peace, and the guilt that is incurred by separations of Communion. From controversy in your sermons, upon what are called the Calvinistic points, I would by all means advise you to abstain. Believe me, they are not the proper subjects for the Village pulpit. Mistake me not; it is not my meaning that you are never to preach upon the subjects of Faith and Repentance, Christ's Atonement, Justification, Grace, the New Birth, Good Works, as the necessary fruits of that Faith which justifies, and the symptoms of the Believer's Sanctification, of the Merit of Christ's Obedience, and the want of merit in our own. Upon these subjects you cannot preach too often. But handle them not controversially, but dogmatically. Lay down the doctrine categorically, without disputing about it, taking care to stick close to the Bible, the Thirty-nine Articles, and the Homilies. Let your proofs be texts of Scripture applying immediately to the point in their first and obvious meaning, without the aid either of critical inference or metaphysical argument. By this method and way of preaching you will never bewilder either yourselves or your hearers; and you will effectually secure the people against the errors of the Antinomians on the one hand, and of the Pelagians on the other. The Calvinistic doctrine is too apt to degenerate into the one, and the Arminian into the other; but true Calvinism and true Arminianism are guiltless of both." (pp. 24—26.)

The Bishop concludes with exhorting the Clergy to make themselves masters of all the controversies, but to avoid disseminating and combating them in Village pulpits.

51. *A Sermon, preached at the Opening of the Chapel of the Philanthropic Society, Nov 9, 1806. By Vicelinus Knox,*

D. D. Printed at the Request of the Society, and for the Benefit of the Institution.

TEXT, Isaiah xxviii. 10. It is a considerable time since we have had any tidings of the Doctor, who essays here to recover his popularity by this popular subject, handled with all the flowers of allegorical composition. He "looks up with admiration at the broad expansive arch of charity, the massive columns of truth, the graceful capitals of mercy, gentleness, and compassion; the whole compactly cemented by piety and philanthropy, by a cement of godliness and love, intimately blended and tempered in a perfectly inseparable amalgamation. If it be asked, of what architectural order is the fabric? It is neither the Tuscan, the Doric, the Ionic, nor the Corinthian; but it is the Composite Christian order, more beautiful in its form, more durable in its materials, than the most celebrated productions of classic Antiquity, modeled in the polite schools of Athens or of Rome. And it is finished with a grace which they could only at a distant interval faintly and imperfectly conceive." (p. 4.) He justly laments the paucity of places of worship, and inattention to the sacredness of the existing ones; and he returns from the seductive digression of the ornaments of churches to the expediency, not to say the necessity, of having more foundations like this, and of adding to the number of churches or chapels on the Establishment. He should not forget the indecency and danger of converting chapels into places of exhibition and property, little theatres, under particular managers, who subsist by the profits of the place, and exclude from the boasted advantages all who cannot pay for seats or admission. Sentimental harangues may replenish such places for a time, but have no permanency.

52. *A Sermon, preached before the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in the Abbey Church of Westminster, on Friday, January 30, 1807. By the Bishop of St. David's.*

IT having pleased Him who is "the organ of our Country's voice, that the Sermon which was appointed to be preached before the House of Lords on this day, which had been discontinued for some years," should be "revived this year;" this truly Christian and Protestant Bishop very laudably im-

proves

proves the text, Ecclef. x. 8, by the reflection, that "the state of Europe presents to us, as Englishmen and Protestants, grounds of the most serious alarms; and that the calamities of Protestant States bring the cause of the Continent home forcibly to ourselves. It is the cause of Religion and Learning. The subjugation and demolition of a State, which in former times contributed essentially to the Reformation of Religion, is one of the most afflicting events of the war, and may convince us how severe a vengeance this Country might expect, should God, in his heavy displeasure, suffer us to be reduced by the power of an inveterate and relentless Enemy." (p. 9.)

"As the judgments of God descend to an unlimited period of impenitent posterities, we may judge the better of the necessity of *our* repentance, if we consider what signs of repentance for the great national sin which we deplore this day we can discover in the age which witnessed the atrocious deed, or in the generations which succeeded it. It is in vain to search for such signs in the wild, fanatical, disorderly days which immediately followed the death of the King. But are there none in the halcyon period of restored Monarchy? Do we then find no traces of pious gratitude, of restrained manners, of serious amendment? None. Do we discover any in the generation which succeeded it? The character of that age was atheism and irreligion; the consequences, perhaps, of the profligacy and want of principle in the age which immediately preceded it. Although, in the beginning of the last century, some active and well-concerted efforts were made for the reformation of public principles and manners, yet it must be acknowledged, that, from that time to this, we find no proofs of National contrition and amendment, in religion or manners, sufficient to release us from the duty of repentance. The murder of our lawful Sovereign is therefore still a sufficient cause for our repentance, even if we had no additional reasons of our own. But (exclusive of the prevailing sins of the present day) the unfortunate connexion which the death of Charles has with a similar event of late years ought to fill us with sorrow and remorse for the share it may have had in contributing to the present calamities of Europe." (p. 14.)

"The profanation of the Sabbath, by worldly occupation and entertainments*; the neglect of Church; the neglect of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper; the neglect of the Scriptures, and of Family Prayer—are offences so contrary to the declared will and commands of God, that they must render any people among whom they are prevalent unworthy of his favour and protection. The profanation of God's Sabbath, and the contempt of his ordinances, were among the sins of Israel which brought down upon them, as a Nation, the heaviest of God's judgments (Ezek. xxii. 31). It is incumbent upon us, as a Protestant and Reformed Church, to do away this reproach from the Church of England, that we should not be better than those from whom we separated. We should be zealous to maintain the honour of the Protestant name with a godly jealousy, lest the glorious fruits of the Reformation should with us be limited to a few political and external privileges. 'Except our righteousness exceed the righteousness of the scribes and pharisees, we shall in no wise enter into the kingdom of Heaven.' In all countries, laws were instituted in support of religious and moral, of civil and social rights. The laws of a Christian people should therefore never be at variance with the laws of the Gospel. Yet in this country there exists more than one law directly contrary to the word of God; and none more flagrantly so than that by which a crime which God has placed at the head of mortal sins is reduced to the class of civil misdemeanors; a crime which God has sentenced to exclusion from Heaven is tolerated by a pecuniary fine. We reproach, and justly, the Church of Rome for its sale of indulgences and pardons; yet, by an inconsistency which is disgraceful to our laws, the punishment of one of the greatest offences against Religion and Morality (and which in many other polities has been punished with death or infamy) is commuted for money. Another great subject of regret and repentance is, the delinquent condition of

* The giving public dinners to parties among the great, the travelling of long coaches, the journeys and tours undertaken on that day, and not noticed by the Society for the Suppression of Vice, should not be omitted. EDIT.

the Protestant Church in the East Indian possessions. There is reason to fear, that, in the government of that country, we have been more solicitous for the improvement of our commerce, and the extension of our empire, than for the honour of God, in the furtherance of his Gospel by the religious instruction of the natives, and the security of an Established Church *." (pp. 14—18.) "What might not be expected from a general conspiracy of duties for the public good?" We cannot too often or too urgently press on the public attention that pregnant and ever-memorable order of our great Naval Hero: "England expects every man to do his duty!" (p. 21.) Associations for the support of religion and virtue, and for the discouragement of vice, extended themselves throughout the kingdom, for many years, in the beginning of the last century, with the most beneficial effects. Much good has been done by a similar Association of the present day in this Metropolis; and much more, no doubt, may be effected by the co-operation of the Provincial Institutions, by the assistance of Provincial Magistrates, by the active concurrence of the Provincial Clergy, and, lastly, by the valuable and powerful authority of the Legislature, in the suppression of unholy and unchristian-like abuses of the Sabbath. But the effects of all occasional efforts of reformation will never be *effectual* and permanent if they are not directed to the correction of one radical and universal evil, the principal source of all other evils, the neglect of religious education" (p. 22.) "The sins of past generations and the present have brought Europe to a crisis from which nothing but the arm of Divine Providence can extricate us. And we have no reason for God's protection but by following his earnest invitations to repentance and obedience." (p. 24.) "Let the indifference to God and to Religion, and the worldly-mindedness with which we are surrounded, especially in the great Metropolis, instead of corrupting us by its influence, alarm us by its mortal symptoms, which can be repelled only by immediate and active remedies. Let us excite and keep alive

* It is said, to the honour of Marquis Wellesley's government of India, that considerable progress was made, under his patronage, in the establishment of schools for the religious instruction of the

the fear and trembling with which we must work out our salvation, by the remembrance of an example which may appal us by its similitude. In the days that were before the Flood, they were eating and drinking, marrying and giving in marriage, until the day that Noah entered into the ark, and knew not until the Flood came and took them all away." (p. 26.)

53. *A South-View on the River Liffey, Dublin; taken from the Coal Quay, or Fruit Market. On the Right is that grand Edifice called The Four Courts, designed and begun by Cooley, and completed by Gauden; the Dome of which bearing a great Resemblance to that of the Pantheon at Rome. In the Front, the Ruins of the Coal Quay Bridge, as they appeared after the Flood in December, 1802; in the Middle Ground, Bloody Bridge, and beyond that Queen's Bridge; a distant View of the Saluting Battery, and Phoenix Park, terminating the Whole.* T. S. Roberts, del.; I. Bluck, sculpt. Published, February, 1807, by R. Ackermann.

A VIEW of modern buildings, whatever may be its intrinsic merit, must be managed with considerable skill to render it in any eminent degree attentive to those who are generally considered as the High Priests of the Temple of Taste. To the Antiquary, it being built by his contemporaries, will be an insurmountable objection; and being erected in the city of Dublin, and degraded by the vulgar appellations of The Four Courts, River Liffey, Coal Quay, Bloody Bridge, &c. &c. it will be inspected with very little interest by the traveled connoisseur.

Notwithstanding all this, every one who looks at this print must acknowledge that, in many particulars, it has a fair claim to rank in a very high class, and is entitled to a large portion of praise. The situation from which the view was taken is uncommonly well chosen for the general effect; and the copy we saw, which was in colours, was extremely picturesque, and would keep its place either in a portfolio, or among a well-chosen selection of frame prints for the decoration of a drawing-room.

The companion-print, representing a View of College Green, Westmoreland Street, part of Sackville Street, and Carlisle Bridge, by the same Artists, is in a very forward state, and will be

] in a few days.

54. *Authentic Narrative of the Death of Lord Nelson: with the Circumstances preceding, attending, and subsequent to, that Event; the professional Report of his Lordship's Wound; and several interesting Anecdotes. Written by Dr. Beatty. With a Portrait of his Lordship, and a Plate representing the Wound, and Course of the Ball.*

"IT was from the Redoubtable that Lord Nelson received his mortal wound. About 15 minutes past 1 o'clock, which was in the heat of the engagement, he was walking the quarter-deck with Capt. Hardy, and in the act of turning near the hatchway, with his face towards the stern of the Victory, when the fatal ball was fired from the enemy's mizen-top; which, from the situation of the two ships (lying on-board of each other), was brought just abaft, and rather below, the Victory's main-yard, and of course not more than 15 yards distant from that part of the deck where his Lordship stood. The ball struck the epaulette on his left shoulder, and penetrated his chest. He fell with his face on the deck. Capt. Hardy, who was on his right, on turning round, saw the Serjeant-major (Secker) of Marines with two seamen raising him from the deck; where he had fallen, on the same spot on which, a little before, his Secretary had breathed his last, with whose blood his Lordship's cloaths were much soiled. Capt. Hardy expressed a hope that he was not severely wounded; to which the gallant Chief replied, "They have done for me at last, Hardy!" "I hope not," answered Capt. Hardy. "Yes," replied his Lordship, "my back-bone is shot through."

"Captain Hardy ordered the seamen to carry the Admiral to the cock-pit. While the men were carrying him down the ladder from the middle-deck, his Lordship observed, that the tiller-ropes were not yet replaced, and desired one of the midshipmen stationed there to go upon the quarter-deck and remind Capt. Hardy of that circumstance, and request that new ones should be immediately rove. Having delivered this order, he took his handkerchief from his pocket, and covered his face with it, that he might be conveyed to the cock-pit at this crisis unnoticed by the crew.

"Several wounded officers, and about 40 men, were likewise carried to the Surgeon for assistance just at this time; and some others had breathed their last during their conveyance below. Among the latter were Lieut. William-Andrew Ram, and Mr. Whipple, Captain's Clerk. The Surgeon had just examined these two officers, and found that they were dead, when his attention was arrested by several of the wounded calling to him, "Mr.

Beatty, Lord Nelson is here! Mr. Beatty, the Admiral is wounded!" The Surgeon now, on looking round, saw the handkerchief fall from his Lordship's face, when the stars on his coat, which had also been covered by it, appeared. Mr. Burke the Purser, and the Surgeon, ran immediately to the assistance of his Lordship, and took him from the arms of the seamen who had carried him below. In conveying him to one of the Midshipmen's births they stumbled, but recovered themselves without falling. Lord Nelson then enquired who were supporting him; and when the Surgeon informed him, his Lordship replied, "Ah, Mr. Beatty! you can do nothing for me! I have but a short time to live; my back is shot through!" The Surgeon said, 'he hoped the wound was not so dangerous as his Lordship imagined, and that he might still survive long to enjoy his glorious victory.' The Rev. Dr. Scott, who had been absent in another part of the cock-pit, administering lemonade to the wounded, now came instantly to his Lordship, and, in the anguish of grief, wrung his hands, and said, 'Alas, Beatty, how prophetic you were!' alluding to the apprehensions expressed by the Surgeon for his Lordship's safety previous to the battle.

"His Lordship was laid upon a bed, stripped of his cloaths, and covered with a sheet. While this was effecting, he said to Dr. Scott, "Doctor, I told you so. Doctor, I am gone!" and, after a short pause, he added, in a low voice, "I have to leave Lady Hamilton, and my adopted daughter Horatia, as a legacy to my Country." The Surgeon then examined the wound, assuring his Lordship that he would not put him to much pain in endeavouring to discover the course of the ball; which he soon found had penetrated deep into the chest, and had probably lodged in the spine. This being explained to his Lordship, he replied, "he was confident his back was shot through." The back was then examined externally, but without any injury being perceived; on which his Lordship was requested by the Surgeon to make him acquainted with all his sensations. He replied, that "he felt a gush of blood every minute within his breast; that he had no feeling in the lower part of his body; and that his breathing was difficult, and attended with very severe pain about that part of the spine where he was confident that the ball had struck;" for, said he, "I felt it break my back." These symptoms, but more particularly the gush of blood which his Lordship complained of, together with the state of his pulse, indicated to the Surgeon the hopeless situation of the case; but, till after the victory was ascertained and

and announced to his Lordship, the true nature of his wound was concealed by the Surgeon from all on-board, except Capt. Hardy, Dr. Scott, Mr. Burke, and Messieurs Smith and Westemburg, the Assistant Surgeons.

"The Victory's crew cheered whenever they observed an Enemy's ship surrender. On one of these occasions, Lord Nelson anxiously enquired what was the cause of it; when Lieut. Pasco, who lay wounded at some distance from his Lordship, raised himself up, and told him that another ship had struck, which appeared to give him much satisfaction. He now felt an ardent thirst; and frequently called for drink, and to be fanned with paper, making use of these words: "Fan, fan," and "drink, drink." This he continued to repeat, when he wished for drink, or the refreshment of cool air, till a very few minutes before he expired. Lemonade and wine and water were given to him occasionally. He evinced great solicitude for the event of the battle, and fears for the safety of his friend Capt. Hardy. Dr. Scott and Mr. Burke used every argument they could suggest to relieve his anxiety. Mr. Burke told him, 'the Enemy were decisively defeated, and that he hoped his Lordship would still live to be himself the bearer of the joyful tidings to his Country.' He replied, "It is nonsense, Mr. Burke, to suppose I can live; my sufferings are great; but they will all be soon over!" Dr. Scott entreated his Lordship 'not to despair of living;' and said, 'he trusted that Divine Providence would restore him once more to his dear Country and Friends.' "Ah, Doctor!" replied his Lordship, "it is all over! it is all over!"

"Many messages were sent to Captain Hardy, by the Surgeon, requesting his attendance on his Lordship, who became impatient to see him, and often exclaimed, "Will no one bring Hardy to me? He must be killed! he is surely destroyed!" The Captain's Aide-de-Camp, Mr. Bulkeley, now came below, and stated that 'circumstances respecting the Fleet required Capt. Hardy's presence on deck; but that he would avail himself of the first favourable moment to visit his Lordship.' On hearing him deliver this message to the Surgeon, his Lordship enquired who had brought it. Mr. Burke answered, "It is Mr. Bulkeley, my Lord." "It is his voice," replied his Lordship. He then said to the young gentleman, "Remember me to your father!"

"An hour and ten minutes, however, elapsed, from the time of his Lordship's being wounded, before Capt. Hardy's first subsequent interview with him; the particulars of which are as follow: They shook hands affectionately, and Lord Nel-

son said, "Well, Hardy, how goes the battle? How goes the day with us?" "Very well, my Lord," replied Captain Hardy; 'we have got 12 or 14 of the Enemy's ships in our possession; but five of the van have tacked, and shew an intention of bearing down upon the Victory. I have therefore called two or three of our fresh ships round us, and have no doubt of giving them a drubbing.' "I hope," said his Lordship, "none of our ships have struck, Hardy." "No, my Lord," replied Capt. Hardy; 'there is no fear of that.' Lord Nelson then said, "I am a dead man, Hardy! I am going fast! it will be all over with me soon! Come nearer to me. Pray let my dear Lady Hamilton have my hair, and all other things belonging to me." Mr. Burke was about to withdraw at the commencement of this conversation; but his Lordship, perceiving his intention, desired he would remain. Capt. Hardy observed, that 'he hoped Mr. Beatty could yet hold out some prospect of life.' "Oh, no!" answered his Lordship, "it is impossible! My back is shot through! Beatty will tell you so." Capt. Hardy then returned to deck, and at parting shook hands with his revered Friend and Commander.

"His Lordship now requested the Surgeon, who had been previously absent a short time, attending Mr. Rivers, to return to the wounded, and give his assistance to such of them as he could be useful to; "for," said he, "you can do nothing for me!" The Surgeon assured him that the Assistant-Surgeons were doing every thing that could be effected for those unfortunate men; but, on his Lordship's several times repeating his injunction to that purpose, he left him, surrounded by Dr. Scott, Mr. Burke, and two of his Lordship's domesticks. After the Surgeon had been absent a few minutes, attending Lieutenants Peake and Reeves of the Marines, who were wounded, he was called by Dr. Scott to his Lordship, who said, "Ah, Mr. Beatty! I have sent for you to say, what I forgot to tell you before, that all power of motion or feeling below my break is gone; and you," continued he, "very well know I can live but a very short time." The emphatic manner in which he pronounced these last words left no doubt in the Surgeon's mind that he adverted to the case of a man who had some months before received a mortal injury of the spine on-board the Victory, and had laboured under similar privations of sense and muscular motion. The case had made a great impression on Lord Nelson; he was anxious to know the cause of such symptoms, which was accordingly explained to him; and he now ap-
to apply the situa-
tion

tion and fate of this man to himself. The Surgeon answered, 'My Lord, you told me so before;' but he now examined the extremities, to ascertain the fact; when his Lordship said, 'Ah, Beatty! I am too certain of it! Scott and Burke have tried it already! *You know I am gone!*' The Surgeon replied, 'My Lord, unhappily for our Country, nothing can be done for you!' And, having made this declaration, he was so much affected, that he turned round, and withdrew a few steps, to conceal his emotions. His Lordship said, 'I know it! I feel something rising in my left breast,' putting his hand on his left side, 'which tells me I am gone!' Drink was recommended liberally; and Dr. Scott and Mr. Burke fanned him with paper. He often exclaimed, 'God be praised! I have done my duty!' And, upon the Surgeon's enquiring whether his pain was still great, he declared, 'it continued so severe, that he wished he was dead!' 'Yet,' said he, in a lower voice, 'one would like to live a little longer too!' and, after a pause of a few minutes, he added, in the same tone, 'What would become of poor Lady Hamilton, if she knew my situation!'

'The Surgeon, finding it impossible to render his Lordship any further assistance, left him, to attend Lieut. Bligh, Messrs. Smith and Westphall, midshipmen, and some seamen, recently wounded. Capt. Hardy now came to the cock-pit, to see his Lordship a second time, which was after an interval of about 50 minutes from the conclusion of his first visit. Before he quitted the deck, he sent Lieut. Hills to acquaint Admiral Collingwood with the lamentable circumstance of Lord Nelson's being wounded. Lord Nelson and Capt. Hardy shook hands again; and while the Captain retained his Lordship's hand, he congratulated him, even in the arms of Death, on his brilliant victory; 'which,' he said, 'was complete; though he did not know how many of the Enemy were captured, as it was impossible to perceive every ship distinctly. He was certain, however, of 14 or 15 having surrendered.' His Lordship answered, 'That is well; but I bargained for 20;' and then emphatically exclaimed, '*Anchor, Hardy, anchor!*' To this the Captain replied, 'I suppose, my Lord, Admiral Collingwood will now take upon himself the direction of affairs.' 'Not while I live, I hope, Hardy!' cried the dying Chief; and at that moment endeavoured ineffectually to raise himself from the bed. 'No!' added he, 'do you anchor, Hardy.' Captain Hardy then said, 'Shall we make the signal, Sir?' 'Yes!' answered his Lordship, 'for, if I live, I'll anchor!' The

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energetic manner in which he uttered these his last orders to Capt. Hardy, accompanied with his efforts to raise himself, evinced his determination never to resign his command while he retained the exercise of his transcendent faculties, and that he expected Capt. Hardy still to carry into effect the suggestions of his exalted mind; a sense of his duty overcoming the pains of death. He then told Capt. Hardy 'he felt that in a few minutes he should be no more!' adding, in a low tone, 'Don't throw me overboard, Hardy!' The Captain answered, 'Oh no! certainly not!' 'Then,' replied his Lordship, 'you know what to do *; and,' continued he, 'take care of my dear Lady Hamilton, Hardy; take care of my poor Lady Hamilton. Kiss me, Hardy.' The Captain now knelt down, and kissed his cheek; when his Lordship said, 'Now I am satisfied! thank God, I have done my duty!' Capt. Hardy stood for a minute or two in silent contemplation; he then knelt down again, and kissed his Lordship's forehead. His Lordship said, 'Who is that?' The Captain answered, 'It is Hardy;' to which his Lordship replied, 'God bless you, Hardy!' After this affecting scene, Capt. Hardy withdrew, and returned to the quarter-deck, having spent about eight minutes in this his last interview with his dying friend.

'Lord Nelson now desired Mr. Chevalier, his Steward, to turn him upon his right side; which being effected, his Lordship said, 'I wish I had not left the deck, for I shall soon be gone!' He afterwards became very low; his breathing was oppressed, and his voice faint. He said to Dr. Scott, 'Doctor, I have not been a great sinner;' and, after a short pause, '*Remember*, that I leave Lady Hamilton and my daughter Horatia as a legacy to my Country; and,' added he, 'never forget Horatia!' His thirst now increased; and he called for 'Drink, drink.' 'Fan, fan,' and 'Rub, rub,' addressing himself in the last case to Dr. Scott, who had been rubbing his Lordship's breast with his hand, from which he found some relief. These words he spoke in a very rapid manner, which rendered his articulation difficult: but he every now and then, with evident increase of pain, made a greater effort with his vocal powers, and pronounced distinctly these last words: 'Thank God! I have done my duty!' And this great sentiment he continued to repeat as long as he was able to give it utterance.

* 'Alluding to some wishes previously expressed by his Lordship to Capt. Hardy respecting the place of his interment.'

'His

"His Lordship became speechless in about 15 minutes after Capt. Hardy left him. Dr. Scott and Mr. Burke, who had all along sustained the bed under his shoulders (which raised him in nearly a semi-cumbent posture, the only one that was supportable to him), forebore to disturb him by speaking to him; and when he had remained speechless about five minutes, his Lordship's Steward went to the Surgeon, who had been a short time occupied with the wounded in another part of the cock-pit, and stated his apprehensions that his Lordship was dying. The Surgeon immediately repaired to him, and found him on the verge of dissolution. He knelt down by his side, and took up his hand, which was cold, and the pulse gone from the wrist. On the Surgeon's feeling his forehead, which was likewise cold, his Lordship opened his eyes, looked up, and shut them again. The Surgeon again left him, and returned to the wounded, who required his assistance; but was not absent five minutes when the Steward announced to him that 'he believed his Lordship had expired.' The Surgeon returned, and found that the report was but too well founded; his Lordship had breathed his last at 30 minutes past four o'clock; at which period Dr. Scott was in the act of rubbing his Lordship's breast, and Mr. Burke supporting the bed under his shoulders.

"From the time of his Lordship's being wounded till his death, a period of about two hours and 45 minutes elapsed; but a knowledge of the decisive victory which was gained he acquired of Captain Hardy within the first hour and a quarter of this period. A partial cannonade, however, was still maintained, in consequence of the Enemy's running ships passing the British at different points; and the last distant guns that were heard at their van ships, that were making off, were heard a minute or two before his Lordship expired."

35. *Rays of Genius, collected to enlighten the Rising Generation.* By Thomas Tomkins, Foster Lane, London. 2 vols.

FOR these elegant volumes the Rising Generation are indebted to a Veteran Sage, by whom their Fathers and Grandfathers have, for the last half century, been instructed in one of the most useful as well as ornamental parts of their education. The Penmanship of Mr. Tomkins has long been pre-eminently distinguished; and the reputation of his good taste will not be diminished by the present volumes, which he shall himself introduce to the notice of our Readers:

"As, in early life, to collect valuable stores of knowledge, and to treasure up wise observations, often prove the source of wealth and honour; the design of this publication is, by these means, not only to excite in youth a desire for literary pursuits, but earnestly to recommend the cultivation of those virtuous affections, and of that refined taste for the only true pleasures of life, which cannot fail to secure to them the respect and esteem of every friend to rising merit. . . . Whether we are designed to become candidates for public favour, or the more peaceful enjoyments of private life, we are equally bound to cultivate our understandings; that we may know and feel the blessing of steady principles, industrious habits, and universal philanthropy; for on these depend the prosperity and happiness of every member of the community. . . . Dr. Johnson, ever earnest in directing youth to the noblest and most valuable acquirements, says, 'Precepts, when contracted into sentences, strike the affections of youth, and consequently are more easily retained; and a few useful ones, at hand, do more towards a virtuous life, than whole volumes of cautions that we know not where immediately to find.'

The "Rays of Genius" are here concentrated under a variety of useful divisions; from which we shall select, as a specimen, Mr. Tomkins's Thoughts on "Public and Private Education;" a subject on which he may very fairly be supposed, "from long experience," to be "rendered wise."

"The good effects and great utility of early instruction are universally allowed; but a difference of opinion is sometimes maintained, whether public or private education is the more beneficial. This subject has employed the pens of many ingenious writers, antient and modern: and although much has been said in recommendation of private tuition, as being best adapted to form youth to virtuous habits, yet it is doubted whether the various passions and affections of human nature, as they begin very early to exert and display themselves, will, if not properly restrained and directed, have a fatal and unconquerable influence over the whole tenor of our lives. The reasoning of parental affection and authority does not always succeed; and then propensities of self-will take so deep a root as never to be extirpated; and the youth, from indulgence, is too often made unhappy for life. Liberty unseasonably obtained is commonly intemperately used. Milton, in his Treatise of Education, very elegantly says, 'Come with me, and I will conduct you to a hill-side, where I will point

point out to you the right path of a virtuous and noble education; laborious indeed at the first ascent, but on every side so smooth, so green, so full of goodly prospect and melodious sounds, that the harp of Orpheus was not more charming."

"In public schools, the nature and affections of the soul have the fairest exercise; equality is felt, friendships are formed, and improvement in literary fame, so honourable to our country, is pursued with most success; the powers called forth into exertion from the influence of example, and idleness avoided by the fear of disgrace and shame; the careless and obstinate heart is led into willing obedience; and it is here youth are inspired with an emulation which stirs them up with hopes of becoming worthy and distinguished members of society; and, if qualified for any high department, either in the great Council of the Nation, the Pulpit, or the Bar, attention and honour will accompany their eloquence. Nature is generally kind to industrious exertions; for, as every mind may be strengthened by proper application, most young persons are capable of shining in some science or other. That a prominent example should dispirit others seems contrary to that almost instructive emulation which sometimes electrifies the indolent, and kindles up even the dull, in the well-contested rivalships in our public schools. Sir Joshua Reynolds, in his Discourses, says, it is generally found, that a youth more easily receives instruction from the companions of his studies, whose minds are nearly on a level with his own, than from those who are much his superiors; and it is from his equals only that he catches the fire of emulation, which will not a little contribute to his advancement. With proper guides to direct him, he travels through the most beautiful and fruitful regions of knowledge; the mind meanwhile gradually acquiring freedom, openness, and extent; and if he sometimes find the way difficult, it is beguiled by having fellow-travellers, who keep an even pace with him; for each light dispenses a brighter lustre by mixing its social rays with those of others.

"And thus the youth whom Education leads
[peaceful meads,
Through Wisdom's paths, and Virtue's
Though in his tender years he thought-
less play, [away;
Nor think his flow'ry Spring will pass
Though trifling scenes and trifling toys
amuse,
Yet still his course progressive he pursues.
Fresh streams of knowledge all their stores
impart, [heart;
Wealth to his mind, and goodness to his
Th' inspiring force of excellence confest,
Blest in himself he renders others blest."

"A discerning youth perceives that courage, generosity, and gratitude, command the esteem and applause of all his companions; he cherishes, therefore, these qualities in his breast, and endeavours to connect himself in friendship with those who possess them. He fees, on the other hand, that meanness of spirit, ingratitude, and perfidy, are the objects of detestation. He shuns, therefore, all who display any of those odious qualities, and finds that the true sources of gratification are the respect and affection of his teachers. Here he is necessitated to decide and to act for himself — his reputation among his companions depends solely on his own conduct. This gradually strengthens his mind, inspires firmness and a certain manliness of character, superior to what appears in those of the same age who are privately educated. It is of great importance, as Quintilian observes, that those who are destined to occupy superior stations in society should enjoy the benefits of an enlarged and liberal education; that they should be furnished with every substantial and ornamental accomplishment; and that those who are intended for any particular profession or employment should be principally directed to such studies as are appropriated to their respective views; and, in every rank of life, an attention to the morals of youth should be a primary object; for it is by an amiable disposition, united with brilliant talents, that we secure the affection of our relatives, and the respect and esteem of the world. May we not therefore conclude, that a young man will most assuredly become wiser, and probably more virtuous, by public than by private education? for virtue consists in action and in trial. And it has been the opinion of men of penetration into the genius and conduct of youth, that they attain to an exacter knowledge, both of themselves and the world, in free and populous schools, than when confined to private tuition in retired life, where we too often see contracted an awkward timidity or an important self-conceit, for which there is no other apology than the want of experience. To advise a man, unaccustomed to the eyes of the multitude, to mount a tribunal without perturbation; or tell him, whose life has passed in the shades of contemplation, that he must not be disconcerted in receiving or returning the compliments of a splendid assembly; is to reason, and to endeavour to communicate by precept, that which only time and habit can bestow. These truths were poignantly felt by the worthy and ingenious Mr. Cowper, who freely owns, in his Letters (which, for ease and elegance, are equal to any the most celebrated in our language),

guage), that the want of resolution and mainly confidence was a severe check to his progress in life, and prevented his talents being called into action by a conspicuous and honourable appointment."

5th. *A Letter, addressed to Samuel Whitbread, Esq. M. P. in Consequence of the unqualified Approbation expressed by him, in the House of Commons, of Mr. Lancaster's System of Education; the Religious Part of which is here shown to be incompatible with the Spirit of the Established Church, and, in its Tendency, subversive of Christianity itself. Including, also, some cursory Observations on the Claims of the Irish Romanists, as they affect the Safety of the Established Church.* By John Bowles, Esq. (See p. 240.)

THE avowed object of Mr. Lancaster's plan, as it respects Religion, is, 'the formation of a Society under whose patronage ALL the youth in these KINGDOMS may be instructed to read their BIBLES; and to impress on their memories the knowledge of those most essential parts which relate to the History and Theory of Christianity.' The Society which he proposes to establish is to include all denominations of professing Christians.—'Let me add,' says Mr. L. 'that a Society for this purpose should be established on general Christian principles, and on them only.'—It appears, however, that the method by which Mr. Lancaster proposes to unite all denominations of Christians in a Society for the Education of Youth is, to refrain from promoting, by means of such a Society, any religious opinions which are peculiar to any of those denominations, or about which they differ, and to inculcate those only in which they all agree.—With Mr. Lancaster's religious opinions, or 'creeds of faith,' I have no right to meddle; but I consider myself not only entitled, but bound to say, that the system of religious instruction proposed by him is highly objectionable in a religious, a moral, and a political view. It leads to consequences of which, I should hope, Mr. Lancaster is not aware, and which, if he were aware of them, he would most earnestly deprecate. One of those consequences is, that his system, if universally adopted, would tend to the subversion of Christianity itself. Strong as the assertion may appear, I pledge myself to prove that it is well founded.—Indeed, one would not willingly suppose that Mr. Lancaster would intentionally leave youth uninstructed in what he deems to be the essentials of Christianity. It must therefore be presumed that he considers the various denominations of Christians as agreeing in essentials, and differing only in non-essentials. But, in truth, the very reverse of

this is the case. The subjects upon which the various denominations of Christians differ involve the very essentials of Christianity. They relate to matter of such high importance, that if all belief, and, consequently, all instruction, respecting them were excluded from a system of faith, that system could not, in any sense of the word, be denominated Christianity. A single example will suffice to prove the truth of this assertion. It is well known that one of the principal differences which have agitated the Christian world relates to the blessed Founder of our Religion, respecting whose person, character, and office, the most contradictory opinions have been strenuously maintained. Will Mr. Lancaster say that a person can be denominated a Christian, who has no belief whatever respecting the points in dispute between the sects who hold different opinions on the above subject? But, as Mr. Lancaster's proposed Society is to consist of all denominations of Christians, and as it cannot be reasonably expected that 'conscientious men should promote a religious opinion directly contrary to their own,' it necessarily follows, according to such a scheme, that the Trinitarian doctrine upon the subject in question is not to be inculcated, because it is 'directly contrary' to that maintained by Socinians, and *vice versa*; and that, in relation to a matter which is palpably and necessarily fundamental in every possible system of Christianity, youth are not to form any belief whatever. But how can a person be called a Christian, who has no opinion or belief on the question, whether the Author of his Religion is an object of his adoration? Nay, how is he to attend any place of Christian worship, if he is ignorant whether he is to worship the Son as well as the Father? In relation to this most important and interesting subject, Mr. Lancaster, as I think most scripturally, says, 'To the name of Jesus all must bow, in mercy or in judgment.' But the youth to be brought up by his Society must not be taught to bow to that name; for, strange as it may appear, there is a set of professing Christians who consider such adoration as idolatry. Indeed, all knowledge and belief upon the essential and fundamental doctrine above alluded to must, according to his plan of education, be withheld from youth, in order that Trinitarians and Unitarians may unite in a Society for general Education.—Thus it appears that the effect of Mr. Lancaster's system would be to make youth *Deists* rather than *Christians*; and that what he conceives to be the broad basis of Christianity is, in reality, so narrow, that no Christian, of any sect or persuasion, can stand upon it.

"That

"That one error is generally the parent of another, is a truth which is remarkably verified in Mr. Lancaster's system. The fundamental error of that system, which consists in supposing that the various sects of professing Christians agree in essentials, and differ only in non-essentials, has led to a conclusion no less erroneous,—that the plan of religious education which Mr. Lancaster proposes to adopt will tend to produce the *moral* effects of Christianity. This is a position which he assumes, and on which he reasons with as much confidence as he could do if it were fully established.—All this is undoubtedly very specious; and its speciousness has, I dare say, contributed much to the patronage which Mr. Lancaster has received from the friends of good morals. But it is altogether built upon fallacy. It is founded on the supposition that an effect may be produced without its appropriate cause. Mr. Lancaster says, 'When the fruits of Christianity are produced, that man is evidently a disciple of our blessed Lord.' But how are the fruits of Christianity to be produced when the tree, of which those fruits are the natural product, is not planted? It is true, according to Mr. Lancaster's system, a knowledge of the Divine precepts is to be inculcated; for he says, 'When obedience to those precepts keeps pace with knowledge in the mind of any man, that man is a Christian;' but he most unphilosophically, as well as most untheologically, expects 'obedience' without the principle by which alone obedience can, in any case, be produced. That principle is faith. Left the truth of this position should not be obvious to those who have paid but little attention to the subject, some illustration of it may not be amiss.—But before the mind can be sensible of the obligation to obedience, it must believe two things: first, that there exists, in the legislator, a right to command; and, secondly, that this right has been exercised by the promulgation of certain commands, which thereby assume the force of laws. Such belief is but another term for faith.—The law which is written in our hearts, even if we had no other, should be carefully studied by us, for the hand which wrote it is Divine. But when an *express* revelation of the Divine Will has been made, our first duty, and that which is the basis of every other, is, to endeavour, as far as our limited faculties will extend, to obtain a thorough acquaintance with it—not merely with the moral precepts by which we are com-

manded to regulate our practice, but with every thing which the Deity has been pleased to reveal to us respecting his own nature and attributes. Nothing that is thus revealed can be unimportant; and it would be the height of impiety so to consider any communication from God. In this view, faith or belief, independently of its being the only spring of obedience, is itself a *moral* duty; and the want of it is of the very essence, as well as the main source, of vice: and this observation applies no less to the doctrinal parts of Scripture than to its moral precepts; for both are equally revealed by God. Indeed there is no subject upon which more stress is laid in the Scriptures than the importance of faith. Nor is there any upon which the Inspired Writers display more solicitude than the preservation of it from error or heresy. It is even represented by those writers, when at once pure and productive of obedience, as the operative means of salvation. It is made the express condition on which alone those to whom the Revelation has been made can hope to be saved. And surely it ought not to be forgotten that the Christian dispensation, as its fundamental doctrines are explained by our Church, and as they are believed by all Christians who are known under the denomination of Orthodox, presents to the mind and to the heart the most powerful and captivating motives to love as well as to obedience; that it operates upon our affections and our gratitude by the display of a scheme of Divine goodness and mercy to marvellous, that, had it not been actually realized, and proved to be so, by indubitable evidence, it would far exceed all credibility; and that it thus binds us with the cords of love to a most conscientious performance of our duty in all its parts. But the doctrinal parts of Scripture, and especially those which are generally considered as most essential, have given rise to differences of opinion, and to controversy; they must therefore be excluded from Mr. Lancaster's plan of religious instruction, the object of which is to instruct youth only in 'the *uncontroverted* principles of Christianity.' And thus it appears that the system in question is not only philosophically false, inasmuch as it leads to an expectation of Christian obedience without Christian faith, but also essentially immoral, since it would have the effect of bringing up youth as unbelievers, and consequently in habitual 'disobedience to the Divine Will, which is of the very essence of immorality or sin *.'
As

* "See 'An Historical View of the Rise and Progress of Infidelity, with a Refutation of its Principles and Reasonings, in a Series of Sermons, by the Rev. W. Van Mildert,

"As Mr. Lancaster expressly says, that the object which he recommends is, 'the formation of a Society under whose immediate patronage all the youth in these kingdoms may be instructed,' his plan, if its execution were to be commensurate with its design, would lead to the extirpation of Christianity in these kingdoms; in the place of which would be introduced an anomalous generalizing system of Religion, which no existing sect could consent to denominate Christianity. It is true, Mr. Lancaster farther proposes 'to instruct youth to read their Bibles, and to impress on their memories those most essential parts which relate to the History and Theory of Christianity.' But he will hardly venture to deny that they stand in much need of assistance to enable them properly to 'read their Bibles;' in which, we are told by high Authority, there are 'many things hard to be understood;' and we have seen that his plan is of such a nature as to exclude the most essential parts of the 'Theory of Christianity,' and consequently to suppress the true and only efficient motives to the practice of its duties.—How shall a Society, consisting of all sects of Christians, determine which of those sects ought to have the preference, in the adoption of its religious tenets as a system of education? How is such a selection to be made? for it must be made if the youth to be instructed are to be educated as Christians.—Mankind, considered as Christians, in this country, which, with regard to the subject in discussion, is the highest *genus*, are, in the first place, divisible into those who belong to, and those who dissent from, the Established Church; and the latter are subdivisible into the various sects of Separatists or Dissenters from that Establishment. But Mr. Lancaster considers every class or denomination of Christians as a sect; and he most inaccurately applies that appellation to the Establishment itself. According to his mode of classification, it is impossible to discover any principle by which the proposed Society could be brought to concur in any one system of Christian Faith, with a view to the religious instruction of the youth patronized by them. For, considered as sects, the various denominations of Christians stand precisely on the same footing with regard

to each other; and it cannot be reasonably expected that they should recognize in any one of them the least title to pre-eminence. But, considered as consisting of the Established Church, and the various denominations of Dissenters, properly called Sects, there are very obvious reasons, to which I conceive Mr. Lancaster, unless he avows himself hostile to the Church, must readily subscribe, for assigning to the former such a pre-eminence. It might, indeed, be regarded as a self-evident proposition, that when education is made '*a national concern*,' which, Mr. Lancaster says, in the present instance, 'it ought to become,' the youth who partake of its benefits ought to be educated in the *National Church*. Instead, however, of relying on this proposition as a maxim which cannot be controverted, I shall consider it as a principle which ought to be established.—If, therefore, Mr. Lancaster's system be really intended to be compatible with the safety of the National Church, it must be made subservient to the propagation of the Faith of that Church; and indeed it must be founded on the principle, that *the youth who partake of its benefits must be brought up as members of the Establishment*. In Scotland this system is invariably acted upon; and no one ever thinks of deviating from it. In that country the education of the lower classes is a National concern, provided for by Legislative authority; and you, Sir, seem fully sensible of the great National benefits which a due attention to it has produced. But all the children so educated are brought up in the National Church, which, there, is *Presbyterian*.—It cannot be justly pretended that the adoption of such a principle would in the least encroach upon parental rights; for, the object is, to supply the lamentable defects of parental education among the lower classes, the children of which are, as Mr. Lancaster observes, 'left destitute of a suitable education.' The parents of such children are as unqualified to give them a religious as any other kind of education; and by far the greater part of them are, as Mr. Lancaster's experience must have convinced him, totally indifferent respecting the religious education of their offspring. With regard even to the very few who feel any concern up-

Mildert, M. A. Rector of St. Mary-le-Bow, London,' vol. II. p. 192. I cannot suffer myself to advert to these Sermons without expressing, however feebly, the acknowledgments which, in common with the whole Christian World, I owe to the Reverend Author, for one of the ablest, most luminous, and most convincing refutations of the principles and reasonings of Infidelity that ever issued from the press. In thus expressing myself, I beg leave to be understood as uttering, not merely my own opinion, but what I know to be the opinion of men who are best qualified to judge upon the subject. Earnestly do I wish that every Infidel, nay, that every person who entertains any doubt about the great truths of Christianity, should diligently peruse this valuable work."

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on this subject, and who with their children to be brought up in a particular persuasion, if they would obtain for them the advantage of charitable instruction, they cannot reasonably expect any deviation, on their account, from the system of religious education which is adopted in the school where that advantage is bestowed. A conformity to such system is a necessary condition, on which alone they can hope to partake of the benefit of a charitable institution for the education of youth. Upon this principle all charity-schools are necessarily conducted, whenever religious instruction is one of their objects. But the above principle is, in the most striking manner, reasonable and necessary with regard to institutions of a *National* kind; in which, as has been shewn, no Faith but that of the *National* Church can be taught without danger to that Church, and consequently to the State. Surely, when the important object of supplying the deficiency of 'a suitable education' among the lower orders is made a *National* concern, that object ought to be pursued in such a manner as to be consistent with the general interests of the Country and the safety of its Establishments.—But where a National Religion is inseparably interwoven with the Constitution itself, and particularly when it breathes, as is the case in this country, a most mild and pure spirit of Universal Toleration, the friends of such an Establishment are surely not chargeable with any want of Christian charity if, while they secure, by all the means in their power, a full enjoyment of the rights of conscience to all who differ with them, they take the necessary means of securing also their own Establishment. On the contrary, if those who dissent from such an Establishment, while they enjoy such inestimable privileges, will not cordially assent to whatever is essential to its safety, they only subject themselves to the censure so justly and so forcibly applied by Mr. Lancaster to the 'sect-making spirit of Party;' and they would do well to imbibe the wish expressed by him, 'that the professors of Christianity would cultivate a spirit of unity, brotherly love, and peace; bearing one with another in love; avoiding all differences from party spirit; and, when they cannot unite in religious opinions, their dissent would be with *Christian meekness*, and respect to the opinions of others.'

"When I had written nearly thus far, I saw a publication, containing a reply, on the part of Mr. Lancaster, to the objections which have been urged against his system, under the catching title of '*An Appeal for Justice in the Cause of Ten Thousand poor and orphan Children, and for the Honour of the Holy Scrip-*

tures.' In this reply, which is one of the most desultory performances I have ever seen, is contained much illiberal and unfounded censure on two of the most distinguished characters of the present day: the one* an eminent Theologian, and a most able Champion of the Church; to whom that Establishment is indebted for having, on various occasions, most successfully vindicated her truly Apostolical Constitution, and her truly Orthodox Doctrines: the other† a Lady of distinguished talents, and, what is far better, of the soundest principles; who has contributed more than almost any other individual of these times to check the progress of Infidelity and Vice; and whose correct views of Christian education are particularly deserving of Mr. Lancaster's attention. Mr. Lancaster's main object in this publication seems to be, to vindicate himself against the charges brought against him by the above writers, by an appeal to the practice of his school, and a profession of his faith. He endeavours to shew that neither the former nor the latter justifies the charge of favouring a Deistical system of education. But the true question in issue relates neither to Mr. Lancaster's practice nor his particular belief, but merely to the system of education which he recommends to the Nation. This, as I trust I have satisfactorily shewn, is in substance a Deistical system; at least it certainly is not a Christian one. If his practice be not conformable with it, that circumstance evinces his own inconsistency, and thereby furnishes a conclusive argument against his system, by proving that upon experiment he found it not fit for practice. In such a case, he surely ought to have taken the earliest opportunity of publicly renouncing it, and of acknowledging his error. But, instead of doing this, he publishes edition after edition of his original work, in each of which his pernicious theory is repeated; and it is a remarkable circumstance, that, at the end of the sixth edition, from which the passages here cited are extracted, appears an advertisement of his '*Appeal to Justice*,' which of course must have been published previously to the edition in question. Thus does he at the same time persist in promulgating an *Antichristian* theory, while he endeavours to vindicate himself from the charges which, on that very account, had been brought against him, by pleading that his *practice* and his *faith* are *Christian*. What is this

* "Rev. Charles Daubeny, Archdeacon of Sarum."

† "Mrs. Trimmer, author of '*The Guardian of Education*,' and of many other valuable works."

but

but blowing hot and cold with the same mouth? Let it not, however, be supposed that the *practice* in his school, with regard to religious instruction, comes up to that standard which, for the reasons above stated, can alone be permitted to regulate a System of National Education*. It is far from sufficient for the purpose of instructing youth in the Faith of the Church. Mr. Lancaster intimates, indeed, that the Apostles' Creed, with the Lord's Prayer, and the Ten Commandments, are received in his school. But the Church has other Creeds besides that of the Apostles; she has also a Catechism; and there, though the learning of them is excluded from Mr. Lancaster's *practical system*, must, I conceive, be taught where education is carried on as a *National concern*. I am sorry to feel, in this publication of Mr. Lancaster, some very malignant and indecent sneers against one of the Creeds of the Church (the Athanasian), on account of what are called its damnable clauses; which at the same time he misrepresents, by applying the penalty expressed in those clauses to the *not comprehending or believing the whole of the Creed*. For what appears to me a most satisfactory explanation of the clauses in question, and one calculated to remove all the objections which have ever been urged against them, I refer Mr. Lancaster to the Orthodox Churchman's Magazine for February 1807.

"But, turning from a theory so pernicious, and a practice so defective, let us look forward with pleasing confidence to the protection which, it cannot be doubted, the Legislature is about to afford the Church against the danger to which she was exposed by the inconsiderate benevolence of Mr. Lancaster and his supporters. I trust, Sir, that effectual means will now be taken to secure the full operation of the principle, the necessity of an invariable adherence to which has, I flatter myself, been sufficiently proved; that, *when education is made a National concern, youth must be brought up as members of the National Church*. The necessity of a strict adherence to this principle is, at present, the more urgent, on account of the alarming success with which a wild and fanati-

cal spirit is endeavouring, by the grossest abuse of toleration, to draw away the lower classes of the community from the Established Church. The genuine spirit of toleration consists in a full allowance, by the supreme Authority in the State, to all persons, of whatever religious persuasion, to worship their Maker according to the dictates of their own conscience; but the most complete enjoyment of this allowance does not require that persons, however unqualified, should be permitted to exercise the important functions of preachers and teachers. By the Toleration Act, 1 W. and M. c. 18, the Magistrates are bound to license all persons who apply to them at the quarter sessions for permission to exercise those functions. The consequence is, that many illiterate persons, in the very lowest stations of life, some of whom cannot even write their names, are so licensed; and they not only, by their fanatical rant, seduce great numbers from the Church, and from every other place of worship where sense accompanies devotion; but also, by their mischievous superstition, they not unfrequently drive their deluded followers to desperation, insanity, and even suicide. This evil has of late years been rapidly increasing; and to check its progress is an object which demands the serious consideration of the Legislature. As the abuse of whatever is excellent tends to its destruction, every true friend of toleration must be anxious to see so gross and mischievous an abuse of it, restrained by efficient remedies. What remedies should be applied for that purpose, this is not the place to enquire. It may not, however, be useless even here to observe, that one of the most operative causes of the evil complained of is *itinerancy*. For the discourses of most of those rhapsodists, who by their vehemence and vociferation draw together immense numbers, and estrange a large proportion not only of the lower but even of the middle orders from the Established Church, are so frothy, so extravagantly wild and absurd, and at the same time so destitute of variety and comprehension, that the uniform nonsense of a single preacher could not keep together a congregation for six weeks in any one place. Care is therefore taken, by an incessant change of these illiterate declaimers, to gratify the idle curiosity of their deluded followers with novelty of face and of gesticulation. This statement obviously suggests the expediency, and indeed the necessity, of imposing some restraints upon itinerancy, by restricting licensed preachers to particular congregations. This could not be considered as an hardship, since it would only place such preachers, with regard to the exercise

* "What such a system ought to be, in regard to religious instruction, may be seen by referring to a publication intitled 'A new and appropriate System of Education for the labouring People, elucidated and explained according to the Plan which has been established for the religious and moral instruction of Male and Female Children admitted into the Free School, No. 10, Orchard Street, Westminster, &c. By P. Colquhoun, LL.D.'

exercise of their functions, upon the same footing with the ministers of the Established Church, and, indeed, with all *educated* ministers who officiate out of the Church. The right of conscience would in no respect be violated by a Legislative requisition, that each congregation should have its regular officiating minister, who should be required to make it appear, by proper testimonials, that he is desired to fill that station before he be permitted to assume it. And if, in addition, some evidence were required of a suitable education, and of a good moral character, before any one be permitted to become a religious instructor, such a regulation would evidently be for the benefit of those who are instructed, without any infringement upon the right of toleration. It ought also to be remembered, that the usefulness of the Church is greatly circumscribed, because care has not been taken to make the Establishment keep pace with the population of the country. The latter has increased in an astonishing degree, with scarcely any increase in the number of churches belonging to the former. The surplus population, which, in many places, cannot be accommodated at church (where, indeed, the accommodation of the lower orders is, alas! but little consulted), must be expected, if there exist any sense of Religion, to attend irregular places of worship. To supply this lamentable deficiency no mode would, perhaps, be at once so safe and so efficacious as the erection, under the superintendence of the Bishop of the diocese, of free churches, upon the model of that called Christ Church, at Bath; the whole area of which is allotted to the reception, *gratis*, of the lower orders, and which has the happiest effects in drawing away multitudes of that description from the empty and unprofitable declamation of Fanatics. By the building of churches of this description, wherever they are wanted, a most effectual step would be taken, at once to promote the genuine influence of Religion, and to attach the mass of the people to the Established Church.

"But the actual state of Ireland furnishes a still more cogent reason for a steady adherence to this principle. In that country the Church, though it has long been in an alarming state of inferiority and weakness with regard to the proportionate number of her adherents, is daily losing ground and declining. Popery has there, of late years, increased, and it is still increasing, in a manner of which few persons have any suspicion. I am told, by a gentleman who has taken incredible pains to inform himself, by means of personal observation, on this interesting

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subject, that the Protestants, who in the year 1781 constituted more than one third of the population of Ireland, do not now amount to one fifth; in which are included a considerable number who dissent from the Established Church. On the other hand, the Romanists, who are to the Protestants collectively more than four to one, and whose relative numbers are constantly increasing, by means of those arts of proselytism which they have ever been so prone to exercise, are systematically endeavouring, with all the aid which they can derive from numbers, union, zeal, and confidence, to get rid of all the restrictions and disabilities by which they are excluded from a full and complete participation of power with the members of the Protestant Establishment. Such is the real object of those claims to which is most insidiously applied the term *Catholic Emancipation*; a term expressive of as gross a falsehood as language is capable of conveying, since it intimates that millions of persons, on each of whom has descended the inestimable inheritance of British liberty, stand in need of Emancipation.

"As my object in taking up my pen was by no means of a personal or party nature, I refrain from animadverting more directly on the conduct of the late Ministers, on the occasion which has properly excited so deep and universal an interest. But I must be allowed the liberty of observing, that the reserve which those Ministers claimed, and which has more immediately led to their dismissal, appears to me in no other light than the reservation of a right to advise His Majesty, at any future time, to dispense with the sacred obligations which are imposed upon him by his Coronation Oath.

"Let us hope, Sir, that this important question will not be again argued on grounds which imply any doubt of the propriety of those scruples by which the Royal Mind has been actuated on a late occasion. That those scruples are entitled to the utmost respect, and that the firmness of his Majesty, in acting up to them, deserves the highest admiration, are truths which no one ventures to dispute. But it is no less indisputable, that the vigilance of our beloved Sovereign, on this occasion, was as correct as his conduct was firm, or his mind conscientious; and that, in resisting the claims which have been so unwarrantably pressed upon him, he has afforded a most *reasonable* support to the Established Church, and, thereby, has nobly sustained the exalted character of—
DEFENDER OF THE PROTESTANT FAITH."

57. Address to the Professors of Physick and Surgery in the Cities of London and Westminster,

Westminster, proposing the Institution of a Society for investigating the Cause, Symptoms, and Cure of the Hydrophobia.

WHEN we reflect that this dreadful disease remains "the *Opprobrium Medicorum*," no remedy having yet been found successful, either to cure, prevent, or mitigate the horrid malady, we cannot but applaud the motives of the present Address, which was originally proposed at a Meeting of the London Medical Society in 1789.

58. *Cases and Cures of the Hydrophobia, selected from "The Gentleman's Magazine;" containing many curious and interesting Accounts relative to that most alarming Malady.*

"THE Compiler has been induced to publish, in a collective form, the following Papers, selected from the Gentleman's Magazine, from the earliest commencement of that work to the present period, with a view to enable the Publick to draw some useful conclusions from the numerous facts and singular accounts which they contain."

These extracts extend from 1735 to 1805; and contain many interesting facts, well worth the public attention.

59. *But Which? or, Domestic Grievances of the Wolmore Family. By the Author of "Leopold." In Two Volumes.*

THE title of this Novel, we confess, excited our curiosity rather than our expectations, and proves the justice of one of its own quotations, "What's in a name? That which we call a rose, by any other name would smell as sweet." In truth, we feel ourselves indebted to the curiosity *But which?* inspired for a few hours of as much entertainment as we remember to have derived, for a long time, from this kind of reading. The story is simple, and, unlike those of the generality of Novels, chiefly confined to middle life.

Sir Roland Wolmore, a man who, having by industry accumulated a large fortune, becomes penurious, ambitious, and fretful, in the decline of life marries a very young lady; from whom he soon after separates, by mutual consent, only exacting a promise, that the infant whose birth is shortly expected shall be immediately consigned to his care. Accordingly, on hearing of his lady's *accouchement*, he hastens to her dwelling, and demands his child; when *two* are produced, one of which, he is assured, is his own, and that the other as certainly is not; but that he is

to take his choice. Determined not to be outwitted, he carries off both; soon growing weary of his bargain, however, he sends them back to the house from which he took them, but finds it abandoned by the late inhabitant, of whom he can discover no trace. During many years his heart is rent by vexation and uncertainty respecting the children, both of whom, nevertheless, he educates in a style suitable to the fortune to which one of them may possibly be some day entitled.

The other prominent characters are, a Mr. Isaac Wolmore, brother to Sir Roland; and Charles, one of the children before-mentioned. Of the former of these we feel it our duty to speak in terms of warm approbation; and it is a duty that we always perform with pleasure, but more particularly when, as in the present instance, Morality and Nature go hand in hand. Indeed, throughout the story, every character is well preserved; even those who have little to do, do that little well; and the question, *But which?* is not solved till very near the end of the work.

We are uninformed, and the title-page does not assist us in ascertaining the sex of the Author; but we do not hesitate to say, that this little work can do no discredit to the head or the heart of either male or female.

60. *Introduction au Lecteur François: ou, Recueil de Pièces choisies; avec l'Explication des Idiotismes, et des Phrases difficiles, qui s'y trouvent. Par Lindley Murray, Auteur d'une Grammaire Angloise, &c.*

"THE Compiler of the *Lecteur François* has been frequently solicited to publish a work which might serve as an Introduction to that performance, and be calculated for the use of persons who are beginning to learn the French language. He has therefore produced this little volume, which is composed of extracts from French writers of reputation, who are distinguished by the propriety and usefulness of their sentiments; the lively and interesting nature of the subjects on which they treat; and by the simplicity, correctness, and perspicuity, of their style and composition. . . . In the Appendix to this selection of pieces, the Compiler has given the meaning, in English, of the idiomatical and difficult phrases which are contained in the book."

The larger work was "composed of extracts from a great variety of the first classical

classical writers of the Augustan age of French Literature;" and we with pleasure observe, that in every part of the present performance, as well as of the *Leſſeur François*, the Author has paid great attention to the morals of the student. Not a sentiment has been admitted which can hurt the most delicate mind; and in many of the pieces Piety and Virtue are placed in the most amiable and attractive points of view.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

The venerable Bishop of Dromore's edition of Surrey's Poems will soon be published, with a Glossary under his Lordship's superintendence, by a gentleman well known to the poetical world.

Dr. Percy, nephew of the Bishop, is preparing a Fourth Volume of the "Reliques of Ancient English Poetry."

Mr. S. Woodburne has in a state of forwardness 100 Views of Churches in the neighbourhood of London, with descriptions deduced from the best authorities.

The Rev. G. S. Faber, author of a Dissertation on the Prophecies, is preparing for the press a work on the Restoration of Israel, and the Destruction of Antichrist.

An Hebrew Bible, with an English version placed literally and interlineally over it, is about to be published, as the first step towards forwarding the education of Jewish children, and teaching the sacred language with the same facility and accuracy as any other tongue.

An interesting tale, descriptive of the manners of the fifteenth century, written by the late Mr. Strutt, is preparing for publication.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

T. W. "wishes to suggest a hint to Authors, on the prevailing mode of publishing in ponderous expensive Quartos, where, in most cases, it might be done quite as elegantly in a much less expensive way. He thinks that it is in general impolitic and unpopular; as it places such publications out of the reach of by far the greater number of readers. Though a Quarto may be said to be a more *fiatly* form for libraries (and it may, by-the-by, gratify the opulent to exclude from the first treat the common herd of readers), yet still (our Correspondent affirms) it is not the most *elegant form*. If it must be something more pompous than a common book, a Royal Octavo he thinks the most elegant size, and the page in more agreeable proportion, especially for Poetry. To this Correspondent we shall only observe, that he will probably soon see

Two Works he last enquires after reprinted in Octavo; but that the printing of modern Books, in the first instance, in Quarto, becomes, to the Bookseller, a matter of absolute necessity, from the high prices in most cases expected by able Authors.

T. M. refers A CONSTANT READER (vol. LXXV. p. 1006) to the "Repertory of Arts," vol. XV. p. 411, for an extract from a Memoir on a Method of painting with Milk, by Cadet de Vaux, from the "Decade Philosophique;" which he supposes is the cheap paint enquired after. A more accurate method, also, of making this paint, he conceives, will be found in Parkinson's "Chemical Pocket Book," 3d edition, p. 225. He has tried both methods; and could not make the first succeed, owing, he supposes, to the proportion of ingredients being inaccurately stated. The second method, or that contained in Parkinson's work, was found to answer very well, though certainly inferior to Oil-painting.

The numerous Queries of INDAGATOR, respecting Mr. Tylney, will receive their best answer at the fountain-head, the *Heralds College*.—To the same authentic source of information we also refer Mr. EDGAR WYE, for the Family of *Kemp*; and also "A Constant Reader," for the relationship of the family of *Surtees*.

AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT asks, "Can those Ladies who are Noblemen's daughters, and styled *Honourable*, retain the title of Honourable with the name of the Gentleman that they marry, if he is not likewise Honourable?"—His other Queries will best be answered by some Herald.

H. W. (of *Gainborough*) may be sure of completing his *Collection*, if he applies to Mess. Taylor and Co. Warwick-square.

The observations of AMICUS OMNIBUS, on the *Slave Trade*, are extremely just; but the dye is cast, and argument is now no longer of any avail.

A VALETUDINARIAN asks, "In what part of the West of England are to be found combined the warmest and least humid air, and the driest soil?"

We have not seen the Prophecy noticed by PHILALETHES, as "handed about among the credulous Disciples of *Brothers* and *Johanna Southcott*;" but suppose it to be some silly imitation of Dr. Johnson's well-known "Marmion Non-scientist;" or perhaps it is that very Infidel.

S. N. does not seem aware that Academic Degrees are often conferred *ad eundem*. In the particular referred to he alludes to, any one of the Bachelors he mentions would readily testify to him.

A Young Diviner will find, in almost every Almanack, that the Stamp he enquires after is 81.

AMICUS has our best thanks.

Mr. Lysons on *Bedfordshire*, in our next.

POEMS

POEMS for the ANNIVERSARY of the
LITERARY FUND, at Freemasons Hall,
April 18, 1807.

I. Written and Recited by

WILLIAM-THOMAS FITZ-GERALD*, Esq.

NO ease the pangs of Penny and Pain,
The cause of slighted Merit to main-
tain ;

To save the letter'd Victim from despair,
Was first your motive, and is still your care.
Time, which destroys, matures your vir-
tuous plan, [Man ;

That while it succours ne'er degrades the
Exposes not the Object of Relief,
But spares his feelings, while it ends his
grief !

'Tis yours that soothing comfort to impart,
That winnows sorrow from the bursting
heart ;

Bids pining Talents hope for better days—
Cheer'd by your bounty, foster'd by your
praise ! [Fire,

As smould'ring Ashes dull the brightest
So cold Neglect leaves Genius to expire—
But let the breath of Praise begin to blow,
The sparks re-ignite, and the embers
glow ;

The renovated flame attracts the sight,
And All is Splendour, which before was
Night ! [thinking Mind,

Look through the World; and to the
How few deserve the envy of Mankind !
Some toil for Wealth, which, gain'd,
they can't enjoy,

For fears of Poverty their peace destroy ;
No gen'rous warmth their fordid breasts
can fire,

Their Idol Gold—their Passion to acquire !
While some of Riches vain, of Fashion
proud,

Can only live when flatter'd by the Crowd:
To shine a Meteor in the Vulgar's eyes,
The gaze of Fools, and pity of the Wise !
In glistening pomp to dazzle and betray,
The painted Intests of a Summer's day !
Their lives not fated to a second Morn,

But doom'd to perish almost soon as born !
And can such greedy Butterflies be priz'd,
While modest Genius famishes and dies ?
While many an Otway meets an Otway's
fate,

Adm'd in vain—assisted when too late !
While Barry's pencil scarcely yielded bread,
Though Science mourns the British Ra-
phael dead ! [attend—

The starving Arts their Favourite's heave
Yet Barry living found the World no Friend !
Let not the Sons of Vanity, and Pride,
The starving Author's poverty decide ;
In life, perhaps, neglected he may roam,
Without a Friend, a Comfort, or a Home !

Though dull Obscurity his days o'ercast,
Yet Time does justice to his Fame at last ;
And many a Bard, a Moralist, a Sage,
Survive the memory of their thankless Age !
For when corroding Time in dust shall
mould

The Muse's Votary, and the Slave of Gold ;
The wretched Miser to the grave descends,
And with his wealth his worthless story
ends :

Not for the Man, who rich alone in mind,
Bequeaths his All—his Talents, to Man-
kind ! [read
When Genius dies, Oblivion does not
With heavy footsteps on the Poet's head !
Some spark will rise immortal from his urn,
To light the lamp which shall for ever
burn !

Some portion of that pure ætherial flame
Aspiring mounts to Heav'n from whence
it came !

While grosser matter seeks its native Earth,
Alike unnotic'd in its Death, or Birth.

What made Columbus unknown Seas
explore, [fore ?
Where never ven'trous Man had fail'd be-
Where Death appear'd in ev'ry form most
dire,

In famine, whirlwinds, elemental fire !
'Twas Fame !—that Star, by which all
Heroes steer,

Embodied hope, and banish'd ev'ry fear !
What makes the British Flag triumphant
ride,

From Plata's† rivet to Byzantium's tide ?
Where the proud Hellespont oppos'd in
vain ‡ [rules the Main !

That Power, which awes the Land, and
What made Great Nelson ev'ry danger
brave,

To fix Britannia's Empire on the Wave ?
What made him,—rich in honours, still
pursue,

And keep bright Glory ever in his view ?
What cheer'd the dying Hero's latest
breath ?

But shouts of Vict'ry in the hour of Death !
But Love of Fame !—that gen'tous, Pa-
triot fire, [spire ;

That noble Minds to noblest Deeds in-
The ruling Passion of the truly Great,
Which makes amends for all the ills of
Fate !

And where's the false Philosopher would
try [eye ?

To chase this splendid vision from the
To sink in apathy the ardent Mind,
And banish Patriot feelings from Man-
kind !

When Love of Country ceases to inspire,
And unregarded burns the hallowed fire ;

* Being the Eleventh Anniversary Poem written by Mr. Fitz-Gerald for the Literary Fund.

† The storming Monte Video in the river Plata.

‡ The forcing the Dardanelles, and overawing Constantinople.

That Nation soon will hasten to decay,
The Traitor's plunder, or th' Invader's
prey!
When selfish Principles its place supply,
Nip'd in the bud the gen'rous Virtues die;
No Glory lures the Hero to the Wave,
No Laurel blooms upon the Soldier's Grave!
And the firm Champion of the Public
Cause
Neglected lives, and dies without applause.
May Britons still that fatal error shun,
By which deluded Nations were undone!
Let All who hold the Pen, or wield the
Spear, [pear!
At England's call, in England's cause ap-
The sacred summons none will dare re-
fuse, [Mufe!
And foremost should be found each British
When crush'd beneath the Tyrant's gall-
ing chain,
Afflicted millions dar'd not to complain;
And while reduc'd to that degraded state,
Were forc'd to praise the Object of their
hate! [hour,
This Country, in his vain and prosperous
Defied his Malice, and curtail'd his
Power;
Taught Europe first to make the Sword
her shield,
And brave the hated Upright in the Field.
Though Kingdoms sunk beneath the Def-
pot's stroke, [Oak!
His Sword was shiver'd by the British
With undiminish'd strength, and match-
less form,
Its head shall rise superior to the storm;
'Gainst which in vain the Tyrant's rage is
hurl'd—
The mighty Bulwark of a suffering World!
Th' Imperial Alexander, Great as Wife,
From realms remote to Europe's succour
flies; [shines,
Before his face, where Sun-bright Honour
The Pallid Star of guilty France declines!
His gallant Troops, by Russian Nelson led,
Pour dreadful vengeance on the Spoiler's
head, [defeat,
Who, lower'd in pride, and baffled by
From plunder'd Poland makes a base re-
treat!—
Then let the Pen enforce this sacred truth,
And write it early on the Heart of Youth;
A theme all worldly lessons far above,
That their first Duty is their Country's
Love! [rise,
Teach them that freeborn Empires sink or
As Men this Duty honour, or despise—
Teach them with Loyal Zeal to guard The
Throne, [their own.
Convinc'd their Monarch's Interests are
Parties, by turns, may triumph, or may
fall,
But England's Welfare is above them all!
Whoever rules, no change the Patriot
knows— [foes!
He loves his Country, and detests her

II. By HENRY-JAMES PYE, Esq. P. L.
Recited by AARON GRAHAM, Esq.
AS when the stream, by casual foun-
tains fed,
First gushes from the cavern's mossy bed,
Dashing from rock to rock the scanty rill,
With no luxuriant herbage cloaths the hill;
Yet when increased the ampler current
flows, [glows;
Each bordering mead with deeper verdure
Its lingering waves thro' painted valleys
glide, [side;
And Health and Plenty deck its flowery
So when at first a kind and generous few,
Celestial Charity's ambrosial dew
O'er the neglected Sons of Learning shed,
Sooth'd the swol'n breast, and rear'd the
drooping head,
Small were the boons, and casual the relief,
Their scanty source could yield to Letter'd
Grief.
Till liberal Britain saw their godlike aim,
And fann'd with sav'ring breath the rising
flame;
Joining the efforts of the Patriot Band,
With sympathetic heart, and gen'rous hand.
Till far and wide the genial zeal extends,
And Science triumphs in her num'rous
friends.
See first, and greatest, in our records
shine, [Line;
The Princely Heir of Brunswick's Royal
And grateful Science hails with proud ac-
claim [name.
The Patron of her Sons in GEORGE'S
Nobles of yore, that Britain's annals grace,
Statesmen, and Warlike Chiefs, a patriot
race:
And those whom Commerce crowns, with
liberal hand, [land,
Their wealth, the glory of a prosperous
In Learning's cause with liberal zeal unite,
And aid of rising Truth the radiant light.
And lo! one glorious Friend, tho' low
he lie, [his eye;
Tho' the dark shades of Death have veil'd
Allied to him whole active spirit saw,
'Mid Heaven's stupendous orbs, th' Eter-
nal's law; [d'rous way,
Thro' boundless ether traced their won-
Or careful analyz'd the solar ray;
With bounteous hand a splendid gift be-
stows, [glows:
At NEWTON'S * name again fair Science
Nor ever shall the virtuous and the brave
Regret the boons to Letter'd Worth they
gave.
On that for endless fame the brave rely,
"The Muse forbids the virtuous man to
die!"

* Mr. Newton, a collateral descendant of Sir Isaac, has lately bequeathed a legacy of nearly 5000*l.* to the use of the Literary Fund. Of this benevolent gentleman an account shall soon be given.

Illum'd by Science from the face of
Heav'n,
I see the murky shades of Ignorance driv'n,
Dark Prejudice forsake th' enlighten'd
shore,
And Persecution wave her rod no more;
Slavery, who never trod Britannia's plains,
Shall fly from ev'ry soil where Britain
reigns;
Mourn with dejected eye her iron yoke
Dash'd on the dust, her scourge vindictive
broke.
"While the freed Libyan, in his native
groves,
"Reaps his own fruits, and woos his fa-
ble loves."
Wild Superstition too, with Gorgon face,
No more shall Truth's celestial form de-
base;
Wak'd from the gloom of Folly's frantic
By pure Religion's bright unfullied beam;
And the mild precepts of a faith divine,
By human weakness unobscur'd, shall
shine.

Such Britain's hopes; but see a Giant
Power [low'r;
On Britain's hopes with brow malignant
Proud in Colossal bulk elate it stands,
And shakes a mace o'er Europe's trem-
bling lands. [smiles
Sated with human gore, its fiend-like
Vindictive glare on these devoted Isles.
Britons, arouse—No safety can ye know,
But from the fall of this injurious foe.
Is there a father, husband, lover, here,
Holds female charms, and female honour
dear?
Is there a Patriot, fir'd with sacred flame,
For Albion's weal, and Freedom's holy
name?
Firm in the front of battle let him stand,
The awful sword of Justice in his hand;
Hurl bolts of vengeance on Oppression's
head, [dead.
While living honour'd, and rever'd when
From Caledonia's pine-clad mountains
hoar,
The rugged nurse of hardy chiefs of yore;
From Erin's verdant seats, which Valour
fills; [hills;
From Cambria's lowly dales and tow'ring
From fertile England's wide-extended
plains, [reigns;
In power supreme where Agriculture
Ye ardent warriors pour a sweeping flood,
And fearless meet the reflux tide of
blood.
For should the force of Northern armies
fail, [prevail,
Should Gallia's arms o'er Russia's hosts
Then winds and waves could only waft
them o'er [shore.
To meet disgrace and death on Albion's

* * Mr. BIRCH's Poem in our next.

Translation of the Italian Sonnet in our last,

ON THE DEATH OF GENERAL PAOLI;
Who departed this Life the 5th Day of Fe-
bruary, 1807, in the 83d Year of his Age.

TO Heaven PAOLI's spirit wings its
flight,
And with heroic patriots sits on high:
See Virtue, Faith, Beneficence, unite, [sky.
T'escort their owner to the empyreal
While we lament his loss in plaintive tears,
Nor more behold his form benign again;
No more the list'ning ear attentive hears
That voice, which charm'd it thro' his
lengthen'd reign.
Thy parent, Corsica, and England's friend:
In prosperous fortune none was more
serene,
None in adversity more firm was seen;
So sweetly did the virtues in him blend.
Mortal, reflect! his virtues imitate,
If thou wouldst live with him, in his
exalted state. M.

*To the Memory of the late Mr. GEORGE
DUBOUE, of Great Titchfield Street,
Professor of Geography, &c. who died
the 22d of August, 1806, esteemed and
lamented by a numerous and respectable
Acquaintance. (See vol. LXXVI. p. 878.)*

LET splendid trophies, and the marble
bust,
Proudly proclaim the mighty hero's dust;
The black escutcheon, gorgeous, plac'd
on high,
In gloomy pomp, attract the vagrant eye;
To grace the shrine, let chisel'd laurels
rise,
With mimic angels, pointing to the skies!
The art of sculptors may the great bestow,
And deck their graves with mockery of
woe:
More valued be fair Nature's genuine tear,
From the font springing of the heart sin-
cere, [thine,
Such as of late to know, DUBOUE, was
Flow'd in soft sorrow o'er thy holy shrine;
When with slow steps thy friends, with
grief impress,
In solemn silence round thy body prest;
Departed worth with anguish'd looks
deplor'd, [ador'd!
With streaming eyes Heav'n's awful pow'r
This simple tribute thee more honor'd far,
Than if thy tomb the pageantry of war
Had wide pourtrayed, with meretricious art,
To wake emotions foreign to the heart;
Thy virtues living relatives attest!
Thy worth exists in ev'ry kindred breast!
Ev'n may this stone to distant times pro-
claim [name!
The sweet remembrance of thy honor'd

Newington Butts.

G. H. T.

ON

ON THE DEATH OF A BEGGAR.

WHEN the rude Winter's blast blew keen,
And nought save frost and snow was seen,
To dress the unfriendly waste;
When traveller, depress'd by cold,
Sought, 'cross the bleak and barren wold,
His home with double haste;—
When Night, with scowling blacken'd sky,
Which shew'd some angry tempest nigh,
Dethron'd the parting Day;
Abject—forsorn—with ghastly look—
Benumb'd—oppress'd—by friend forsook—
A wretched Beggar lay.

His shelter, Heaven,—his bed, the snow;
Attendants,—Horror—Famine—Woe;—
Denial at his side;
Till struggling Life, compell'd to fly,
Gave Tyrant Death the victory;
And, Christians, thus he died *!

O Charity! thou genial friend,
Couldst thou no timely succour lend,
To save him from the grave?
Couldst thou repel, with icy heart,
Distress's pity-piercing dart,
And hear the hunger'd crave?
Ah, no! methinks I now descry
Thy gilded hand, and sorrow'd eye,
Relieve the poor distress'd;
But tell to strangers, pr'ythee tell,
Where, unobserv'd, thou lov'st to dwell,
To make the hapless blest'd.

Tooting.

W. T.

MRS. DIDIER'S FAREWELL ADDRESS;

Spoken at the Bath Theatre, Feb. 17, 1807.

"CAN none remember, nay, I know
all must," [just,
When the great Siddons gave her reasons
For quitting those whose approbation drew
Her wond'rous merits first to public view.
Three reasons only could that prop unfix,
Whilst dame DIDIER, alas! has *sixty-six*;
Look in my face, and there too plain ap-
pears

Th' unerring mark of *six and sixty* years.
My reasons are not little girls and boys,
Their doating parents' anxious cares and
joys, [of crimes)
But twelve long months (of good deeds or
Repeated over *six and sixty* times!
Though I might boast that many a comic
brother

Has of this theatre long hailed me—*Mo-*
Nay, whilst we've Garricks infantile and
raw, [mamma!
I may be term'd this stage's—*Grand-*
Twice twenty years ago my lot was cast—
Here should my scenes of future life be
past;

* He positively died, for want of ne-
cessary food, in the neighbourhood of
Tooting.

And 'tis with pride and gratitude I own,
A happier fortune few have ever known.

When first you saw me, by your partial
aid, [play'd;
The romping Girls—pert Chambermaids I
And oft, transform'd by elegant attire,
Beg'd you her court-bred Ladyship admire!
Ah! then my vanity would not refuse
The highest efforts of the Comic Muse—
Your *Townleys*, *Teazles*, *Rosalinds* to gay,
I had presumption, gentle friends, to play;
But ne'er did this ambition reach my heart,
I never squinted through a tragic part.

'Tis "long experience only makes us
sage!"—

By that we find our level on the stage;
In homely parts, with simple Nature's
aims,

Ashfield, and other rusticated Dames,
Aunt Heidelbergs and Matrons in *burcades*,
Your *Malaprops* and antiquated Maids,
My *forte* I struck on—and, with exultation,
Your laugh I construed into approbation.

A few more years, should health con-
tinue still, [still;
This humble sphere I yet perhaps might
But "blest Retirement, friend to life's
decline," [sign;

Bids me my labours and their fruits re-
Content with pittance early toil has made,
The frugal savings of your generous aid.
Deem not my heart insensible, or cold,
That I no cambric handkerchief unfold,
With besom throbbing, and with faultering
ing speech, [speech;
Your kind indulgence for this step be-
This *face* I ne'er the form of woe could
teach;

Nor do I think, with arrogance and pride,
That this my place can never be supplied!
I'm pleas'd to leave you thus brim-full of
glee, [me free;

You must be pleas'd your bounty makes
My worthy MANAGERS, whose gentle sway
Made forty winters one bright holiday,
Must too be pleas'd that an old servant goes
From anxious toiling to her eve's repose;
And with her faithful mate can thus retire,
Where Thrift has pil'd, and Leisure times
their fire; [tervene,
Where life's rude cares no more may in-
To mar their STUDIES for—ANOTHER
SCENE. W. MEYLER.

Anniversary Ode on the Death of CHRIST,
for EASTER, 1807.

By JOHN STOVLE, Lieut. Royal Navy.

THE vernal season teems with joy,
While tidings brought by records
true,
Shall still by fleeting time employ.
Exalted themes for ever new.
Enshrin'd in living light, th' angelic choir
Attunes the harp symphonious to each
lay:

The

The Saviour's triumphs still new strains
inspire, [display
And through the radiant ranks in heaven
New tokens of his love sincere,
His dying love to man.
With grateful hymns they still revere
His high mysterious plan. [fect,
Lowly they cast their crowns before his
In worship due to God in persons three;
Then, crown'd, awake harmonious con-
cord sweet,
Such as blest voices raise to ecstasy;
"For thou alone art worthy," they exclaim,
"All glory to receive in everlasting fame."

His memorable day's return,
Ye ransom'd nations, greet with awe;
For him yon Orb of Day did mourn
In dark suspense; while Nature's Law
In sympathy recoil'd. Th' impending
shock [fled:
Seem'd, charg'd with news of Light for ever
For, by its power, the firm sepulchral
rock [dead.
Its barriers burst, and rous'd the sleeping
Well might celestial Orbs express
Deep anguish at the sight,
The LIGHT HIMSELF, in deep distress,
Was veil'd in shades of night.
Yet soon is past this deed of deepest dye;
Fair Nature once again her task resumes,
And feels her healing God.—The azure sky,
With renovated light, celestial blooms.
Remorse and anguish seize the rebel host,
And Satan sadly mourns his boasted em-
pire lost.

"'Tis finish'd," our great Captain said,
(O Death, resign thy sever'd spear,)
He meekly bows his sacred head,
And heavenly powers the tidings bear
To shores immortal, where the Realms of
Peace

Inspire each soul, and all its powers refine.
"Thy reign, O powerful Conqueror, ne'er
shall cease,"

Omnipotence proclaims. In pomp divine,
Jehovah has a throne prepar'd
On high at his right hand;
And all in heaven or earth declar'd
Subdued to thy command.

Then reign for ever, O triumphant King!
For ever reign! In yon ethereal void
May I thy second coming gladly sing,
And see Man's last dread foe by thee de-
stroy'd, [mourn'd,
There may I see those friends, whom late I
Display the spotless robe of white by thee
adorn'd.

Yet, ere this awful day appears,
That shall thy banners wide unfold,
Thy power on earth each bosom cheers;
And man's no more exchange'd for gold.
The Sun of Righteousness, with flaming
Car,
From Pole to Pole his potent ray extends;

His sacred light dispels the cause of War,
Each foe to God and Peace in ruin ends,
Dark Error then shall not endure
The brightness of his face;
For Truth, from Heaven descending pure,
The hated fiend shall chace.
Meanwhile, O man, by faith survey the
Cross, [pir'd;
On which for thee the Prince of Peace ex-
Count all terrestrial things the meanest
dross, [tir'd
Compar'd with HIM. Be ev'ry heart at-
With gratitude, the wonted strain to raise,
And grace the ambient air with notes of
noblest praise.

SONNET,

TO THE SWALLOW.

I BID thee welcome, Herald of the
Spring, [flight;
Well pleas'd to trace thy many circling
If not one twitt'ring bird may Summer
bring, [fright.
Our clime, I trust, will not thy race af-
Say, if from Southern skies thy wearied
wing,
Has born the voyager thro' trackless air?
Or, do your tribes to rocks in clusters cling?
Spend you in ponds the months of
Winter-drear?
Or, torpid, do you doze the months away,
Where curious Man, that traces worlds
on high,
And tells the stars that glitter in the sky,
Where Swallows pass the Winter cannot
say?
Philosophy enquires in vain—I ask no
more, [adore.
Your silence bids me Nature's all-wise God
Blessing adore. J. J.

SONNET,

TO A CHIMNEY-SWEEPER'S BOY.

POOR, ragged, footy, friendless child
of woe! [sing ear,
Thy shrill-ton'd notes oft strike my pity-
When past my window I have seen thee
go;
Compassion on thy lot lets fall the tear.
An infant fair, as ever princeps bore,
Once wast thou seen in Poverty's mean
cot; [more,
Thy "human face divine" is known no
As if thy mind immortal were forgot.
Poor, footy Boy! what tho' thy lot be
mean, [seems,
While honest is thy trade, and needful
How many fairer forms, in grandeur seen,
May envy thee thy peaceful midnight
dreams!
Humanity from filth would save the Boy;
But 'tis Religion gives life's true joy.
Blessing adore. J. J.

Pro-

PROCEEDINGS IN THE FIRST SESSION OF THE THIRD PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, 1807.

H. OF COMMONS, Feb. 2.

Mr. *Sheridan* obtained leave to bring in a Bill to regulate the office of Treasurer of the Navy. He observed that the law was already sufficiently strong to prevent the application of the public money to private purposes; but there were some doubts whether it positively enacted that it should be kept at the Bank.

Lord *A. Hamilton* made some observations on the conduct of Mr. Davison; but, being called to order by the *Speaker*, Lord *H. Petty* informed the House, that a prosecution had been instituted against that person. It was highly necessary for Mr. Davison to produce his cash account with Gen. De Lancey, the Barrack-Master General. Mr. D. was written to twice, in order that he might comply with this demand; but he took no notice of either of the applications. The Commissioners then resorted to the Treasury, for a peremptory order on Mr. D. to produce the cash account; to which he replied, that he was prevented from furnishing the account by a *family accident*; and besides, that it would be wholly unintelligible, as it would be impossible to explain or separate various items from others, blended and mixed with the account with Gen. De L. This matter had been laid before the Attorney and Solicitor General; and these Officers had reported their opinion as to the best mode of proceeding against Mr. D. The first step the Attorney-General meant to take was by a short Bill, authorising the Barrack-Commissioners to call on Mr. D. for the production of that essential document.—Lord *H. Petty* said, that if it should be necessary to prosecute Mr. D. criminally, there was no inclination but to go on with such a proceeding. Mr. D. had intimated, that he was preparing a full defence; but, if he did not in that defence disclose all the transactions of his cash account, it would be of no avail. Every possible step, he could assure the House, had been taken to secure the interests of the publick.

Feb. 3.

The Attorney General obtained leave for a Bill to enable the Commissioners of Military Inquiry to have certain powers, tending to the examination, by them, of persons on oath, &c.

Feb. 4.

THETFORD Election:—Mr. *Fane* reported that J. Mingay, Esq. was not duly returned; and that T. Creevey, Esq. ought to have been returned.—MALDEN Election: Sir *G. Heathcote* reported that

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B. Gaskell, Esq. was not duly elected; and that C. Western, Esq. ought to have been returned.—PENRHYN Election: Mr. *Wright* reported that H. Swan, Esq. was duly elected; 2dly, That Sir C. Hawkins was not duly elected, and that J. Treva-nion, Esq. ought to have been returned; and 3dly, That Sir C. Hawkins had, by himself and his agents, been guilty of bribery and corruption to secure his election.

Mr. *Perceval*, after some remarks on the great importance of Neutral Traders, moved that the Order in Council on this subject should be laid on the table. He insisted that there was no pretence for the objection to the motion; namely, that the disclosure of the particulars which caused the Order in Council of the 7th of January would be injurious to the public interests; nor was the paper moved for merely to satisfy idle curiosity; and therefore it was hard to conceive any rational ground on which it was resisted. After many remarks on this part of the subject, he quoted the first passage of the Order, which states, "That it is necessary to retort upon France the evils of its own injustice;" and this right of retaliation being evident, he insisted that it ought to be performed so as to make the Enemy feel the effects of it; but it did not appear to him that Ministers had wisely selected that part of the Enemy's trade on which they meant to retaliate for the injuries that would be done to our commerce. It could hardly be said that this measure would in the least counteract the evils which the execution of the French decree might bring upon our commerce. Articles of English growth and manufacture would still find their way into the markets of the Continent; but the price of them would be much enhanced by the increased premium of insurance, and by the many obstacles which this decree would throw in the way of their introduction. These circumstances would favour the competition of the manufactures of the Enemy. Now the best way to retaliate this attack upon our commerce appeared to him to be, not the attack of the coasting trade of the Enemy, but of their direct trade. The coasting trade of the Enemy was also harder to be interrupted than their direct trade, as small vessels might carry it on, which could run under the protection of land batteries, or into some creeks where our vessels could not follow them. He thought it would have been much better to have prevented Neutrals from bringing to France the produce of the Enemies' Colonies. He hoped that Government were not deterred from any just principle, merely from the fear

fear of offending Neutrals; but after what he had seen—after the Country had submitted to the disgrace of continuing a Negotiation with America when Ministers had heard of the Non-Importation Act—when a Treaty was signed while that Act was in force—he could not but be afraid that Ministers did stop in necessary measures of retaliation from the fear of offending Neutrals. After a variety of similar remarks to prove that the Order was not efficient, he concluded with moving for a copy of it.

Sir J. Nicholl contended that there was no precedent for such a motion, while a Treaty with a Neutral Power remained unratified. He ridiculed the idea of the threat of Buonaparte to blockade the British Isles; and contended that Ministers had done all that was eligible under existing circumstances. He concluded by observing, that to proceed in the first instance to the utmost extent of rigorous measures against Neutrals, would be apparently to justify the charge of France against this Country, of being the Tyrants of the Sea; but, should events require such an alternative, he was convinced that Ministers would not be wanting in any measures necessary to assert and vindicate the commercial interests of this Country.

Lord Caplereaugh spoke at some length in favour of the motion; and quoted many passages from history, to shew that there never was a necessity for such a strong reticence as at present.

Sir T. Turtton followed on the same grounds; and Lord Howick replied, and endeavoured by many arguments to shew that the Paper ought not to be produced. He defended the liberality of Government with respect to Neutrals; observed that more vigorous measures would be resorted to when deemed necessary; and concluded with stating, that the Paper could not be produced without injuring the interests of the country.

Mr. Perceval, on this explanation, contented not to press his motion.

H. OF LORDS. Feb. 5.

The debate on the Slave Trade Abolition Bill was resumed by Lord Grenville, who repeated all his former arguments, to shew that this traffick was pernicious, unjust, immoral, impolitic, and its abolition indispensable to the safety of the British Empire. He stigmatised it as the most flagrant system that had ever disgraced any period of the civilised world; and he contended that the injury which individuals might sustain, should be no argument with a Legislator; on the contrary, it was the duty of Parliament to interfere, and put an end to a traffick which was driving the West India Planter

to destruction. He then took a view of the arguments used in favour of the trade, and insisted on its having been proved that the Black population in the West Indies could be kept up without fresh importations. His Lordship proceeded at much length to recapitulate the anecdotes of cruelty exercised by the White inhabitants of the islands towards the Negroes; adverted to the Government of Lord Sutherland; and mentioned the contumely with which he was treated on advising the punishment of a White militia man for wantonly punishing a Negro woman. At this part of his speech, Lord Morton, observing a person taking notes, complained of a violation of privileges, and intimated his intention, if Lord Grenville persisted in similar observations, to move that the House should be cleared. The order against taking notes was immediately enforced, and the remainder of the debate was of a more dispassionate nature.

The Duke of Clarence insisted that the Bill was unnecessary, as the condition of the Slaves had long since been ameliorated. He ridiculed the statement of one or two solitary instances; and was convinced that the hearts of Planters were as sensible as those of their Lordships. He instanced the situation of St. Domingo as an example against trying experiments; the population of that rich city having been reduced by the late insurrection, from 25,000 to 10,000. He concluded with declaring his firm opinion, that without this trade the West Indies would be lost to Britain.

The Duke of Gloucester supported the Bill on the same grounds as Lord Grenville. He was followed by Lords Morton and Jessmoreland, who insisted that it was impossible the population of the West India Islands could maintain itself, the proportion of women to men being only as two to five.

Lord Selkirk spoke in favour of the Bill; and Lord Sidmouth contended, that nothing but a gradual abolition would be politic; as otherwise the trade would go from the Merchants of Liverpool to the Merchants of other Nations, who are our rivals in commerce.

Earl St. Vincent was of the same opinion as Lord Sidmouth.

The Bishop of Durham, and Lords Holland, Suffolk, and Moira, spoke in favour of the motion; and Lords Harkebury and Eldon said much against it.

A division was at length called for, when there were, for the second reading 100, against it 36.

Feb. 6.

In a Committee on the Slave Trade Bill, Lord Grenville proposed that the trade

trade on the coast of Africa should be stopped on the 1st January, 1808, and that no ships should be fitted out for that trade from this country after the 1st of May next. With respect to the farther importation of Slaves into the West India Colonies, he should propose, that it should cease on the same day with the extermination of the traffick on the coast of Africa. He wished it, however, to be understood, that he would introduce a provision for extending this latter period in favour of such vessels as should appear to have, *bona fide*, been fitted out from Great Britain previous to the 1st of May next.

A repetition of arguments for and against the Bill took place.

In the Commons, the same day, a Petition was presented by Mr. A. Smith, from the Freeholders of Southampton, stating, that, at the Election for that County, an unconstitutional interference was employed, and an unwarrantable and illegal influence exerted by persons holding high and confidential situations under Government, to bias the Electors of that County, with a view to secure the return of Mr. Thistlethwaite and the Hon. Wm. Herbert; that one Gentleman in particular, holding a high situation (namely, W. H. Fremantle, Esq.) possessing no property within the said County, did personally apply to the Barrack-master of this District, and order him to vote for the above two Gentlemen, and to use all his authority and influence over all persons having votes in that County, and employed under the Barrack Department to vote in like manner. It represented such interference and undue influence as a direct attack upon the freedom of election; and was in direct contravention to that constitutional principle of Parliament, which says, that no Peer of the Realm, nor any person being a Member of, or officially connected with, the Government of the Country, should use any interference in Elections for Members to serve in Parliament; and it expressed a reliance that the House would take proper measures upon this subject.

Mr. Smith moved, that this Petition do lie on the table.

Mr. Tierney objected to the length of time that had elapsed since the meeting of Parliament, without presenting this Petition.

Mr. Perceval argued in favour of the investigation; and, after some remarks from Lord Howick, to the same effect as those of Mr. Tierney, the Petition was ordered to lie on the table.

II. OF LORDS, Feb. 9.

The Report of the Bill for the Abolition of the Slave Trade being made, Lord

Grenville stated, that it had been thought advisable that the period of operation should be the same, namely, the 1st of May, 1807, in all the clauses; and proposed one to render it lawful for vessels which had cleared out before that date, to deliver their cargoes in the West Indies on or before the 1st of January, 1808, liable to a provision for cases of shipwreck.

The Bishop of London congratulated the House on the progress which had been made in the measure. He however thought that much remained to be done with respect to the religious instruction of the Negroes. It was lamentable, that there were 500,000 of these people in that part of the globe, who were still as much Pagans, or Mahometans, as if they had never been transported from Africa. In Jamaica, where there was a population of between 2 and 300,000 Blacks, there were only 20 Parochial Clergymen.

Lord St. Vincent felt it to be his duty to lift up his voice once more against what he conceived to be pregnant with the most ruinous consequences. Parliament and the Country permitted their minds to be too much heated by extravagant sentiments of justice and humanity upon this subject. If, on a peace taking place, and this very measure would, he had no doubt, hasten the event, France were to attain the monopoly of the Slave Trade, the consequence would be such an increase of colonization and commerce, as would, in no long period, transfer to her the dominion of the seas.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. Banks moved for an account of all stock in the different funds, the property of Foreigners: the object was, to shew that we had only our own resources to rely on, and the quantity of foreign stock would be found so small, that it might be used as an argument for doing away the exemption from contributions with which such stock is attended. Agreed to.

H. OF LORDS, Feb. 10.

On the order for the 3d reading of the Slave Trade Bill, Lord Redefiute opposed the measure, and was decidedly of opinion that it was pregnant with all those horrors, with regard to our West India Islands, which had desolated St. Domingo.

The Earl of Buckinghamshire supported the Bill, and read an extract from Mr. Long's History of Jamaica, in proof of the expediency of the measure, even with respect to the interests of the Planters themselves.

After a few words from Lord Grenville, the Bill was passed.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. Biddulph submitted a motion for the appointment

pointment of a Committee to inquire into what superfluous Offices, unnecessary Fees, and sinecure Places, might be abolished; for the purpose of relieving the people, to some extent, from the pressure of the present taxes. He stated that his motion was similar to one submitted in 1797 by a friend of his, which was supported by the present Ministers. That motion had been founded on the Reports of the Committee on the Finances; and it was the duty of the House to look at what had been done in consequence, after the lapse of so many momentous years. He confessed he entertained most sanguine expectations from the institution of a similar Committee, now imperiously called for by the burthens on the people. He called the attention of the House to the enormous Salary of the Auditor of the Exchequer, and those of the Tellers, which were mere sinecures. He traced the origin and progress of those emoluments from 1702; and contended that their present exorbitancy was beyond all consistency with the value of money a hundred years ago. The motion, therefore, he should submit, would have for its ultimate object the abolition of all such Offices; and others where the duty was done by Deputy. In support of the motion, he quoted the opinion of Lord Chief Justice Hale as highly favourable to such enquiries. After enlarging upon these topics, he concluded by moving for the appointment of a Committee for the purposes of the inquiry.

Lord H. Petty declared that there existed a perfect coincidence in the minds of Ministers with the ideas thrown out by the Mover. He observed, however, that no man could deny the expediency of conferring rewards on such individuals as dedicated all their time and talents to the service of the Country; and he trusted the Mover's object did not go so far as to deprive all such persons of the fair receipts of the salaries attached to the offices they filled. He admitted that such stipends ought to be confined, and not suffered to run to excess. Parliament reduced these salaries at the conclusion of the American War. Retrenchment had never been lost sight of since; and thus, for a series of years, had economy been acted upon; and he could assure the House, that in no instance should it be swerved from. It might be said, that towards destroying sinecures large pensions ought to be granted; and, were a new system to be commenced, he should certainly support the latter proposition, as the sinecures were connected with and formed an essential part of the constitution, and ought not to be wantonly disturbed. He proceeded to enumerate the various abolitions of offices that had taken place in the Customs and Excise, where of-

fices held by deputy had been annihilated. With respect to the Auditor and Tellers of the Exchequer, each of them were limited to a fixed sum. He then enumerated the several offices about to be abolished in Ireland, amounting to 38; and contended generally that there was no room for any censure on Ministers. He spoke decidedly against the practice of reversionary grants of offices, as such grants entailed all their pristine abuses on posterity; then went at considerable length into other details, and concluded by moving an amendment, including the words "in Great Britain and Ireland."

After some farther conversation, the motion was agreed to.

Lord Howick moved the first reading of the Slave Trade Bill; when several Members delivered their sentiments in favour of the measure; and General Gascoyne and Mr. Hepburn spoke against it.

Feb. 12.

Sir E. Napier obtained leave for a Bill to establish a Naval Asylum at Greenwich.

Lord Castlereagh, after expressing the painful feelings with which he was embarrassed, said, he thought it his duty to expose what he conceived to be the fallacy of the new System of Finance. He first stated that he concurred with Lord H. Petty in many points of his plan, particularly his opinion concerning the nature and objects of the Sinking Fund; but his objections to other parts of the plan were serious and fundamental. Every one must see that, in the present state of Europe, the war might be long, and almost indefinite in its duration. It was, therefore, necessary to calculate what means the Country is possessed of, to enable her to maintain the war as long the ambition of her enemies might render it necessary. Although he approved of Lord H. P.'s extensive view as a general statement, yet he could not approve of his having thought it expedient to embody in a legislative measure brought forward in the present year, the expences which he supposed would attend the war in future years. However beautiful the system might appear upon the first statement of it, and whatever hopes it might hold out to the country, the probability was, that the House would be exposed in future years to the mortification of departing from it, and reversing many parts of it. After many observations on the manner and effects of raising Loans, he remarked that at the end of fourteen years, under the present system, the War Taxes would be completely absorbed; whereas under the old system, without absorbing the War Taxes, the same effect might be produced. But when the period should arrive that the War Taxes

Taxes were entirely absorbed in paying the interest of those War Loans and Supplemental Loans, then the Country would be reduced to the greatest embarrassment; for it would be necessary to raise the whole sum of thirty-two millions in the year by Loan; and this would be an operation that would be likely to ruin the money system of the Country as completely as even the accumulation of the Sinking Fund beyond its proper limits. He then entered upon a comparative statement of the debts that would be created by the different systems, as compared with the increase of the Sinking Fund; and contended that, if loans had been raised directly in the proportion of the sums calculated as necessary at the different periods of the war, it would in 20 years have only amounted to 270 millions, if the money had been raised in the ordinary way; whereas it would amount to no less than 455 millions in the mode that was now proposed; and although the debt was by this new system increased to the amount of 183 millions in 20 years, yet the Sinking Fund, so far from increasing, would suffer a decrease of 644,000*l.* annually at the expiration of that period. Under the former system, it would have then borne to the debt the proportion of a tenth; whereas, under the system now proposed, it would be only a seventeenth. His Lordship continued at much length his comparative statement, to shew the superiority of Mr. Pitt's plan over that now introduced; and concluded with moving "that the exceedings of the Sinking Fund ought to be at the disposal of Government."

Lord H. Petty made a brief reply, to shew that Lord C. had taken an unfair estimate of his system, upon merely imaginary fallacies or data.

Feb. 13.

Mr. A. Smith called the attention of the House to the Hampshire Petition, which related to a high breach of the privileges of the House. He commented strongly on the danger of such practices, and moved for a Committee to consider the allegations of the Petition.

Sir H. Mildmay seconded the Petition; and considered the investigation as a public duty; because, if the indirect attempts of Government to interfere in elections were passed over, it would be impossible for any independent man to stand a contest. Sir H. expressed his confidence that he should be able to shew, that instructions had been issued from the Barrack-office relative to this election, the freedom of which had been grossly violated by persons in power.

Mr. Fremantle assured the House, that the rumours which had prevailed were void of foundation. He considered the Petition as having no other object than to disfranchise him, because he had a situation under Government; and he declared that there had not been any the slightest instance whatever, either in Hants, or any other place in the whole kingdom, of the influence of the Treasury being used for the purpose of unduly carrying any election in favour of any particular person favoured by Government; and observed, that there was not another Petition from any part of the kingdom complaining of similar interference. Not one single vote had been given by any person belonging to the Barrack Board, which was a striking proof that his letter was taken as nothing more than the recommendation of an individual in favour of a near relation. Under these circumstances, he trusted the House would be of opinion that this Petition was frivolous, and undeserving their farther attention.

Several Members then delivered their sentiments for and against the Petition. In the course of the debate, much strong language was used on both sides of the House.

The following spoke for the inquiry: Messrs. Jeffery, Jenkinson, Biddulph, Brodric, Canning (who made a long speech on the opprobrium of rejecting the Petition), Johnstone, Percival, Royle, and Lord Polkstone. Messrs. Tierney, Herbert, Adam, and Lord Howick, spoke against the Motion; and on a division, there were Ayes 57, Noes 184.

(To be continued.)

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Downing-street, March 8. A dispatch, dated St. Petersburg, 17th Feb. 1807, of which the following is an Extract, was this day received from the Marquis of Douglas and Clydesdale, by Lord Howick:

"I have the pleasure of inclosing, for your Lordship's information, two papers, giving an account of a signal victory gained by the Russians over the French."

Translation of a Letter from General De Budberg, his Imperial Majesty's Mi-

nister for Foreign Affairs, to the Marquis of Douglas, 3d (15th) February, 1807.

"General Budberg, Minister for Foreign Affairs, hastens to communicate to his Excellency the Ambassador of his Britannic Majesty, the following intelligence, which arrived last night from the army. General Bennigsen, after having fallen back for the purpose of choosing a position which he judged better adapted for manoeuvring the troops under his command,

took

took up a position at Prussian Eylau. During four days successively, his rear-guard, commanded by Major-Gen. Barklay de Tolly, had to withstand several vigorous attacks; and on the 26th January (Feb. 7), at three o'clock in the afternoon, the battle became general throughout the whole line of the main army. The contest was destructive, and the night came on without the enemy having been able to gain ground. On the 27th of January (Feb. 8), early in the morning, the French renewed the attack, and the action was contested with great obstinacy on both sides; but, towards the evening, the enemy was repulsed on all sides, and Gen. Bennigsen remained in possession of the field of battle. Buonaparte commanded in person, and under him Marshals Augereau, D'Avout, Soult, Ney, and Bessieres, at the head of the Guards, who suffered the most. Our loss is from six to eight thousand men; whilst that of the enemy is estimated at from twelve to fifteen thousand. We have also taken twelve stand of colours, and about fifteen hundred prisoners, among whom there are thirty Officers. The Courier who brought the Dispatches having been sent off immediately after the battle, the Ministers of his Imperial Majesty do not yet know all the details of the above-mentioned day. General Budberg has the honour to be, &c."

Translation of a Letter from General the Baron de Bennigsen, to the Emperor of Russia.

"On the Field of Battle, Prussian Eylau.

"SIRE, Jan. 27. (Feb. 8.)

"I am truly happy to have it in my power to inform your Imperial Majesty, that the army, the command of which your Majesty has deigned to confide to me, has been again victorious. The battle which has just taken place has been bloody and destructive. It began on the 26th of January (7th Feb.) at three o'clock in the afternoon, and lasted until six o'clock in the evening of the 27th of January (8th Feb.). The enemy was completely defeated; one thousand prisoners, and twelve stand of colours, which I have the honour herewith to transmit to your Majesty, fell into the hands of the conquerors. This day, Buonaparte attacked me with his best troops, on my centre, and on both wings, but he was repulsed and beaten on all sides. His Guards repeatedly attacked my centre, without the smallest success. After a very brisk fire, they were repulsed at all points, by the bayonet and by charges of the cavalry. Several columns of infantry, and picked regiments of Cuirassiers, were destroyed. I shall not fail to transmit to your Majesty, as soon as possible, a de-

tailed account of the memorable battle of Prussian Eylau. I think our loss may perhaps exceed 6000 men, and I certainly do not exaggerate, when I state the loss of the enemy at considerably more than twelve thousand men."

March 11. This Gazette announces the re-establishment of the blockade of the rivers Elbe, Weier, and Ems, according to the usages of war acknowledged and allowed in similar cases, in consequence of the recent proceedings, and the present position of the Enemy on the Continent.

March 24. This Gazette contains enclosures from Sir Edward Pellew. The first, from Capt. Plampin, of the Powerful, dated Trincomale, July 6, states, the capture of La Bellone French privateer, after a running fight of an hour and three quarters, near the Little Basses. The Powerful had two men killed and eleven wounded; the enemy one killed and seven wounded.—Another Letter from the same Officer, dated June 13, mentions the capture, off Friar's Hood, of La Henriette, mounting 20 guns, and having on board 124 men, including Officers. She sailed from the Isle of France on the 7th of April.—A Letter from Capt. Stuart, of the Duncan, dated off the Isle of France, April 29, announces the capture, after a chase of five hours, of the French brig privateer L'Idle de France, mounting six 12-pounder carronades, and two long brass nines, the former of which she hoisted overboard during the chase, with 71 men, and had only been out 24 hours Port N. W. She is a very fine vessel, almost new.—A Letter from Capt. Cole, of the Colledon, dated at Sea, Sept. 25, states the capture of L'Emilien, formerly the British sloop Trincomale, of 18 guns and 130 men.—A French privateer, Le Vigilant, of two 18-pounders, has also been captured in the harbour of Muscat, by the boats of the Concorde.

Admiralty office, March 28. Copies of two Letters to Admiral Cochrane.

II. M. S. Venus, Carlisle Bay,

Sir, Barbadoes, Jan. 18.

With great pleasure I report to you the capture, by his Majesty's ship under my command, of the French privateer brig Determinée, from Guadaloupe, mounting fourteen guns, with a complement of one hundred and eight men. We saw her from our mast-head, on the forenoon of the 16th inst. about a hundred leagues East of Barbadoes, and she gave us a chase of sixteen hours. The Determinée is nearly new (being on her fourth cruise only), and a remarkably fine vessel, cop-

pered and copper-fastened, out sixteen days, and had not taken any thing.

I am, &c. HENRY MATSON.

H. M. S. Cerberus, off Martinique, Jan. 3.

Sir, I beg leave to acquaint you, that in pursuance of your orders to me by Capt. Pigot, I reconnoitred the Ports of Guadaloupe and the Saints; after having so done, and perceiving no force of any consequence, except a brig, of sixteen guns, lying in the Saints, I left Capt. Pigot, of the *Citce*, off that port, and was proceeding to my former station, in further pursuance of your directions, when, on the 2d inst. as I was beating to windward between Martinique and Dominique, I observed a privateer schooner, with a schooner and a sloop in company, standing for St. Pierre's, with French colours flying. I gave chase, and prevented them from reaching that port; upon which they all three anchored under a battery to the northward, near to the Pearl Rock, and very close to the shore. It, however, appeared to me practicable to cut them out in the night. I consulted Lieut. Coote on the occasion, who, with Lieut. Bligh, volunteered the attack; when, about eight o'clock, they very gallantly boarded two of the vessels, under a most tremendous fire of cannon and musketry from the shore, and brought them out, notwithstanding the enemy had taken the precaution to unbend their sails. Our loss, however, upon this occasion, has, I am concerned to say, been considerable. Lieut. Coote has received a most desperate wound in the head, which has deprived him of his eye-sight, and I very much apprehend will eventually his life. One Midshipman was wounded by a musket-ball in the leg, two men were killed, and eight more were wounded; a list of which I herewith inclose. I cannot close this account without expressing, in the highest terms, my entire satisfaction of the gallant conduct of Lieuts. Coote and Bligh, together with Messrs. Hall, Master's-mate, Mr. Sayer, Mr. Carlewis, and Mr. Selby, Midshipmen, whose bravery on this occasion could not be exceeded; and which I feel assured will be the means of procuring them your approbation. Messrs. Horopka and Rutkove, Russian young gentlemen, serving as Midshipmen, and Mr. Collins, Boatswain, are also entitled to my warm praise. The privateer made her escape with her sweeps, under cover of the darkness of the night. I herewith inclose you a list of the vessels captured (one schooner, one sloop, French) and have the honour to be, &c. W. SZLAY.

Killed. W. Torbuft, Ordinary Seaman. *Wounded.* W. Townshend, Marine. *Wounded.* W. Coote, Lieut. dangerous. George Sayer, Midshipman, not badly. Peter Pipon,

Ordinary, since dead. W. Smith, Landman, not dangerous. John Burke, Quarter Gunner, ditto. John Tucker, Landman, dangerous. John Telfdale, Corporal of Marines, ditto. Anth. Marley, Ordinary, slightly. Steph. Old, Able, ditto.

[Another letter to Admiral Cochrane, from Capt. Sayer, of the *Galatea*, dated off Guadaloupe, Nov. 12, mentions the capture, by the boats of the frigate, of the *La Reunion* schooner privateer, of 10 guns, without any loss on our side.—A letter from Capt. Hodge, of the sloop *St. Christopher's*, states the capture of a French privateer, of one gun and seventeen men, off Basseterre; and another from Lieut. Dean, of the brig *Dominica*, mentions the capture of the *Basilisk* tow-boat privateer, of one gun and sixteen men, near Point à Petre.]

List of Captures of Privateers, &c. made by the Ships of his Majesty's Squadron in the East Indies, under command of Sir E. Pellew, since last Return, per Tremendous, Feb. 12, 1806.

French schooner *La Cacote*, having 4 guns, but pierced for 8, and 70 tons, laden with cocoa-nuts; taken off Diego Garcia, Nov. 27, 1805, by the same ship and commander.—French ship privateer *La Henriette*, of 20 guns and 135 men; taken off Friar's Hood, June 13, 1806, by the *Powerful*, R. Plampin, commander.—French brig privateer *L'Isle de France*, of 9 guns and 71 men; taken at sea, April 8, by the *Duncan*, Lord-G. Stuart, commander, destroyed.—French ship privateer *La Bellone*, of 30 guns and 194 men; taken off Basses, July 12, by the *Powerful*, R. Plampin commander, and the *Rattlesnake*, J. Bastard, commander.—French brig privateer *Vigilante*, of 2 18 pounders; taken at Muscat, July 21, by the *Concorde*, J. Cramer, commander.—French ketch *La Charles*, of 2 guns, 16 men, and 55 tons; taken at Rodrigue, July 15, by the *Seaflower*, Lieut. Owen, commander.—French ship privateer *L'Emilien*, of 18 guns and 150 men; taken at sea, September 23, by the *Culloden*, Christopher Cole, commander. This list includes 17 merchant vessels of different sizes.

Admiralty-office, April 4. A Letter from Sir Thomas Troubridge, Bart. introduces the following:

Gryhound, Java Sea, July 27th.

Sir, I have the honour to inform you, that His Majesty's ships *Gryhound* and *Harrier*, after destroying, on the 4th of July, under the Fort of Manado, the Dutch company's brig *Christian Elizabeth*, armed with eight guns, and having a complement of eighty men, stood across the Molucca Sea to the Island of Tidon,

W. C. H.

when they captured, on the 6th, another of the enemy's cruisers, called the *Belgica*, armed with twelve guns, and manned with thirty-two men; from thence proceeding to the Westward, on the evening of the 25th of July, four sail of ships were descried passing through the Straights of Salayer; immediate chase was given to them; and, by nine, I had the satisfaction of seeing them lying-to between the small Dutch posts of Bonthean and Balacomba, at about seven miles distance from the shore. I easily made out one of them to be a frigate, and another a corvette; but a third had so much the appearance of a line of battle ship, that both Capt. Troubridge and myself deemed it prudent to wait till daylight before we examined them. We accordingly lay-to during the night, at two miles distance to windward. As the day broke, I had the pleasure of finding the ship which had forced on us cautionary measures, was a large two-decked ship, resembling an English Indiaman. The enemy (for they proved to be a Dutch Squadron) immediately drew out in order of battle on the larboard tack, under their topails; the frigate taking her station in the van, an armed ship astern of her, the large ship in the centre, and the corvette in the rear. Fortunately for us, the frigate, by fore-reaching upon her second astern, caused a small opening in their line. It was suggested to me by Mr. Martin, Master of His Majesty's ship *Greyhound*, that, if we could close with the enemy whilst in that position, our attack might be made to advantage; accordingly, under French colours, we bore up, as with an intention to speak the frigate; and when within hail, all further disguise being unnecessary, we shifted our colours, and commenced firing, which was instantly returned with a smartness and spirit that evinced they were fully prepared for the contest. The *Harrier*, who had kept close astern of the *Greyhound*, on seeing her engaged, bore round up, and passed between the frigate and her second astern, raked them both, the latter with such effect, that they bore up in succession to return her fire, thus leaving the frigate separated from them. Being resolved to avail myself of this advantage, and being anxious to be in a position for supporting the *Harrier*, now engaged in the centre of the enemy's line, I wore close round the frigate's bows, raking her severely while passing; and when on the starboard bow, by throwing our sails aback, we fell into the desired position. The cannonade from the *Greyhound* was now admirable, while that of the frigate visibly slackened; and at last, after an action of forty minutes, wholly

ceased. On hailing, to know if they had struck, they answered they had; and Lieut. Home took immediate possession of her. On directing her fire on the ships astern, they all followed her example, except the corvette, who, from being in the rear, had suffered little from the action, and now made off towards the shore. Capt. Troubridge immediately wore in pursuit of her, sending at the same time, a boat to take possession of the large ship (whose fire he had nearly silenced early in the action). Perceiving the corvette sailed remarkably well, and that she could spread more canvas than the *Harrier*, her mast and rigging being entire, I recalled the latter from a chase which was likely to be fruitless. The Prizes proved to be the Dutch Republican frigate *Pallas*, of 36 guns, commanded by N. S. Aalbers, a Captain in the Dutch navy; the *Victoria*, a two-decked ship, of about 800 tons, commanded by Klaas Kenkin, Senior Captain in the Dutch Company's service; and the *Battavia*, a ship of about 500 tons, commanded by W. De Val, a Captain in the same service; both the Company's ships are armed for the purpose of war, and richly laden with the produce of the Moluccas. The ship which escaped, I learn from our prisoners, was the Republican corvette *William*, mounting 20 twenty-four pounders, and manned with 110 men. The support and assistance I have received from Capt. Troubridge, on every other occasion, (through a difficult and perilous navigation,) I attribute to the same talents, ability, and zeal, which he so nobly displayed on this one. I feel happy in an opportunity for recommending Mr. Purvis Home, First Lieut. of the *Greyhound*, a deserving good officer, who proved that innate courage was to be assisted by experience, and I reaped the benefit of that, which he had acquired at Copenhagen, by the advice and assistance which he gave me. The fire from the main decks and the consequences of it, is the best encomium on Lieuts. Andoe and Whitehead; but I beg leave to add; that their conduct has been as good and exemplary on every other occasion. I have had cause to speak of Mr. Martin in the body of this Letter; I can only add, that he is a credit to the profession to which he belongs. The behaviour of the Warrant Officers and Midshipmen was highly becoming; from among the latter I beg leave to recommend Messrs. Harris, Bray, Grace, and Majoribanks, as young Officers deserving of promotion. The coolness, bravery, and good conduct of the petty officers and ship's company, was such as would make it tedious, difficult, and perhaps invidious, to attempt to particularize their individual merits; they have long,

by

by their excellent behaviour, had a claim on my gratitude, and they now have one on my admiration; suffice it then to say, that an enthusiastic courage reigned throughout the ship; such as I fancy belongs to Britons alone. Capt. Troubridge speaks in the highest terms of the Harrier; he has requested me to make known the great assistance he received from Mr. Mitchell, the First Lieutenant, and the very exemplary conduct of Acting Lieut. C. Hole, and Mr. R. Qualst, the Master. In expressing his approbation of the conduct of the Warrant and Petty Officers, he mentions Messrs. Coffin and Mitford, Midshipmen, especially; and I take the liberty of adding, that both of them have served their time. For all other particulars, I beg leave to refer you to the inclosed reports, from the perusal of which you will perceive how much His Majesty's ships have suffered in their masts and rigging; but you will participate in the joy which I feel, that our loss has been trifling when compared with that of the enemy. I have, &c. E. ELPHINSTONE.

Greyhound, 1 killed and 8 wounded.—Harrier, 3 wounded.—Total, 1 killed, and 11 wounded.

Officers slightly wounded.—Greyhound, James Wood, Boatwain; George Majoribanks, Master's Mate; and John Bradford, Clerk.

On board the enemy's ships:—Pallas, 8 killed and 32 wounded. (The Captain, Pilot, and four seamen, since dead.)—Victoria, 2 killed.—Battavia, 2 killed and 7 wounded. (The Lieutenant and one seamen since dead.—Total, 12 killed, 39 wounded.

Officer killed.—Battavia, P. Hulsenbos, First Lieutenant.

Officers wounded:—Pallas, N. S. Aalbers, Captain, since dead; W. Stander, Second Lieutenant; E. C. Herfon, Fifth Lieutenant; A. Ldetz, Midshipman; T. Arumban, Clerk.—Battavia, F. H. Mammfel, Lieutenant; Genit Fredricks, ditto, since dead.

E. ELPHINSTONE.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Downing-street, April 12. The following Dispatch was received from Brig. Gen. Auchmuty.

Sir, *Monte Video, Feb. 6.*

I have the honour to inform you, that his Majesty's troops, under my command, have taken by assault, and after a most determined resistance, the important fortrefs and city of Monte Video. The Arc-deut, with her convoy, arrived at Maldonado on the 3th of January; and I immediately took under my orders the troops from the Cape, commanded by Lieut.

CENT. MAG. April, 1807.

Col. Backhouse. On the 13th I evacuated that place, without opposition, leaving a small garrison on the island of Gorridi. On consulting with Rear-Adm. Stirling, it was determined to attack Monte Video; and I landed on the morning of the 18th, to the Westward of the Caretas Rocks, in a small bay, about nine miles from the town. The enemy were in great force, with guns on the heights, when we disembarked; but they did not advance to oppose us, and suffered me to take a strong position, about a mile from the shore. A trifling cannonade, and some firing at the outposts, commenced in the afternoon, and continued occasionally during our stay on the ground. On the 19th we moved towards Monte Video. The right column, under the Hon. Brig. Gen. Lumley, was early opposed. About 4000 of the enemy's horse occupied two heights to his front and right. As we advanced, a heavy fire of round and grape opened upon us; but a spirited charge in front, from the light battalion under Lieutenant-Colonel Brownrigg, dispersed the corps opposed to him, with the loss of a gun. The enemy on the flank did not wait a similar movement, but retreated. They continued retiring before us, and permitted us, without any further opposition, except a distant cannonade, to take up a position about two miles from the citadel. Our advanced posts occupied the suburbs, and some small parties were posted close to the works; but in the evening, the principal part of the suburbs was evacuated. The next morning the enemy came out of the town, and attacked us with their whole force, about 6000 men, and a number of guns. They advanced in two columns; the right, consisting of Cavalry, to turn our left flank, while the other, of Infantry, attacked the left of our line; this column pushed in our advanced posts, and pressed so hard on our out-picket of 400 men, that Colonel Browne, who commanded on the left, ordered three companies of the 40th, under Major Campbell, to their support: these companies fell in with the head of the column, and very bravely charged it; the charge was as gallantly received, and great numbers fell on both sides; at length the column began to give way, when it was suddenly and impetuously attacked in flank by the rifle corps, and light battalion, which I had ordered up, and directed to the particular point. The column now gave way on all sides, and was pursued, with great slaughter and the loss of a gun, to the town. The right column, observing the fate of their companions, rapidly retired, without coming into action. The loss of the enemy was considerable, and has been

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been estimated at 1500 men; their killed might amount to between 2 and 300; we have taken the same number of prisoners, but the principal part of the wounded got back into the town; I am happy to add, that ours was comparatively trifling. The consequences of this affair were greater than the action itself. Instead of finding ourselves surrounded with horse, and a petty warfare at our posts, many of the inhabitants of the country separated, and retired to their several villages, and we were allowed quietly to set down before the town. From the best information I could obtain, I was led to believe that the defences of Monte Video were weak, and the garrison by no means disposed to make an obstinate resistance; but I found the works truly respectable, with 160 pieces of cannon; and they were ably defended. The enemy, being in possession of the Island of Ratonas, commanded the harbour; and I was aware that their gun-boats would annoy us, as we approached. A two-gun battery was constructed on the 23d. to keep them in check, and our posts were extended to the harbour, and completely shut in the garrison on the land side. Their communication was still, however, open by water, and their boats conveyed to them troops and provisions: even water for the garrison was obtained by these means; for the wells that supply the town were in our possession. On the 25th we opened batteries of four twenty-four pounders and two mortars, and all the frigates and smaller vessels came in, as close as they could with safety, and cannonaded the town. But finding that the garrison was not intimidated into a surrender, I constructed, on the 26th, a battery of six twenty-four pounders, within a thousand yards of the South-east bastion of the citadel, which I was informed was in so weak a state that it might be easily breac'ed. The parapet was soon in ruins, but the rampart received little injury, and I was soon convinced that my means were unequal to a regular siege; the only prospect of success that presented itself was, to erect a battery as near as possible to a wall by the South gate, that joins the works to the sea, and endeavour to breach it. This was effected by a six-gun battery within six hundred yards, and though it was exposed to a very superior fire from the enemy, which had been incessant during the whole of the siege, a breach was reported practicable on the 2d instant. Many reasons induced me not to delay the assault, though I was aware the troops would be exposed to a very heavy fire in approaching and mounting the breach. Orders were issued for the attack an hour before day-break the ensuing morning, and a summons was sent to

the Governor in the evening to surrender the town. To this message no answer was returned. The troops destined for the assault consisted of the Rifle Corps under Major Gardner, the Light Infantry under Lieutenant-Colonel Brownrigg and Major Trotter, the Grenadiers under Majors Campbell and Tucker, and the 38th Regiment under Lieutenant-Colonel Vassil and Major Nugent. They were supported by the 40th Regiment under Major Dalrymple, and the 87th under Lieutenant-Colonel Butler and Major Miller. The whole were commanded by Colonel Browne. The remainder of my force, consisting of the 17th Light Dragoons, detachments of the 20th and 21st Light Dragoons, the 47th Regiment, a company of the 71st, and a corps of 700 marines and seamen, were encamped under Brigadier-General Lumley, to protect our rear. At the appointed hour the troops marched to the assault. They approached near the breach before they were discovered, when a destructive fire from every gun that could bear upon it, and from the musketry of the garrison, opened upon them. Heavy as it was, our loss would have been comparatively trifling, if the breach had been open, but, during the night, and under our fire, the enemy had barricaded it with hides, so as to render it nearly impracticable. The night was extremely dark. The head of the column missed the breach; and, when it was approached, it was so shut up, that it was mistaken for the untouched wall. In this situation the troops remained under a heavy fire for a quarter of an hour, when the breach was discerned by Captain Renny of the 40th light infantry, who pointed it out, and gloriously fell as he mounted it. Our gallant soldiers rushed to it, and, difficult as it was of access, forced their way into the town. Cannon were placed at the head of the principal streets, and their fire for a short time was destructive: but the troops advanced in all directions, clearing the streets and batteries with their bayonets, and overturning their cannon. The 40th regiment, with Col. Browne, followed. They also missed the breach, and twice passed through the fire of the batteries, before they found it. The 87th regiment was posted near the North gate, which the troops who entered at the breach were to open for them, but their ardour was so great that they could not wait. They scaled the walls, and entered the town as the troops within approached it. At daylight every thing was in our possession except the citadel, which made a show of resistance, but soon surrendered, and early in the morning the town was quiet, and the women were peaceably walking the streets. The gallantry displayed by the troops

troops during the assault, and their forbearance and orderly behaviour in the town, speak so fully in their praise, that it is unnecessary for me to say how highly I am pleased with their conduct. The service they have been engaged in since we landed, has been uncommonly severe and laborious, but not a murmur has escaped them; every thing I wished has been effected with order and cheerfulness. Our loss during the siege was trifling, particularly as we were not sheltered by approaches, and the enemy's fire of shot and shells was incessant. But it is painful for me to add, that it was great at the assault. Many most valuable officers are among the killed and wounded. Major Dalrymple of the 40th was the only Field-Officer killed. Lieutenant-colonels Vassal and Brownrigg, and Major Tucker, are among the wounded. I am deeply concerned to say, that the two former are severely so. The enemy's loss was very great, about 800 killed, 500 wounded, and the Governor Don Pasquil Ruis Huidobro, with upwards of 2000 Officers and men, are prisoners. About 1500 escaped in boats, or secreted themselves in the town. From Brigadier-General the Honourable W. Lumley and from Colonel Browne, I have received the most able and most zealous assistance and support. The former protected the line from the enemy during our march, and covered our rear during the siege. The latter conducted it with great judgment and determined bravery. The established reputation of the Royal Artillery has been firmly supported by the company under my orders, and I consider myself much indebted to Captains Watson, Dickson, Carmichael, and Willgreffs, for their zealous and able exertions. Captain Fanshaw, of the Engineers, was equally zealous, and, though young in the service, conducted himself with such propriety that I have no doubt of his proving a valuable Officer. Owing to great fatigue, he was taken ill in the midst of our operations, and Captain Dickson readily undertook his office, and executed it with the greatest judgment. From the heads of the Corps and Departments, from the General Staff of the Army, from the Medical, and from my own personal Staff, I have received the most prompt and cheerful assistance. It is insufficient to say, that the utmost cordiality has subsisted between Rear-Admiral Stirling and myself; I have received from him the most friendly attention, and every thing in his power to grant. The Captains and Officers of the Navy have been equally zealous to assist us; but I feel particularly indebted to Captains Donnelly and Palmer for their great exertions. They commanded a Corps of Marines and Seamen

that were landed, and were essentially useful to us with the guns, and in the batteries, as well as in bringing up the ordnance and stores. This dispatch will be delivered to you by Major Tucker, who was wounded at the assault; and as he has long been in my confidence, I beg leave to refer you to him for further particulars. I am, &c. S. AUCHMUTY.

"P. S. I am extremely concerned to add, that Lieut.-cols. Vassal and Brownrigg both died yesterday of their wounds. I had flattered myself with hopes of their recovery; but a rapid mortification has deprived his Majesty of two most able and gallant Officers."

Killed, wounded, and missing between the 16th and 20th ult. 1 Lieut. 1 drummer, 18 rank and file, killed; 2 Majors, 3 Captains, 1 Lieut. 2 serjeants, 1 drummer, 119 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file, missing.—*During the Siege*, 1 Captain, 3 rank and file, killed; 1 Lieut. 1 Ensign, 12 rank and file, wounded; 7 rank and file, missing.—*At the Assault*, 1 Major, 3 Captains, 2 Lieuts. 2 serjeants, 5 drummers, 105 rank and file, killed; 2 Lieut.-cols. 3 Captains, 8 Lieuts. 4 Ensigns, 4 Staff, 18 serjeants, 5 drummers, 235 rank and file, wounded.—*Total*, 1 Major, 4 Captains, 3 Lieuts. 2 serjeants, 6 drummers, 126 rank and file, killed; 2 Lieut.-colonels, 2 Majors, 6 Captains, 10 Lieuts. 5 Ensigns, 4 Staff, 20 serjeants, 6 drummers, 306 rank and file, wounded: 8 rank and file, missing; Captains Willgreffs and Crookshanks, and 31 rank and file, included in the above, have since returned to their duty.

Officers killed on Landing, Lieut. Fitzpatrick, of the 40th.—*Slightly wounded upon Landing*, Major Trotter, of the 63d; Major Campbell of the 40th; Capt. Willgreffs, of the Royal Artillery; Crookshanks, of the 36th; Rogers, of the 40th. Lieut. Chawner, of the 95th.—*Killed during the Siege*, Capt. Beaumont, of the 87th.—*Wounded during the Siege*, Lieut. O'Brien, of the 87th; the Hon. C. Irby, Midshipman.—*Killed in the Assault*, Major Dalrymple, of the 40th, Capt. Rennie, of ditto; Lieut. Alston, of ditto; Capt. Macon, of the 38th; Lieut. Irwine, of the 87th; Capt. Dickenson, of the 95th.—*Wounded in the Assault*, 11th regt. Lieut.-col. Brownrigg (since dead).—40th, Lieut. Smith, and Ensign Cancern.—87th, Lieuts. Evans and M'Rea.—38th, Lieut.-col. Vassal, Capt. Shipton, Lieut. Brownson; Ensigns White, Willshire, and Frazer (the last since dead); Paymaster Willshire, Adjutant Hewill, and Assist. Surg. Garrat.—40th, Capt. Whetham, Lieut. Wallace, Johnson, and Ramus.—73d, Major Tucker.—87th, Assist. Surg. Wildair.—95th, Lieuts. Scanlan and M'Namara.

A dis-

A dispatch from Admiral Stirling, dated Feb. 8, relates his co-operation with the military forces; and mentions the landing of 600 marines to assist them. Finding he could not get near enough with the ships to produce any effect, he disposed of them so as to prevent any escape from the harbour. "The distance (says he), which the ships lay from the shore, with the almost constant high winds and swell we had, and the great way every thing was to be dragged by the seamen, up a heavy sandy road, made the duty excessively laborious. The squadron had almost daily 1400 men on shore, and this ship was often left with only 30 men on board.—The defence made by the Enemy protracted the siege longer than was expected, and reduced our stock of powder so low, that the King's ships, with all the transports, and what a fleet of merchant-men had for sale, could not have furnished a farther consumption for more than two days, when a practicable breach was fortunately made, and on the 3d inst. early in the morning, the Town and Citadel were most gallantly carried by storm."—[After many eulogiums on the bravery of his officers and men, the Admiral states his loss at six killed, 28 wounded, and four missing, and gives a list of the prizes taken at Monte Video, comprising 57 vessels, from 100 to 650 tons, besides 15 troop rigged gun-boats, and 6 row-boats with guns.]

April 14. A letter from Capt. Sayer of the Galatea frigate, dated Coast of Caracas, Jan. 22, and transmitted by Adm. Cochrane, gives an account of the capture of the French national corvette Lynx (one of those which escaped from Sir Sam. Hood's Squadron), by the boats of the Galatea. The enemy was discovered on the morning of the 21st, steering for La Guira, and afterwards for Barcelona. Her top-gallant sails were only visible; and she had the advantage of a light breeze, while the Galatea was nearly becalmed. The boats of the Galatea then pushed off, under the direction of the first lieutenant, Wm. Coombe, manned with 5 officers,

50 seamen, and 20 marines; and, after rowing about 12 leagues in eight hours (part of the time under a burning sun) they came up with her, going with a light land breeze, about two knots; our brave fellows instantly attempted to board on both quarters, but by the fire of her guns, which had been all trained aft in readiness, and having to combat with more than double their numbers, were twice repulsed by them. The boats now dropped, and poured through the stern and quarter ports, a destructive fire of muskets, pistols and small arms, that cleared the deck of many of the Enemy, who were all crowded aft; when, after an arduous struggle (a third time), for a footing, our men rushed aboard, and in a few minutes were all before them; the bowsprit and jib boom were covered; some flew aloft, and others below; the captain, and most of his officers were lying wounded on the decks, leaving the remainder of this handful of men in proud possession of the French 24 pounders carronades, and two long nine-pounders, chafers, pierced for 18 guns, and manned with 161 men, commanded by M. Jean M. Yarquett, with dispatches from Guadaloupe for the Caracas; she is two years old, and a well-equipped fine vessel, in all respects, for his Majesty's service. Mr. Walker, second Lieutenant of the Galatea, was killed, together with 8 seamen and marines. Twenty-two were wounded, among whom Mr. Coombe, First Lieutenant; and Mr. Sarkfield, Master's Mate, were severely, and Mr. Green, Master's Mate, slightly wounded. On board the Lynx 14 were killed, and 20 wounded, most of them badly. Among the killed was the Third Lieutenant.

A letter from Sir A. Cochrane, on board the Jason, Jan. 28, mentions the capture near Soramane river, of the ship La Favorite, (formerly in his Majesty's service), mounting sixteen long sixes and thirteen twelve-pounder carronades, having on-board 150 men.

This Gazette also contains an account of the capture of two small Spanish frigates, on the Jamaica station, by his Majesty's ships Orpheus and Hunter.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

The Russian Official Account of the Battle of Eylau has been published at great length in the Koningsberg Gazette, by Gen. Bennigsen. It is dated March 25; and states, that when his army broke up from Landsberg, on the 6th February, it was only 70,000 strong, as several detachments had been made from it. The French Army, consisting of the five corps of the Marshals Augereau, Soult,

Murat, Davoust, and Ney, which were joined in the evening by Bernadotte, amounted to 90,000 men; and followed Gen. Bennigsen very close, continually engaging his rear, which consisted of the brigades of the Generals Marcott, Bagavoust, and Barclay de Tolly, under the command of Prince Bagration. On reaching Prussian Eylau, the General posted his army behind the town, and sent a few regiments to take possession of it,

it, under General Markoff. The action began between this General and several numerous columns of the enemy, who were charged by two Russian regiments with fixed bayonets, and almost annihilated. A severe engagement followed with the cavalry of the contending forces, which terminated in favour of the Russians. "The enemy (says General Bennigsen), though beat off at every point, continued to receive reinforcements from all sides, and threatened to cut off our most advanced troops. I therefore ordered the latter to retreat; and consequently they, as well as the 8th division, retreated immediately through Prussian Eylau (as did afterwards the whole of our rear), and joined the main body, which stood drawn up in the following manner: The 5th, 7th, 8th, 3d, and 2d divisions formed two corps, the second of which was disposed in a single column; the 4th and 14th divisions composed the reserve. The right wing was commanded by Lieut.-general Toutschoff; the centre by Lieut.-gen. Baron Sackens; the left wing by Lieut.-gen. Count Ostermann; and the whole of the van by Prince Bagrathion. The whole of the cavalry, under the command of Lieut.-gen. Prince Gallitzin, covered both wings, though a part thereof was within the line. The heights, situated before my front, were occupied by our batteries. Gen. Barclay de Tolley, and the Horse Artillery of Col. Jernaleff, which had covered the retreat of the rear, were still in Prussian Eylau; but the enemy soon advanced upon the town in such force, that Gen. Barclay, notwithstanding he performed miracles of bravery, was obliged to cede to superior numbers, and to retreat. As soon as I perceived this, I sent the 4th division to support him. It marched in three columns, overthrew all that opposed it, and retook the town by assault. The enemy suffered a very considerable loss in this attack, notwithstanding they had planted some cannon in the streets, and were firing upon us on all sides from the windows. Gen. Barclay received a severe wound in the arm on this occasion." On Feb. 8th, the action was renewed, and became general. We cannot follow the Commander in Chief through his detailed account of the respective operations; but they prove that the attempts of the French cavalry to break the different Russian columns were uniformly defeated. The Peterburg dragoons and Wladimir infantry, not only repelled a charge of this kind, but took two eagles and 20 pieces of cannon from the retreating enemy. Gen. Bagavoult's division, which had possession of the village at Serpallen, was the only one which, from the superiority of the enemy's num-

bers, was obliged to give way, and take a different position.—Gen. Bennigsen adds, that the arrival of the Prussian General Lessocq contributed much to ensure the victory; and he concludes with the following observations: "This sanguinary battle, which was begun on the 7th Feb. at three in the afternoon, ended on the following day at midnight. The enemy's loss, by their own confession, amounts to 30,000 men killed, and 12,000 wounded: 2000 French are taken, and 12 eagles are in our possession. Our loss consists of 12,000 killed, and 7900 wounded. Fourteen French Generals are either killed or wounded; we have nine General Officers wounded, but most of them so slightly, that they have already rejoined the army. "In vain (he adds) did Buonaparte lavish his vast resources; in vain did he endeavour to excite the courage of his soldiers, and sacrifice so great a part of his army. The bravery and persevering courage of the Russians have withstood all his efforts, and wrested from him a victory which long was doubtful. As I remained master of the field of battle, I continued there during the night, in the course of which I considered what was necessary to be done; and I feel happy in having adopted the determination of marching to Konigsberg. There I could procure abundant supplies, of every kind, necessary for the army; there, after a continued and glorious exertion, the army found that repose which was so necessary to it; while the French army, weakened and discouraged, remained under arms. I was in hopes, by thus falling back, to induce the French army to follow me; but only twelve regiments of cavalry, under the command of Marshal Murat, attempted this, and were almost annihilated, near Mansfeldt. After this fresh loss, the enemy commenced his retreat."

Several sanguinary skirmishes have lately taken place between a body of Cossacks under the command of the Heitman, Lieut. Gen. Platow, and the French, near Guttstadt.—The manner in which the Russians acted is worthy of notice, from its singularity. A party of Cossack cavalry, under the immediate command of the Heitman, being attacked by the enemy's infantry, he made his men dismount, and perform a rapid fire in return, while another regiment of Cossacks was ordered to attack on horseback. Here a scene ensued, which could not fail powerfully to raise the enthusiasm of every person. The Cossacks blessed themselves with a loud voice, "*Hospodi po milli!*" (God have mercy upon me!) and made the sign of the Cross upon their breasts, according to the custom of the Greek Church. The close of this solemn religious ceremony was the signal

AMERICA AND THE WEST INDIES.

The bill for prohibiting the importation of Slaves into America, after the 31st December, 1807, has received the signature of the President.

All the legal proceedings against Mr. Burr have failed. Having surrendered himself, he was bound to appear at the Supreme Court of the Territory of Mississippi. He did appear there; and the Attorney General found he was not authorized to proceed against him, the offence of which he was accused not having been committed within his jurisdiction: no bill was consequently prepared or found against him; and the Grand Jury having been discharged, Mr. B. conceived he was entitled to be discharged also. In consequence, he did not appear again at the Court. This, however, was not the opinion of the Governor of the Mississippi; and he has proclaimed Mr. B. as breaking his recognizance, and offered a reward of 2000 dollars for his apprehension.

By Papers from Philadelphia to the 19th, and New York to the 16th ult. we learn that the Senate was about to be convened, to consider the Treaty with Great Britain. The President is reported to have said, that the carrying trade was placed on a footing favourable to American shipping. That the American intercourse with India was favourably adjusted. That the general system of blockade was abandoned; and that, of the 25 Articles which compose the Treaty, 23 were altogether unexceptionable.

Barbadoes Papers of the 24th of December state, that the island of St. Thomas had suffered a third time by fire; and that the *Circé* frigate has taken a Spanish prize of great value.

Advices from St. Domingo state, that after much bloodshed, the two rival Generals, Pichon and Christophe, have entered into a treaty to divide the island equally between them, and to unite in a bond of friendship for the future. Their partisans and followers have returned to their several occupations, and trade is expected to be soon as brisk as ever.

Private letters from the army at Monte Video, give some interesting particulars, in addition to what are contained in the Gazette. [See page 361.]—It appears, that after the breach was entered, the troops had to leap down 15 or 16 feet. However, part of the 95th or Rifle Regiment took possession of the church, mounted the roof, and annoyed the Citadel. In the church there was great slaughter, as a number of Spaniards had taken refuge there, after firing upon our troops. Most of the Spanish troops are said, in these letters, to be a squalid set of inferior people; and many of the officers are 60, 70, and 80 years of age.

COUNTRY NEWS.

April 7. Lately, a fire broke out at the Rev. Richard Codrington's, at Staple-grove, near Taunton, which entirely consumed the Parsonage-house, and the whole of his furniture, clothes, &c. Fortunately, as it happened by day, no lives were lost. What rendered the scene truly distressing was, Mrs. Codrington's being about to be confined for her tenth child.

Holywell, Flintshire, April 6. This day, 27 men were killed in a coal-mine, owing to the fire-damp arising. They were drawn up in the course of the day, but so mangled as scarcely to be known by their relations. The scene of distress that took place, masters all description; wives screaming out for their dead husbands, children for their fathers. One poor woman, as soon as she saw her husband, fell into a fit, and expired immediately; another, from the fright, immediately fell into labour, and was delivered on the spot. The accident was occasioned by the steward of the mine neglecting to have the damp drawn out; which was perceived by the miners not long before it arose. One humane man went down to save as many as he could. He brought up four alive. He then returned to save a little boy, only nine years old. The child leaped on his back, and in that manner was brought near the mouth of the pit; but the current of air was too much for him—he gave one gasp, and expired.

Portsmouth, April 16. A Court Martial assembled on-board the *Gladiator*, on this and the following day, to enquire into the conduct of Capt. Whitby, late of the *Leander*, on a charge of violating the neutrality of a State in amity with his Majesty, and having, within the jurisdictions of the United States of America, unlawfully, wilfully, and of his malice aforethought, caused a shot to be fired, whereby John Pearce, a citizen of America, was feloniously killed and murdered. The Court were of opinion that the charge had not been proved, and did adjudge Capt. Whitby to be acquitted.

April 18. About three this afternoon, as a vessel was coming from the fort of *Harwich*, with two companies of the 79th regiment of Scotch Highlanders, in number 98 men, women, and children, the upset in a squall of wind, owing chiefly to so many men being upon deck. Though assistance was immediately given, only three small children were picked up, floating on the water, all in pericots; one of which, a boy, the father had held by its clothes in his teeth ten or fifteen minutes, till some person caught hold of its clothes to save himself, and pulled it from him, the father all the time clinging to the rigging.

ging, and is one of the number saved; in the whole, 18 soldiers, 2 officers, the master, and one woman: every means was used to restore the children, but in vain. One of his Majesty's gun-brigs coming in just at the time, turned its boat off, and was the means of saving the chief of them that were saved, eight of them having hung fast to the rigging.

April 20. This day, the foundation-stone of the South-east corner of the lock of the Humber dock was laid, with great rejoicings, at Hull. The whole of this great undertaking will cost 200,000*l.*; which is entirely defrayed by the Corporations of the Dock Company, the Mayor and Burgesses, and the Trinity-house.

April 28. Seven hundred persons were confirmed at *Enfield* by the Bishop of Oxford, proxy for the Bishop of London.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Tuesday, April 14.

This day the following official bulletin was circulated:

Admiralty-office, April 14. Dispatches from Lord Collingwood, dated off Cadiz, March 29th, received this morning by His Majesty's sloop *Ignogen*, arrived at Plymouth, contain intelligence that Vice-Admiral Sir T. Duckworth, finding, on his arrival at Tenedos, that His Majesty's ambassador had left Constantinople on the 29th of Jan. proceeded, with the squadron under his command, to that city, passing the Dardanelles against all opposition on Feb. 19. His subsequent operations were not known to his Lordship; but from the Spider schooner, in the afternoon of that day, and the report of the inhabitants of Tenedos, there is reason to believe that the Turkish marine is destroyed. On Feb. 14th, His Majesty's ship *Ajax* caught fire and was burnt; the Hon. Capt. Blackwood, and about 400 officers and men, were saved. The following Gentlemen are missing: Lieut. Mitchell, and his brother, a Midshipman; Lieut. Sibthorp; Mr. Donaldson, master; Capt. Boyd, marines; Owens, surgeon; Douner, gunner; Renolds, surgeon's assistant; Messrs. Fotheringham, master's mate; Saunders, ditto; Keene, Midshipman; Keating, Potter, Manners, Lewes, Tighe, Dainford, and Whaley.

Wednesday, April 15.

The Anniversary of that excellent Institution, the Royal Humane Society, was held this day, Mr. Alderman Hankey in the Chair; who displayed great address in the presentation of the Honorary Rewards. Dr. Thornton was presented with an appropriate Medal, for which he returned a suitable reply.

Saturday, April 18.

A numerous meeting of the Supporters *Genl. Mac. April, 1847.*

of the Literary Fund assembled this day, at the Freemasons' Tavern. The Company were highly delighted with the recitations of Mr. Fitzgerald, &c. and with some beautiful Glees, composed for the occasion by Mr. Shield. The grand feature of the day was the munificent bequest of Mr. Newton, briefly noticed in p. 349.

We are sorry to state the loss of the *Blanche* frigate; the particulars of which are contained in a letter from Captain Sir Thomas Lavie, dated Brest, March 9. The ship sailed from Portsmouth on the 3d, to join Admiral Sir James Saumarez, and encountered most tempestuous weather. On the night of the 4th she struck. The Captain thus proceeds: "The night was dreadfully dark and cold, and there was no possibility of discriminating whether the rocks were distant from the land, or connected with the shore; however, happily, it proved the latter. I immediately ordered the masts to be cut away, and recommended the officers and men to stay by me and the ship to the last. A few hands got into the quarter-boats; and they were no sooner on the water than they were dashed to pieces. It was about high water; and while the tide flowed the ship lay tolerably easy, until it began to fall, when most tremendous breakers covered us. I remained by the wheel until she divided amidships, and fell over seaward. The crew were all on the side, and hauled me up to them. It was pleasing to observe the attention they paid me to the last; and now they care for me as their father. We lay in this state about three hours, when the water left the wreck sufficient for us to attempt a landing, and, with the exception of a few, got safe on shore, and assembled under a rock, when three cheers were given to the remains of the poor dear *Blanche*. At day-light, not two pieces of wood were left together, and the masts were shattered into shivers. Nothing was saved; and we make a most shabby appearance. A cask of rum was the only thing found on the shore; and, after I was carried to a cottage, some were so imprudent as to broach, by which about 15 died. It is not possible to ascertain our exact loss, but should think 45, 20 of whom were marines. All the officers are saved. Mr. Goodhew, passenger, died through fear. We landed on a shocking coast; but every attention possible was paid to us. We have already been marched about 30 miles, and are now at Brest, which is a Heaven to all hands, as they are most comfortably lodged and fed in the Navy Hospital."

Wednesday, April 22.

This day, the Lord Mayor of London, with a deputation of twelve Aldermen and twelve Commoners, attended by the Recorder

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Recorder and Remembrancer, proceeded with an address of the Corporation to the Queen's Palace, through the Horse Guards and along the Park. The Lord Mayor's state carriage, his servants in state liveries, on foot, and the number of carriages between the trees, had a most delightful effect. The procession arrived at the Palace exactly at two o'clock, and soon after their arrival, his Majesty entered the Levee room, when the Recorder presented the Address as follows:

"To the King's Most Excellent Majesty.
"The humble and dutiful Address of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled.

"Most Gracious Sovereign!

"We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, approach the Throne with our warmest and most unfeigned gratitude, for the dignified and decided support and protection recently given by Your Majesty to the Protestant Reformed Religion, as by Law established, and for the firm and constitutional exercise of your Royal Prerogative, to preserve the independence of the Crown.

"Deeply sensible as Your Majesty's faithful citizens of London at all times are, of the great and substantial blessings we enjoy under Your Majesty's paternal Government, we should justly incur the imputation of criminal indifference, as the first Municipal Body in Your Majesty's dominions, were we lightly to consider the scrupulous regard and fervent zeal, which have invariably guided Your Majesty, for the preservation of our religion, laws, and liberties, more particularly at this interesting conjuncture, or silently to withhold our loyal acknowledgements, due to the best of Kings, for his wife and steady resolution to secure inviolate our glorious Constitution in Church and State.

"We contemplate, Sir, with the warmest affection, and most profound veneration, the exercise of those unextinguishable principles in the Royal Breast, which protect, in every situation, the Religious Interests of your people, and provide for the happiness and freedom of posterity, by guarding the Protestant Succession in Your Majesty's Royal House, on the Throne of the United Kingdom.

"Your Majesty's faithful Citizens of London feel it no less their pride and exultation, than their bounden and indispensable duty, to express the sentiments of satisfaction which animate their hearts, at the wise and dignified measures pursued by Your Majesty, for securing the glorious Independence of the Crown, as one of the Three Estates of our well-tempered and invaluable Constitution.

"That Your Majesty may be long spared to us by an over-ruling Providence, and that the people of this land may be long sensible of the blessings of Your Majesty's most auspicious Government, in the protection of every thing dear to them, is the ardent prayer of Your Majesty's loyal Citizens of London.

Signed, by Order of the Court,

"HENRY WOODTHORPE."

They were received very courteously by His Majesty, who returned them the following most gracious answer:

"I receive, with the greatest satisfaction, the assurances you give me of your concurrence in those principles which have governed my conduct on the late important occasion. It has ever been my object to secure, to all descriptions of my subjects, the benefits of Religious Tolerance, and it affords me particular gratification to reflect, that during my Reign these advantages have been more generally and extensively enjoyed, than at any former period; but, at the same time, I never can forget what is due to the security of the Ecclesiastical Establishment of my Dominions, connected as it is with our Civil Constitution, and with all those blessings, which, by the favour of Providence, have hitherto so eminently distinguished us amongst the Nations of the World."

His Majesty was pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon Jonathan Miles and James Branscomb, the Sheriffs.

Saturday, April 25.

Letters received from a petty officer of the Nautilus, 14 guns, Captain Palmer, wrecked on a desert island in the Mediterranean, state, that about 70 of the survivors, among whom was the Captain and First Lieutenant, had escaped the horrors of a watery grave to encounter a more dreadful death by starvation. These poor fellows were without food nearly ten days. The Captain and First Lieutenant, with the greater part of those on the island, perished from hunger. The few survivors were found on the shore, with the dead bodies of Capt. Palmer's coxswain and cabin-boy; which, horrible to relate, they were obliged to eat to preserve their lives, until they were taken off by the boats of the Squadron under Admiral Louis.

Monday, April 27.

This day the Parliament was very unexpectedly prorogued, by a Speech from the Lords Commissioners, previous to an intended Dissolution, "His Majesty being anxious to recur to the sense of his People, while the events which have recently taken place are yet fresh in their recollection."

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Vol. LXXVI. p. 984. Mr. John Hayman Packer, of Drury-lane theatre, was born March 21, 1730, in the Strand, and served his time to his father, a fadler, in Glafs-house-street. He appeared on the stage at Newcastle, in 1754, under the name of Hayman, and first played in London in 1758, at Covent-garden, in the parts of Johnson in the *Rehearsal*, and of the Frenchman in *Leithe*. He played at Drury-lane, in September that year, *Selim* in "The Mourning Bride;" and afterwards performed *Cateby* in "Richard III." with Garrick; and continued to perform in almost every piece wherein Garrick appeared, till he quitted the stage in 1776. Mr. Packer, for more than fifteen years, had but forty shillings weekly; for twelve years he had three pounds, then four. He could read small print by moonlight, and never used glasses but to see distant objects; and it was the reward of his temperance that he never lost a tooth. He kept a journal of his life from the day he left his father's house till his death; and a book in which he entered the births, marriages, and deaths of all his friends. He played, at least, 4852 times, besides walking in processions. An accidental fall down stairs, January 31, 1806, contributed to hasten his death, which took place September 16, in the 76th year of his age. Those who saw Mr. P. perform in his decline, will be surprized to find, that forty years ago, Churchill, in his "Rocciad," characterized him thus:

"Who can, like Packer, charm with
sprightly ease?"

But, whatever might have been his merits, his latter days were embittered by inattention! Unable to derive from his salary, by reason of stoppages, those comforts which his time of life required, he sunk under grief, and added another to those fatal instances of distress in their latter days, which are already too numerous among the devotees of the Stage.

Vol. LXXVII. p. 267. Osman, the grandfather of Pafwan Oglou, was a common watchman at Widdin; and it is said he also swept the streets in the day-time. He afterwards served in the war of 1753, against the Russians, and distinguished himself by his bravery. He was rewarded with the sief of Parabin, in Moldavia; where he spent the rest of his life, occupied in the education of his son Omar Aga, who afterwards obtained the rank of Bassi Aga, or Chief of the District. Omar had two sons—Ibrahim Bey, who settled in Constantinople as a merchant, and Osman, surnamed Pafwan Oglou (son of the night-crier or street-sweeper). His father, who lived at Widdin, had him instructed in the various branches of the po-

litical, economical, and military science. The young Osman joined to a great activity of mind a very violent temper. In 1785, being in the country with his father, they quarrelled; and the son put himself at the head of some of his father's vassals who were attached to him. They attacked and put to flight such as Osman had armed for his own defence. The chief inhabitants of Widdin interfered in this quarrel, which lasted more than two years; and in 1788, the father was reduced to the necessity of suing for peace with his son, when a reconciliation followed. From this period, the troops they had separately enrolled were united into one body, which enabled them to keep themselves masters of Widdin, where their authority increased daily, with the number of their partisans. They abused their influence so grossly, that they dictated laws not only in the city, but in the country round, employing force against such as opposed their pleasure. The Porte, alarmed at this usurpation of its sovereignty, sent Mahmed Pacha, in 1789, with 12,000 men, and promised him the Pachaship of Widdin, if he expelled Pafwan Oglou and his father. The latter were besieged for three months in Widdin; but, not being able to resist such considerable forces, the Pacha and his Son took refuge, along with 600 men who still adhered to them, with Prince Maurojeni in Wallachia. This Prince gave them protection, nominated both of them Bir-Basses (i. e. Commanders of 1,000 men); and established Omar as the Commandant of Czernitz, and Pafwan Oglou as that of Gyurgyera, with orders to defend these posts against the Austrians. Omar was soon dislodged from Czernitz by the Imperialists, and saved himself, with only 17 of the garrison, by retiring to the right bank of the Danube; fixing his residence in the Castle of Kulla, six leagues from Widdin.

P. 282. An old Correspondent says, "If those who have been useful in their generation deserve to be gratefully remembered, the Rev. Thomas Urwick ought not to descend to the grave unnoticed and undistinguished; and the acquaintance of half a century will authorize the tribute here meant to be paid. He was one of the few surviving pupils of Dr. Doddridge of Northampton; under whose tuition he was placed after he had finished his classical learning, and with whom he went through the whole course of lectures usually delivered at that respectable seminary; and, for the sake of reviewing and fixing the knowledge he had acquired, he intended to have continued another year; but, being prevented by the death of his Tutor, he determined to do
improvement at Gl

verity of high reputation, from the great character of its Professors, and particularly from that of the celebrated Dr. Leechman, the Divinity Teacher. Here he applied himself, with fresh zeal and spirit, to a critical study of the Scriptures, and every other source of information preparatory to the sacred office which he had in view; and no opportunity of adding to his stock was neglected. Being thus qualified and furnished as "a workman that need not be ashamed," he had a right to aspire to one of the most considerable stations among the Protestant Dissenters; but, contenting himself at first with being an assistant, he commenced his ministerial duties in connexion with the Rev. Dr. Allen, at Worcester, where he remained several years, acquitting himself to the satisfaction of a large and respectable Society, possessed of their confidence, enjoying their friendship, and promoting their edification. He might be called a disciple of the Old School, having formed himself upon the model of his venerable Tutor. His sentiments were evangelical, but untinged with enthusiasm or bigotry; his delivery was easy and unaffected, and his address serious and affectionate. His discourses were solid and judicious, but simple and perspicuous; and he enforced the precepts of Morality by the peculiar discoveries and hopes of the Gospel, being not only persuaded of their truth, but their efficacy and success in turning sinners from the error of their way to the wisdom of the just. By these means he rose to popularity and esteem; and he preserved them by a propriety of conduct and a blameless conversation. His next removal was to Narborough, a village in Leicestershire, where he was the sole pastor of a Congregation less numerous but of manners and habits more congenial with his own. Here he enjoyed his beloved retirement, and was more at leisure to prosecute the studies that were most agreeable to him. He thought Religion a more welcome guest in the calm of a rural retreat, than amidst the hurry and bustle of a world devoted to business or pleasure, and abounding in snares and temptations. The influence of God's holy spirit and grace encouraged and prospered his labours. He rejoiced over the seed he had sown, and the plants he had watered; and he said in his heart, "Here will I dwell, this people shall be my people, and their God shall be my God;" and who, that makes a wife and sober estimate of the pursuits of mankind, marks the end of human ambition, and the vanity of every thing independent of futurity, would not approve his determination? But man is not to be the judge of his own proper rank and station. The will of Providence must be obeyed, whether it

assigns a public or a private lot, whether it points to the lofty eminence or the humble valley, the post of danger or security, to trials and difficulties, or tranquillity and repose. The worthy deceased had not cast anchor, or reached his destined port. He was reserved for a more elevated and conspicuous sphere of action. He was called to officiate at Clapham, to persons of more opulence and refinement, whose modes and habits of life required more studied compositions and greater attention to the proprieties of social intercourse. But, being invited by an earnestness which implied an obligation, and an unanimity which could not be resisted, he accepted the charge, without consulting his own feelings and inclination. The situation of a Protestant Dissenting Minister is peculiarly critical and delicate. The World is not his friend, nor the World's Laws; he has no prospect of preferment, or any temporal reward; so that, if he has not a consciousness of integrity to support him, he has no other recompence. He is liable to censure for every human frailty; watched with a jealous eye by those on whom his subsistence depends. He is accused of opinions which he disclaims, and condemned for those he professes; and often falls a victim to groundless prejudice and caprice. He must adapt himself to auditors of every description; and, in some measure, be all things to all men, if he would expect to see his labours crowned with success. The Societies round the Metropolis being collected from all parts of the town, and consisting of members of all denominations, who have no attachment to the Minister, and no bond of union among themselves, cannot be kept together without uncommon address and moderation. Subjects of discourse must be chosen with judgment, and handled with discretion. Respectful attention must unite with manly independence; and matters of abstruse speculation and controversy must be sacrificed to practical truth and edification. These requisites Mr. Urwick eminently possessed; and, by the observance of these maxims, he obtained general acceptance and good will. He was free from all vanity and ostentation, the desire of lucre, or the love of fame and popularity; and he considered himself as accountable to his Divine Master for the flock committed to his care. Their improvement was his delight, and their approbation his reward; content to be their guide and companion in the pursuit of glory and immortality. He proved no contest on the score of politics or doctrines; lived in harmony with every party; and cultivated a friendly intercourse with the Clergy of the Establishment.

ment, as well as with those of his own Communion. He was candid to the sentiments of others, but faithful and constant to his own. He was not ashamed of his principles, nor ever compromised his integrity. He paid no compliments at the expence of Truth or Sincerity; and gave no just cause of offence to any. He respected no man's person, solicited no man's smile, and dreaded no man's frown. In a word, his professions were without disguise; his conversation without artifice; and his love without dissimulation. His days seemed to have been prolonged beyond the usual period, that he might have a larger space for those upright exertions and purposes to which they were devoted; and his life and usefulness kept pace together. It was not till after he had counted threescore years and ten, that he entertained any thoughts of cessation from public service, nor till he had severely suffered from the attack of a painful disorder, which made it necessary for him to accept assistance, and, not long after, to put a final close to his ministry. Yet even then he did not think himself wholly discharged while any part was left him to fulfil; and as long as he lived, he was resolved not to live in vain. He could attest the truths he had believed; realize the instructions he had given; and exemplify the precepts he had inculcated. He could lend a willing and welcome aid to his brethren when absent or indisposed. He could execute important trusts in which he was engaged; and dedicate the last remains of his strength in the service of the honourable cause of Christian Liberty, which had employed all his youthful vigour and energy. Though ceasing to be a pastor, he could still be a counsellor, a benefactor, and a friend. He had acquired a knowledge of the world, which enabled him to detect its artifices, point out its dangers, and guard against its temptations. Experience and judgment gave weight and authority to his advice, and rendered his mediation in healing differences acceptable and decisive; by his reproof the vicious were reclaimed, and the wavering were confirmed by his encouragement. By separating Religion from austerity and superstition, he endeared it to the young, and reconciled it to the unbelieving. He consoled the afflicted with its promises, and the aged with its future prospects. His heart, his hand, his purse, were open to the relief of the indigent; he divided his substance with the widow and the orphan. He distinguished the industrious and deserving poor; and, when his own resources were insufficient, he pleaded their cause with the affluent, and was not sent empty away. If a family was deprived of its head, or plunged into

adversity by unforeseen calamities, he restored and comforted them. Was any beneficial plan proposed for promoting religious knowledge, or the suppression of vice, or the reformation of manners, he was to be found at its post. Were promising talents and modest merit to be drawn from the vale of obscurity, he was their patron and advocate. Was an institution to be set on foot for the discovery of useful art and science, for facilitating the attainment of knowledge by more frugal and compendious methods, he was one of the first to cherish and support it. Was a Temple to be erected for God, and not for interest, party, or fame, or a mission established for the propagation of genuine Christianity in dark and barbarous regions, he joined hands with Providence to ensure its prosperity. A life thus spent could not fail to be pleasant and honourable. But it was not to last; the shadows of the evening began to lengthen, and the time came when Israel must die, "and he gathered to his fathers." Three times he had prepared to remove into his own county (Salop); and each time he was prevented by unexpected accident. Having lived a Patriarch's life, he was now to make a Patriarchal exit; and he fell a victim to labour and fatigue, more than sickness or disease. Exhausted Nature asked for repose, and it was granted him; being dismissed as a good and faithful servant, and permitted to depart in peace, and "see the salvation of the Lord."

P. 284. The late Sawrey Gilpin, esq. R. A. was a celebrated painter, particularly of horses and wild animals. He was descended from an ancient family in the county of Cumberland, which has given to the world many characters justly celebrated for their talents and virtues. He was born at Carlisle (of which city his only surviving brother, Joseph-Dacre Gilpin, esq. is the present mayor); and in early youth, under the instruction of a most excellent and ingenious father, imbibed, along with his late brother, the Reverend William Gilpin, the tourist, a strong propensity for the Polite Arts. This was ripened, as he advanced in life, into a conspicuous talent, and enabled him to execute paintings which are justly admired for the great truth and spirit of the composition, and extreme chasteness of colouring. His excellence consisted entirely in portraying animals, the anatomy of which he was completely conversant with, from the humblest of the domestic tribe to the roaring wanderers of the woods. He selected those in groups, the admirable imitations of which will confer a lasting celebrity upon his name. Many of his most capital pictures are in the possession of Noblemen and Collectors. The Prince

374 *Additions and Corrections in former Obituaries.—Births.* [Apr.

Prince of Wales's and the Duke of Hamilton's collections are both enriched with the productions of his pencil; but, we believe, his chef d'œuvre is in the possession of S. Whitbread, esq. M.P. It consists of a group of tigers, and is a noble and spirited composition. He excelled much in giving an expression of terrible but majestic fierceness to that noblest of all animals, the lion; some of his lighter sketches, studied from the life, give a striking representation of the fullen dignity which is the peculiar characteristic of that Royal animal. The etchings of cattle, which accompany his brother's descriptive writings, are his productions.

P. 285. William George Sibley, esq. treasurer of the Honourable East India Company, who died March 16, after a very few days illness, at his house in Guren-square, Bloomsbury, is deeply lamented by all who knew him. In his official department he invariably discharged his duty with fidelity and assiduity, and, in all respects, with satisfaction to the Company and honour to himself. He was a loyal Subject, and a real and true Patriot. In private life, a tender and affectionate husband, a steady friend to the deserving, kind to the poor, and benevolent to all. An enemy to all ostentation, he was religious without the least tincture of bigotry, and strictly moral without the affectation of being better than others. Throughout life he stood approved, in every sense of the word, a truly good and upright man. He has bequeathed nearly the whole of his property to his widow, whom he appointed executrix to his will, and his brother executor; and, being desirous to relieve them as much as possible from personal attention to the trust, he added a gentleman of the Law to assist them, leaving him a suitable legacy for the trouble it might occasion him. Mr. Sibley had been many years a fellow of the Antiquarian Society, and a Governor of Christ's and likewise of the Foundling Hospitals; under the chapel of which latter charity his remains were deposited on the 28th of March, attended by his relations, two other gentlemen, and the clergy belonging to the Foundling; several of the Governors meeting the funeral in the chapel, to pay their last tributes to a departed and respected friend. The service was most solemnly performed by the Rev. John Lee Martin, rector of St. George the Martyr, Queen-square; the children of the Hospital concluding it with a Psalm appropriate to the melancholy occasion.

Ibid. Admiral Sir Hyde Parker was second son of Admiral Sir H. P. bart. who was lost in the *Cato* in 1782, and brother to Sir Harry P. bart. of Long Melford, who was knighted for his gallant services

in the American war. The late Admiral's country-seat is Benhall-lodge, Suffolk.

BIRTHS.

LATELY, at Upper Ryde, in the Isle of Wight, the wife of Captain Shipyard, R. N. a daughter.

The wife of Rear-admiral Wells, a son.

At Brickendonbury, Herts, the wife of William Dent, esq. a daughter.

At Blenheim, co. Oxford, Lady Frances Spencer, a son.

At Chichester, Sussex, the lady of the Hon. Major King, of the 5th Foot, a son.

The wife of John Lloyd Wynne, esq. of Coed-Coch, co. Denbigh, a son and heir.

At Kenyon-house, the wife of Colonel Thornton, of Thornville Royal, a son.

At her father's house in Shropshire, the Countess de Melford, a daughter.

At West Wycombe, Bucks, the wife of the Rev. I. King, a daughter.

At Champion-lodge, Camberwell, Surrey, the wife of H. Voss, esq. a son.

At Pimlico-lodge, Mrs. Elliot, a daughter.

In Spring-gardens, Viscountess Fitzharris, a son.

In Charlotte-street, Bedford-square, Lady Harriet Courtenay, a son.

In Berkeley-street, Manchester-square, the wife of Duncan Campbell, esq. a son.

In Great George-street, Westminster, the wife of Cordell Brooks, esq. a son.

In Berkeley-square, the wife of John Trower, esq. a daughter.

In Buckingham-street, Fitzroy-square, the wife of Benjamin Wyatt, esq. a son and daughter, both still-born.

In Finsbury-square, the wife of M. B. Loufada, esq. a daughter.

In Portland-place, the wife of John Denison, esq. a son.

March 21. At Woollington, Suffolk, the wife of Fred. Grey Cooper, esq. a daughter.

27. At Malthanger, near Basingstoke, Hants, the wife of Col. Cunynghame, a son.

In Hunter-street, the wife of Henry Hobhouse, esq. of Hardspan-house, co. Somerset, a daughter.

April 2. The wife of Mr. Cha. Kemble, of the Theatre Royal, Covent-garden, a son.

At Waterville, co. Kildare, Ireland, the lady of Lord Dunboyne, a son.

3. Viscountess Andover, wife of Captain Digby, R. N. a daughter.

In Poland-street, the lady of the Hon. William Herbert, a son.

10 At Edinburgh, Lady Jemima Johnstone Hope, wife of Capt. H. of his Majesty's ship *Thefeus*, a daughter.

At Annanhill, in Scotland, the wife Col. Cunningham, of Thornton, a daughter.

11 At Holbeck, Suffolk, the wife of S. Gooch, esq. M. P. a son.

13. At Ayr, in Scotland, the Hon. J. Rolle, a son.

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17. In Dover-street, Piccadilly, Lady Theodosia Vyner, a son.

20. At Belmont, Herts, Mrs. Thomas Raikes, a son.

The wife of Col. Shelly, of Hurworth, co. Durham, a son.

The wife of John Finch Simpson, esq. of Launde abbey, co. Leicester, a daughter.

25. In Nottingham-place, Mary-la-Bonne, the wife of Tho. Redhead, esq. a daughter.

27. In Portugal-street, Mary-la-Bonne, Lady Gertrude Sloane, a son.

MARRIAGES.

1806. **A**T Columbo, in Ceylon, Capt. June 11. Edwards, military secretary to Governor Maitland, to Louisa, fifth daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Layard, dean of Bristol.

1807. **March** 30. At Dublin, Hans Hamilton, esq. M. P. for the county of Dublin, to Miss Anne Mitchell.

At Breadfall church, Derby, Samuel Tertius Galton, esq. to Violetta, eldest daughter of the late Erasmus Darwin, M. D. of the Priory, Derby.

31. Henry Downer, esq. of Woburn-place, Russell-square, to Miss Oliphant, dau. of Campbell O. esq. of Heston, Middlesex.

At Guernsey, Dr. Borland, inspector of Army hospitals, to Miss Walters.

Rev. Dr. H. Sedmond, lately of Dover, to Miss Sarah Rowland, daughter of Mr. Alderman R. of Newark.

April . . . Mr. Robert Hoy, manager of the Worcester theatre, to Miss Burne, of Penn, co. Stafford.

April 2. At the feat of Joseph Cator, esq. at Beckenham, Kent, by special licence, Brownlow Mathew, esq. son of the late General M. and nephew to the Duke of Ancafter, to Miss Naylor.

Rev. Robert Greenwood, eldest son of the Rev. Thomas G. vicar of Calne, Wilts, to Miss Frances Penny, of Castle Cary.

3. Baddley Child, esq. son of Vice-admiral C. to Miss Catherine Ford, of New-castle, co. Stafford.

4. William Phillimore, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Miss Almeria Thornton, an accomplished amiable young lady, youngest daughter of the late Godfrey Thornton, esq. of Muggerhanger, co. Bedford, and grand-daughter of Stephen Godin, esq. of Southgate, eminently distinguished for humanity, piety, and suavity of manners.

5. At Bristol, Isaac Hobhouse, esq. of Westbury-upon-Trim, to Miss Roston.

9. Lieut.-col. Reade, of the Bengal Establishment, to Miss Reade, only daughter and heiress of the late Thomas R. esq. of Little Stoke, co. Oxford.

At Hampstead, co. Middlesex, the Rev. John-Robert Hall, to Miss Longley.

William-Henry Douce, esq. to Jane, third daughter of Lieut.-col. Downman, of the Royal Artillery.

Elias Isaac, esq. of Worcester, banker, to Miss Isaac Wilmore, daughter of William W. esq. of Durnhamton, Salop.

10. George Cooper, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, barrister at law, to Miss Mary-Justina-Martha Lloyd, of Dale castle, Pembroke.

13. At Liverpool, Major Fraser, aid-de-camp to Lieutenant-general Nugent, to Miss Rowland, of Jamaica.

14. Rev. T. Parfitt, of South Brent, Somerset, to Edith, second daughter of John Bayly, esq. of Portland-square, Bristol.

15. At Langley, Bath, Walter Coleman, esq. of Kingston-Langley, late captain in the Wilts Militia, to the only daughter of Robert Afhe, esq. of Langley-house.

At Queen-square chapel, Bath, Captain Northey, R.N. to the eldest daughter of the Rev. Tho. Whitby, of Cresswell-hall, Staff.

At Shoreditch church, Mr. John Long, of Christ's Hospital, to Catherine, second dau. of Jonath. Herne, esq. of Hoxton-squ.

17. The Hon. George Ponsonby, M. P. for the county of Cork, fourth son of the late Lord Ponsonby, to Miss Gledistan, daughter of John-Jacob G. esq. of Ann-gift, co. Tipperary.

23. Jn. Willock, esq. of Golden-square, to Miss Grojan, daughter of the late Francis G. esq. of Brompton-grove.

Rowland Stephenfon, jun. esq. of Great Ormond-street, to Miss Stephenfon, of Queen-square, Bloomsbury.

27. At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Hon. George Winn, of Little Warley, Essex, second son of the late Lord Headley, to Miss Elizabeth-Mary Majendie, eldest daughter of Lewis M. esq. of Hedingham castle, in the same county.

DEATHS.

1805. **A**T Bombay, in the East Ind. . . dies, aged 20, Mr. J. Cox, eldest son of the Rev. Mr. C. late of Wiltoughby-Waterless, co. Leicester. He was a lieutenant in the 4th Regiment of Native Infantry, and a young gentleman of superior talents and great promise.

1806. **Feb.** . . . At Deal, Kent, in her 59th year, Mrs. Anne Woodruff, relict of the late Mr. John W. of Sandwich.

Feb. 19. At Canterbury, the Rev. John Nairne, M.A. rector of Stourmouth (1761), and Kingston (1769), both in the county of Kent and diocese of Canterbury. In 1755 he was appointed to the perpetual curacy of Wingham, which he resigned in 1769.

March 19. At Sandwich, in Kent, after a long illness, Mrs. Horn, of the King's Arms inn in that town.

April 5. Mrs. Woodruff, wife of Mr. Henry W. draper, at Sandwich.

May 22. At Shudashyugur, in the East Indies, aged 28, Capt. Henry White Wakefield, of the 14th Reg. of Native Infantry.

June

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June 1. At Rochester, Kent, Miss Sarah Bunce, only surviving daughter of the late Rev. John B. vicar of St. Stephen's, near Canterbury.

23. At Ripon, in his 81st year, of a decline, Mr. William Brunton, who had devoted much of his time to botanical and chemical pursuits.

July 2. At Canterbury, in his 40th year, Mr. George Philpot, dancing-master.

19. While on a cruise in the East Indies, Capt. J. B. Bogue, of his Majesty's Ship Terpichore; a good and active officer.

Aug. 10. At Widgeham, in Kent, in her 77th year, Mrs. Anne Cleveland.

26. At Cawnpore, in the East Indies, in his 33d year, Mr. Henry Collingwood, brother to Mrs. Wm. Rawson, of Leicester.

Sept. 4. At Arrah, in Bengal, James Cock, esq.

7. At Marburg, John-William-Christián Bruhl, M.D. professor of Anatomy, and director of the School of Midwifery in that University. He was born at Weimar, Dec. 25, 1737.

At Molières, in the canton of Limours, and district of Versailles, aged 74, L. Target, formerly a distinguished advocate of the Parliament of Paris, and afterwards a member of the National Assembly. He was the advocate first applied to by the late unfortunate Louis XVI.; but excused himself on the plea of age and infirmity.

10. At Madras, George Houston, esq. of the Civil Service.

Oct. 15. At Vienna, aged 42, Aloys Rudolph Vetter, professor of Anatomy and Physiology in the University of Cracow.

15. At an advanced age, at Paris, Paul-Joseph Barthéz, M.D. consulting physician of the Emperor Napoleon, member of the Legion of Honour, and of the National Institute; and formerly professor of Physick in the University of Montpellier. His last work, "Traité des Maladies Goutteuses," was published in 1803.

Nov. 16. On the island of St. Vincent, Mr. John Robe, of Bristol.

Dec. . . . At Fairfield-house, Jamaica, Fairlie Christie, esq. a leading personage, and member of the Insular Assembly of Port Royal, for these last 30 years; a man whose virtues, attachment to the best of Kings, and unwearied devotion to promote the comforts of naval and military men on that station, will be long and deeply regretted; as a proof of which, and as a tribute to his worth and memory, the Squadron and Military Officers went into mourning on the occasion.

Dec. . . . Killed, in storming a fort near Cawnpore, in the East Indies, Lieutenant George Payne, of the Engineers, in the service of the Honourable East India Company, and fourth surviving son of Edward P. esq. of Warren-street, Fitzroy-square;

who, in less than five years, has had the melancholy lot to mourn for three most affectionate sons, with the consolation, however, that they did their duty with honour whilst living, and that they lost their lives in the service of their King and Country, to the sincere regret of all who knew them. See vol. LXXII. p. 976; and vol. LXXV. p. 773.

Dec. 31. At Kiel, in his 74th year, Philip-Gabriel Hensler, M.D. professor of Physick in the University of Kiel, and physician to the King of Denmark; author of a distinguished work on the History of Syphilis, published in 1783. He was born at Oldenswort, in the duchy of Sleswick, Dec. 11, 1735.

1807. Jan. . . . At Grenada, in the West Indies, Samuel Osborne Gibbes, esq. youngest son of Sir Philip G. bart. and his Majesty's receiver of all confiscated property in that island.

Jan. 4. Lient. Joseph Worth, son of William W. esq. of Haynesford, Suffolk. He perished, with a considerable portion of the crew of the Nautilus sloop of war, when she was wrecked on a barren rock in the Mediterranean.

Capt. Francis Rundell, of the 54th Foot. He was mortally wounded in the night, by a party of Spanish Cavalry, while commanding a foraging detachment, some miles from Maldonado.

12. On the island of St. Croix, John Barker Barnes, esq.

17. At Tobago, James Pigott, esq. attorney-general of that island, and judge of the Admiralty at Trinidad. He was the youngest brother of the late Attorney-general of England, Sir A. Pigott.

18. In Denmark-street, Soho, of a fever, aged 38, Mr. Olof Faut, working-jeweller, a native of Gottenburgh, Sweden.

21. In the West Indies, being slain in action, in a most gallant attack on a French corvette (Le Lynx), Lient. H. Walker, of the Galatea frigate, and son of the late Mr. William W. of Exeter, mercer. He was a brave young man, amiable and engaging in his manners, beloved and lamented by all who knew him.

26. At Windy-hill, Tortola, after a residence of many years on that island, William Robertsen, esq.

At Kingston, in Jamaica, after a residence of nearly 32 years, Stewart Bruce, esq. universally respected by a numerous circle of friends for his many amiable and companionable qualities.

Feb. . . At Chipping-Norton, co. Oxford, Sarah Taylor, a child upwards of 2 years of age; who, in the absence of its mother, was playing with a doll, which the unfortunately dropped into the fire, and, in endeavouring to extinguish the flames of the doll's cloaths, set fire to her own, whereby

by the was so dreadfully burnt as to cause her death in a short time.

Feb. 4. At Sandwich, in Kent, of a decline, Mrs. Harvey, a native of the West Indies, and wife of Lieutenant-colonel H. of that town.

At her lodgings in Canterbury, Mrs. Touliere, daughter of the late Mr. Grandfere, formerly of the Lion d'Argent at Calais, whose name occurs in the celebrated *Roast Beef Cantata* of Hogarth, &c.

Burnt to death, in a state of intoxication, at his own house in the Royal Oak yard, Chester, during the absence of his wife, who was also drunk, and gone out to procure more gin, a man named Taylor.

5. — Leech, suddenly, in the street, after walking from Ravensclaf (of which he was an inhabitant) to Egremont.

John Siffon, carrier between Kendal and Appleby. Going up Grayrigg-haule, near Borrow-bridge, about nine miles from Kendal, the ground being covered with snow, he unfortunately left the turnpike-road, with a horse and cart; was precipitated down the steep common, and drowned in the river Lune. The horse received no material injury.

Found dead near Selby farm, on the Watford road, Mr. Samuel Angler, a veterinary surgeon, residing on the Edgeware road. In the morning he had been to St. Alban's, and parts adjacent, on business; and was discovered lying on the road, at 12 o'clock at night, by the driver of a hay-cart, and, although not then dead, unable to give any account of the accident which had befallen him. His head was very much bruised; and to all appearance he had been intoxicated, and in that state his horse (which was found at some distance) fell down and rolled over him.

6. Found drowned, near the North walk in Whitehaven, Cumberland, David Casfen, long a water-carrier in that town.

7. At Hingham, Norfolk, in his 75th year, Edward Evans, esq. late captain in the Royal Welsh Fusiliers; a man of rare virtues; who acquitted himself in the noblest manner under a variety of trials; and the whole tenor of whose life was a model of probity, fortitude, and piety. His disinterested principles became conspicuous at a very early age, when some family occurrences called them into action; and his conduct proved as extraordinary as it was generous. This gave the promise of his future excellence, to all who were acquainted with the circumstances. At an early period of life he entered into the service of his Country; and here a wide field was opened for the display of his courage, prudence, and humanity. No one could do more honour to the character of a British Officer. But, though possessed of every

virtue particularly attached to the military profession, he was, perhaps, still more an object of admiration from avoiding, in every degree, those vices to which that line of life affords such strong temptation. Temperance, modesty, and self-denial, were, even in youth, his strong characteristics. His integrity made him a strict economist. With sentiments the most liberal and generous, and an heart fraught with benevolent and charitable feelings, he kept himself free from debts, by refraining from every superfluous indulgence; and, though no man was more distinguished for personal courage, his mild forbearing temper and prudent conduct preserved him from engaging in those contentions, which so frequently lead to consequences the most injurious to the peace and honour of individuals. He encountered, with undaunted fortitude, all the dangers and hardships of war, in the long campaigns during the Seven Years War in Germany; and was engaged in the battles of Minden, Munster, and St. Cas. He was five years in constant service, except the time when he was confined by a wound which he received through his shoulder, at Cloister-Kempen, in the year 1760, which obliged him, at a great expence, to return to England. His services, however, were not rewarded by promotion; and he received an order to join his regiment immediately upon his recovery. When peace and leisure permitted him again to visit his native land, he retired to a small village near London, where he became attached to, and, some time afterwards married, Mary the second daughter of the late Dr. Gloster Ridley, prebendary of Salisbury; an union replete with happiness, built on the firmest foundation; though for a long time their conjugal felicity was interrupted by anxious fears, and suspended by painful absence. Professional duties called Capt. Evans to America, where, for five years, he experienced the various dangers and sufferings of active warfare, during the most arduous period of the contest between that Country and England. After performing the bravest actions, finding his health impaired by living so long on salt provisions, being exposed to nightly damps, and other inconveniences, besides many disappointments in the line of promotion, he determined to retire from service; soon after which, he settled at Hingham, in Norfolk, where he was, for a long series of years, distinguished by all the milder virtues that embellish society and adorn domestic life. A tender, faithful, and affectionate husband, and a warm, steady, and active friend, not only to his own but also to his wife's remote as well

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as near connexions. Esteemed and beloved by a respectable circle of private friends, benevolent to all, as far as he possessed the power of doing good, and above all, a good Christian, he was regarded by the neighbourhood where he resided as a bright example of every amiable and estimable virtue. His fortitude under the infirmities of declining years was strongly evinced; and, during the course of the lingering and painful disorder which terminated his valuable life, he was never heard to utter a single impatient expression. He always preserved the most inviolable attachment to the service of his Heavenly Master, whom it was his delight to honour, both in public and private. He looked forward to a future incorruptible inheritance; and exemplified both how a Christian ought to live, and how a Christian ought to die.

12. At Wingham, in Kent, aged 63, Mr. John Briggs.

31. Accidentally drowned, by the sudden sinking of a canal-boat in the river Trent, Richard Cooper, a waterman. He was aware of the impending fate of the vessel; and, in his endeavours to give the alarm to a boy who was below in the cabin, he himself perished. The youth was miraculously saved by being buoyed up through the roof of the cabin when the vessel had been some minutes immersed, and was picked up by the boat belonging to another vessel.

15. At Whittlesea, in Shropshire, between 7 and 8 o'clock in the evening, George Burnham, a lad about 13 years of age, was most inhumanly murdered by a young villain, aged about 16, named Richard Falkner, who struck the poor sufferer with a large piece of wood, made square at one end, on the left side of the face, which was laid open, in a transverse line, down by the nose, completely dividing the lower jaw. No quarrel existed between the parties; and no motive can be assigned for the horrid deed, but some offence taken by the wretch at the poor boy's mother, for sending him away when playing near her door.

16. At Edinburgh, after a very short illness, the Countess-dowager of Dalhousie, relict of William seventh Earl, who died 1787, and niece of Governor Glen.

17. At Ecclefechan, Cumberlaud, Mr. John Johnstone, surgeon.

Mr. Hunt, of Orford, farmer. Returning from Louth market, he was overtaken by the storm, and perished in the snow.

At Chalkwell, near Sittingbourn, Kent, aged 61, Mrs. Hogben, wife of Mr. Henry H. land-surveyor.

18. At Bath, Mr. M. Stretch, late of the Bush tavern, Bristol.

Mrs. Frances Heald, daughter of Rich. B. Esq. of Horncastle, co. Lincoln.

At Normanton, co. Norfolk, in his 69th year, William Hurry, Esq. formerly a merchant and ship-owner at Great Yarmouth.

Burnt to death, a child belonging to Mr. Wright, bookseller, Broad-street, St. Giles's. As she and her sister were amusing themselves in the kitchen, dressing their dolls, with a candle placed on a chair beside them, she had occasion to stand upon the chair to take down a work-bag hanging on the wall, when her cloaths caught fire. Her sister was so terrified, that she could render her no assistance. The child whose cloaths caught fire, ran up the kitchen-stairs, where her mother and grandmother met her. The former was so overcome with the shock, that she was rendered wholly incapable of giving any assistance. The screams attracted the attention of several people passing at the moment; when a woman rushed in, wrapped her in her cloak, and extinguished the flames, which by this time had extended to her whole body. Her ears were burnt almost to a cinder. She lingered in the most excruciating agony for upwards of 30 hours, when she breathed her last.

19. Found dead at a place called Gunston Gap, on the road between Goodnestone and Wingham, in Kent, Mr. John Brown, formerly a school-master at Wingham. He was 65 years old, and had set out on the evening of Tuesday, Feb. 17 (the night of the great storm), on foot, from the house of his friend Mr. Nash, a farmer at Goodnestone, with whom he had dined, to return home to Wingham. He is supposed to have lain down by the road-side, as his body was found, in the morning of Thursday the 19th, in the position of a man asleep.

20. At Barleythorpe, near Oakham, Mr. Bothamley, grazier.

Aged 74, the wife of Mr. John Woodthorpe, of the Lion and Snake inn, Lincoln.

After a short illness, Mr. E. Wilkinson, surgeon, of Long Sutton, co. Lincoln.

At Northallerton, Mrs. Bayley, wife of W. B. Bayley, M.D.

21. Aged 53, Mr. Walker, of Chesterton, co. Huntingdon, formerly of the Swan and Talbot inn at Stamford, co. Lincoln.

Aged 42, Mr. Thomas Robinson, ship-owner, and the oldest assistant in the Trinity-house at Hull.

22. In his 43d year, Mr. Kay, surgeon, of Dronfield, co. Derby.

By strangling himself, a man named Maffey, confined in the New Bailey prison at Manchester, on a charge of unnatural practices. So determined had the wretched culprit been on self-destruction, that, when discovered, his feet were upon the ground, and his knees nearly touched it.

Mr. Thomas Edmunds, broker, of the Exchange at Bristol.

By shooting himself.—Pickard, a clerk in the Bank, who had formerly been a midshipman in the Navy, but ran from his ship on account of striking his superior officer. He had lately heard that he would be apprehended and tried by a Court Martial; and it is supposed that the dread of the consequences, together with pecuniary embarrassments, urged him to commit suicide.

Aged 72, Mrs. Barrett, wife of Mr. B. of the Grove, Bristol, who also died on the 22d of March following, aged 79.

In Gateshead, Cumberland, aged 50, Mr. Charles Atkinson. As a pilot, he so far excelled as to be chosen by Lord Nelson to steer his ship, the Victory, into the bay of Aboukir, on the memorable first of August, 1798; in which engagement he received a wound, of which he never afterwards recovered.

At Workington, in her 81st year, Mrs. Mary Jackson.

At Durham, aged 31, Miss Viner, eldest daughter of the Rev. Samuel V.

At Chellington, co. Bedford, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. William Hooper, rector of Carlton cum Chellington.

Aged 80, Mrs. Stiles, mother of Mrs. Harrison, of Stamford, co. Lincoln.

Aged 68, Mrs. Anne Monks, of Newark, co. Nottingham.

At Skellingthorpe, near Lincoln, a strong young man, named James Harrison.

He was thrashing corn in a barn belonging to Mr. Michael Danby, of that village; who saw him in good health at twelve o'clock on that day, and the servant-girl saw him at labour, cheerful and well, at three. About ten minutes after three, Harrison came and opened Mr. Danby's kitchen-door, with his face and cloaths bloody, and scarcely able to support himself. In a short time he appeared to be perfectly sensible, and walked up stairs to bed; but he repeatedly declared he could not recollect how or by what means he was hurt. The next morning he was taken to Lincoln County Hospital, where he made the same declaration, and where he languished till the morning of the 26th, and then died. On examination of the head, after death, a very large fracture appeared on the frontal bone, with considerable depression, covering one half of that bone, extending from the superciliary ridge of the eye-brow, upwards. An inquest was held on the body, but no evidence could be procured to prove how he came by his death; and the Jury, being of opinion that he had accidentally struck himself with the flail, brought in a verdict to that effect.

Accidentally killed, John Wingrove, of Milford-lane, Strand. It appeared in evidence, that the deceased had, what turns out to be, an unfortunate propen-

sity to ride on the poles of the empty mail-coaches, on their transit to the repository at Milbank; in this instance, he was seen to be on the pole of the second of three coaches; and soon after his body was taken up, he having been run over after he had fallen from the pole; the body was taken to the Crooked Biller. Surgical assistance was speedily obtained, but it proved fruitless. As there was no reason to suppose that any blame attached to the driver, who, from the nature of the transaction, could not know of nor guard against it, and that it must have arisen from the child's own misconduct, a verdict of Accidental Death was returned.

24. Aged 66, the wife of Mr. John Marshall, glazier, of Skirbeck, co. Lincoln.

Suddenly, whilst hunting, Rd. Booth, esq. of Glendon-hall, co. Northampton; a gentleman universally respected, and who had long laboured under symptoms of *angina pectoris*, in a fit of which he died. He served the office of high sheriff of that county in 1791; and was chosen lieutenant of the Kettering Troop of Northamptonshire Yeomanry on the first formation of the Regiment, to which he had paid unremitting attention, and had gained the perfect confidence and entire esteem of every individual in the Troop.

Suddenly, while serving a customer, Mr. Edward Townsend, of the Lion and Lamb public-house in Northampton.

Mr. Thomas Wrangham, innkeeper, of Rushyford, co. Durham.

At Workington, Cumberland, aged 66, Mrs. Mary Graves.

Of a dropsy, aged 29, Mr. James Foster, late a grocer in Newcastle. He had been four times tapped, when 124 pounds of water were taken from him.

In her 16th year, Anne, only daughter of Mr. Thomas Davison, of Pandon Bank, in Newcastle.

At Dumfries, in her 93d year, Mrs. Dodd, widow of the late Mr. Wm. D. formerly one of the bailies of that place.

Miss Grace Culton, daughter of the late John C. esq. of Auchnabony.

Aged 32, the Rev. Mr. Sheppard, Dissenting Minister, of Wrentham.

Miss Anne Fell Barnes, only daughter of the Rev. Mr. B. rector of Southtown, and vicar of Gorleston.

This morning Mr. Marshall was found in his bed-room, at his lodgings, in Charlotte-street, Pimlico, with his throat cut in a most shocking manner. A surgeon was called in, but to no purpose. No cause can be assigned for this rash act; but there is every reason to believe, he has been slightly deranged for some time past. He was about sixty years of age; by profession a merchant; and a native of Dundee, in Scotland.

25. At Darlington, Mr. Wm. Harrison, one of the people called Quakers.

Aged 57, Mr. Robert Saile, master of the New Salutation inn at Stamford, co. Lincoln, and clerk of the race-course.

By cutting her throat, Martha, wife of Stephen Boyce, of Leather-lane, Holborn; a woman much addicted to drinking.

26. By the bursting of his gun, while practising long shots at pigeons, in a meadow not far from his own house, preparatory to a match taking place between him and a Mr. Goddard, James-Richard Saunders, esq. of Lindon-hill, near Uxbridge.

In his 15th year, the eldest son of J. Johnson, esq. of Whittlesea.

Mrs. T. Tindale, of Ewenby, near Sleaford, co. Lincoln.

Aged 71, Mrs. Anne Hickson, relict of Capt. H. of West Stockwith, Gainiborough.

Aged 80, Mr. R. Hayward, of Queen-square, Bristol, 63 years pump and block-maker on the Buck.

27. About 8 o'clock this evening, Patrick Reed, a private soldier belonging to the third Battalion of the First (or Royal) Regiment of Foot, whilst standing sentry at the tower of Culvercroft battery, in Suffolk, was accosted by a man dressed in a great coat, round hat, and cockade, who appeared to be an officer's servant, and who, after some conversation, fired (as is supposed) a pistol at the said Patrick Reed, the ball of which passed through his knee, and caused his death. A reward of 100 guineas has been offered for the apprehension of the murderer.

Mrs. Allison, of Lincoln, widow of the late Mr. Thomas A. merchant.

28. At Merthyr, Thomas Guest, esq. one of the iron-masters at the Dowlais works. His life was spent in the active pursuits of useful benevolence; and by his death society has been deprived of one of its most valuable members, the wealthy have lost a companion, and the poor a friend and benefactor.

In his 49th year, Mr. W. Hinnell, of the Bird-bolt inn, Cambridge.

Aged 69, Mrs. Vickers, wife of Mr. William V. clerk at the High Meeting in Workington, Cumberland.

At Bantle, the Rev. Thomas Smith, rector of that parish, and vicar of Ulverston; and in the commission of the peace for the counties of Lancaster and Cumberland.

Aged 91, Mr. Hugh Tootell, of York.

March At Shrew, Samuel Taylor. He lay ill seven years without uttering a word; but about a month before his decease he recovered the faculty of speech, so as to be able to converse with his friends.

At Tiverton, Devon, Mr. Martin Danforth, many years a respectable merchant there, and author of the "Historical Memoirs of Tiverton, 1790," &c.

At the vicarage-house at Heavitree, Devon, in his 76th year, the Rev. George Moore, M.A. vicar of the said parish, canon-residentiary of St. Peter's, Exeter, and archdeacon of Cornwall.

At Wickham Market, the Rev. John Carter, 50 years vicar of Loudham with Pettistree, and curate of South Cove, Suffolk, with a ruined church, and in the gift of the Crown.

At Wellingborough, co. Northampton, in her 90th year, Mrs. Jones, relict of Mr. Thomas J. late of Abington.

Mr. John Worlidge, farmer and grazier, of Wilby, near Wellingborough.

At Banbury, in an advanced age, Mrs. Counce, widow of L. C. esq. of Bloxham, co. Oxford; a good friend to the poor.

Mrs. Eglington, wife of Mr. E. of the New inn at Kington, co. Warwick.

At Barrowby, near Grantham, co. Lincoln, Mr. Brouning, farmer.

Aged 88, Mr. Attenborough, sen. an eminent land-surveyor at Stoke.

At Lincoln, aged 70, Mr. Robert Vergette.—Also, aged 60, Mr. Robert Turner.

Mr. John Hopkinson, of Willingham, near Gainiborough, farmer and grazier.

At Aubourn, near Lincoln, advanced in years, Mrs. Robinson, widow of Mr. R. formerly of the Rein Doer inn, Lincoln.

At Horncastle, Mr. Taylor, formerly of Marcham-on-the-Hill.

At Wellingore, advanced in years, Mr. Joseph Glazier, late of Barlings, near Lincoln, farmer and grazier.

Aged 80, Mr. Whittuck, of Red-Cross-street, Bristol.

Suddenly, Mr. Harding, proprietor of the George inn, and an eminent timber-dealer, at Up-Hurfbourne, near Andover, Hants.

At Catesfield, Suffolk, the wife of Rear-admiral Edward O'Brien, esq.

At Wedmore, co. Somerset, aged about 2 years, John Godden; who, in the absence of his mother, was so much burnt, by his cloaths taking fire, as to cause his death in 24 hours.—At Kilmersdon, in the same county, Elizabeth Hodges, who was burnt in a similar manner, and died in 8 hours.

At Long Sutton, co. Somerset, aged 20, Martha Payne. She was helping to fasten up a cow to its stall, when a dog passed by; the beast, having a calf by her side, made a blow with her horns at the dog, and unfortunately penetrated the right thigh of the woman, which caused her death in an hour.—Also, Thomas Whitaker, who, in a state of intoxication, mistook his way in going from the Pask-horse public-house, went out at the back-door, fell into the river, and was drowned.

At Blackheath, Kent, Lieut.-col. Moorson, of the Royal Marines.

In Cumberland-street, Mrs. Lunell, mother of W. P. L. esq. of Bristol.

Mr. Wm. Kilby, merchant, of Wiltch. Miss Brown, daughter of Mr. B. picture-dealer, in Crown-street, Soho. While attending an infirm relation, her cloaths caught fire, and, before assistance could be obtained, she was burnt in so dreadful a manner, that, notwithstanding immediate aid, she expired in a few hours.

At her house in Russell-place, Fitzroy-square, Mrs. Mynitt.

In St. Bartholomew's Hospital, in the most abject state of poverty and distress, and in the 54th year of his age, John Coghlan, esq. some time a Captain in his Majesty's 89th regiment of Foot. Amidst the crash of States, and downfall of Empires, it may not be unprofitable to the younger part of our readers to turn aside from the awful events of the passing day, to contemplate for a moment the melancholy vicissitudes of private individual life. This unhappy man, in the dawn of his days, had the brightest prospects. His father, a London merchant, though possessing great wealth, destined his eldest son for the Navy, and committed him to the care of his friend, the celebrated Capt. Cooke, with whom he made a voyage round the world as a midshipman. Not liking the sea, he turned his thoughts successively to the Bar, and to the Church, and at last entered into the Army. He served several campaigns in America, was at the storming of Fort Clinton, and in several other actions, where he behaved very gallantly. At New-York he married the beautiful and all-accomplished Miss Moncrieff, so celebrated in the annals of gallantry as Mrs. Coghlan. From this unfortunate connexion, formed without caution, without prudence, may be dated his misfortunes, and his misery. She was a rank Republican in principle, which could not well accord with the sentiments of a young soldier, full of spirit and loyalty, then fighting the battles of his Country. The lady soon chose another protector. After the Peace of 1783, he obtained his Majesty's permission, under the sign manual, to serve in the Russian Army. But his domestic disappointment preyed upon his mind, and he became dissipated and unstable; he served one campaign only with the Russians. Having made the tour of Europe, he returned to England, and entered with avidity into every fashionable vice and folly of the day. His extravagance and attachment to the fair sex gradually involved him in poverty and ruin; and rendered him, in the end, after various and uncommon changes of fortune and situation, the broken down, pitiable object of a charitable institution. Highly favoured by Na-

ture, he possessed great powers of body and mind; he was social and convivial; could at will "set the table in a roar;" and was accounted one of the handsomest men of his time. In his happier days, lawyers and medical men had a great deal of his money; nor was his purse ever shut to the claims of a brother-officer, or to the wants of the unfortunate. He was very respectably connected both in England and Wales; yet, the humanity of the Officers of the Hospital retained the body a full fortnight in the *dead-house*, in the vain hope that some relation might come forward to pay the last sad duties to the dead. The charity of a stranger furnished a covering for his remains, which were deposited in the burial-ground of the Hospital.

March 1. At Duffield, co. Derby, aged 82, the Rev. Richard Gifford; B. A. of Baliol college, Oxford; of whom an account shall be given in our next.

Stephen Charleworth, gent. of North Witham, co. Lincoln. He married, in June 1791, the second daughter of Sir Thomas Parkyns, bart. of Bunney park, sister to the late Lord Ranelagh.

At Lea, near Gainsborough, advanced in age, Mr. John Hill, farmer.

At Witney, co. Oxford, in consequence of her cloaths catching fire, Phoebe Douglass, aged 2 years and a half.

In London, in his 26th year, William Bury Bury, esq. son of the Rev. Brian B. B. of Bath.

At Inver, near Dunkeld, in Scotland, in his 80th year, Niel Gow. As a composer of Highland Reels, few have excelled him; and his spirited performance of that favourite species of National amusement will long be remembered.

2. At the Hot wells, Bristol, Mr. Alexander Arthur, of Glasgow, merchant.

James Halliwell, esq. of Broome-hill, Cheetham, partner in the house of Mess. Peel, Yates, Halliwell, and Co. Manchester.

3. Aged 86, Mr. John Newman, of Easton, near Stamford, co. Lincoln.

Suddenly, Mrs. Peck, wife of Mr. P. surgeon, of Kimbolton, Hunts.

At Bath, much respected, Gilbert Price, esq. of the island of Tobago.

At Ormside, of which he had been rector about 30 years, aged upwards of 70, the Rev. Thomas Spooner. He was presented, last year, by the Bishop of Carlisle, to the vicarage of his native parish, Kirkby-Stephen. He preserved, to his last moments, that cheerfulness of temper and amiableness of deportment which rendered his conversation and company edifying and agreeable, and gained him the respect and esteem of all who knew him, as a worthy pastor, friend, and neighbour.

4. At Aberdeen, Mrs. Mary Robertson, spouse of Bishop Skinner, of Aberdeen.

At

At his mother's house in York, Hugh, 2d son of the late Admiral Hugh Robinson.

After a long and painful illness, Mrs. Mary Newcome, youngest daughter of the late Alderman John N. of Northampton.

On-board his Majesty's ship *Diamond*, off Havre-de-Grace, aged 25, in consequence of a cold, Percy Currer Dodgson, esq. second lieutenant of that ship, and son of the late Bishop Dodgson.

5. Burnt to death, in the absence of her mother, Mary Cockshut, of Lancaster, aged 6 years.

At Morpeth, aged 48, Mr. Michael Thompson, post-master.

At Pembroke, Benjamin Webb, esq. comptroller of the port of Milford.

At Easton, near Bath, aged 60, much respected, Mr. Emerson.

At Corham, near Bath, aged 73, the Rev. Charles Page, rector of Littleton-Drew and Biddestone, both co. Wilts.

Found dead on the Hull road, Mr. Cotes, surgeon, of South Cave. He had passed through Riplingham toll-bar between 7 and 8 o'clock the preceding evening, in his gig; and, it is supposed, had driven against a gate-post, near which he was found, and which had thrown him out of the gig. The effects of the fall, and the severity of the weather, it is thought, occasioned his death.

6. At her son's house in St. Martin's, Stamford, co. Lincoln, aged 73, Mrs. Plumtre, relict of the Rev. Dr. P. late president of Queen's college, Cambridge.

Aged 90, Mr. Staples, farmer, of Talington, near Stamford.

At Gainborough, Mr. Thomas Tee, school-master.

Interred, in great solemnity, with military honours, the remains of Mr. Trevis, of Alford, late a member of Capt. Wilton's Company of Volunteers.

Mrs. Jones, many years mistress of the White Hart inn, Thrapton, Northampton.

While on a visit at the Rev. J. H. Townsend's, at Pucklechurch, Mrs. White, late of Didmarton, Somerset.

In Church-street, Whitehaven, aged 68, Mr. Dickinson, formerly an Excise-supervisor.

Mrs. Griffith, relict of the late Captain Wm. G. of the ship *Sally*, of Workington.

At Cokermonth, in his 86th year, William Giffard, Esq.; who was, as he himself believed, since the death of Macklin, Father of the English Stage. He was the son of Mr. Giffard, proprietor of the Theatre at Goodman's Fields; who first introduced Garrick to a London Publick, and had himself the honour, previously, of exhibiting that phenomenon at Ipswich, in a Summer's excursion to that place with a company of his father's comedians. Mr. Giffard performed, on the different London theatres, for a period of twenty years, or upwards; and, it is un-

derstood, with considerable applause. He used to relate an anecdote (and he did it, but a very few days before his death, to the writer of this article), which exhibited, in a strong point of view, one of those failings by which, it is well known, the lustre of Garrick's transcendent merits was somewhat obscured. He and that great hero were performing together in *Hamlet*, and Giffard had the part of the Player King assigned him; which he acted to admiration, and with unceasing and rapturous applause from all parts of the house. On his retiring behind the scenes, he was greeted with the cordial contragulations of his fellow-performers; but one, more sage than the rest, observed, that, "though he could not but witness his success with pleasure, yet he feared that *that* might prove one of the most unfortunate days of his life, and that Garrick and he would never be seen on the same boards together again." And, said Mr. Giffard, "his fears were but too well founded; we never were." Mr. Giffard abounded in the theatrical anecdotes of his day, and liked much to be questioned about them. He had quitted the Stage upwards of forty years. Previous to his retiring to Cokermonth (which he did about fourteen years ago), he resided at Southampton; and, for some time, it is believed, in the island of Guernsey. It is somewhat singular to relate, at his time of life, that, since he came into Cumberland, his almost only occupation and amusement was the reading of Latin; and he used to speak with a sort of fastidious contempt of what he called "mere English readers." His knowledge of Latin was but slender; but he could enjoy the beauties of the principal Roman Authors, and used to dwell, with great triumph, on their superiority to the moderns, in the arts of composition; and on the unspeakable obligations which the latter owed them. His subsistence of late was a small annuity, his good fortunes having, from unknown causes, in the latter period of his life, declined.

7. At Wells, Somerset, aged 74, Mrs. Trent, relict of Mr. Edward T.

In his 11th year, the only son of Lieutenant-colonel Colebrooke.

At Brompton, Mrs. Catherine Fraigneau, relict of the Rev. William F. late rector of Beckenham, in Kent, and vicar of Battersea, Surrey (vol. XLVIII. p. 439).

Aged 92, Mr. John Edgson, of Stamford, co. Lincoln.

At Louth, aged 36, after severe illness, Elizabeth, daughter of the late Mr. Robert Wingate, of Hagworthingham.

Aged 60, without evincing any previous indisposition, Mrs. Mansfield, of the Nag's Head inn at Leicester.

• At

At the Polygon, Southampton, Sir William Dunkin, late one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Calcutta.

Suddenly, at the Angel inn at Abergavenny, Edward Kendall, esq. of Llangatock, Crickhowell, and proprietor of Beaufort iron-works. He went to Abergavenny, in company with Mrs. K. on a morning-visit; and, being absent from the inn longer than expected, search was made after him; when, to the great grief of the family, he was found dead in the privy. He lately served the office of sheriff of Brecknock; was a gentleman very much respected in his neighbourhood; and his death is deservedly regretted by those who enjoyed his acquaintance.

At South Lambeth, aged 36, Mrs. Claggett, wife of Horatio C. esq.; leaving a family of ten children.

At Falloden, the seat of Lady Grey, in the 93d year of her age, Elizabeth Grey, relict of the late George Grey, esq. of Suddick, Northumberland, mother of the Countess Grey, and grandmother of Lord Viscount Howick, sister of Sir Chaloner Ogle, and of the late Dean of Winchester. This lady was endued with a most vigorous and comprehensive mind, and her talents were enriched by the cultivation of science and letters. Her researches were various and profound; and the writer of this tribute to her memory, who had the honour of her friendship for upwards of twenty years, is proud to acknowledge, that on several occasions he received instruction from her, on many branches of general knowledge, which few women, even now, very few indeed in her day, did condescend to cultivate. Pursuits and acquirements like hers have been found to four the female character with arrogance and pedantry; but the effects of erudition on Mrs. Grey were happily the reverse; and if the superiority of her mind, and the extent of her knowledge, commanded our admiration, how much more did the simplicity and kind sympathy of her heart attract and bind our affectionate esteem towards her; while that exalted piety of soul, which rendered her life, her whole life, a life of devotion to God, not only compelled our reverence, but invited us to imitation.

8. At Dunipace, in Scotland. David Spottiswoode, esq. writer to the Signet.

* At Perth, in the 80th year of his age, and 49th of his ministry, the Rev. Geo. Frazer, minister of Monedie.

Of a putrid fever, Mr. John Windmill, of Hartwell, co. Northampton, one of the Wymersley Troop of Yeomanry. One of his brothers and two sisters, all grown to years of maturity, have died of the same disorder within seven weeks.

* At Ravenglas, in the prime of life, the wife of the Rev. Mr. Grice.

Suddenly, in the prime of life, after attending parade in the morning, as a member of the Volunteer Artillery Corps, Mr. Henry Topping, master of the Three Tuns public-house, Strand-street, Whitehaven.

After a short illness, Anne, daughter of the late Mr. John Toone, collar-maker, of Leicester.

Aged 93, Mrs. Wright, relict of Mr. Charles W. of Stamford, farmer.

Suddenly, at his residence at Huttoft, near Alford, John Faulding, esq.

In Broadmead, Bristol, aged 70, Mr. John Banister, father of the Rev. John B. of Wareham, Dorset.

Mrs. Davis, wife of Mr. D. of the White Swan, Stoke's Croft, Bristol.

In his 11th year, John, only surviving child of Rd. Messiter, esq. of Salisbury.

9. At Leith, Scotland, in his 80th year, Mr. Robert Kerr.

At Whitton White-house, Suffolk, aged 74, Jn. Kerridge, esq. banker, of Ipswich.

Aged 67, Mrs. Elizabeth Bell, of Barnack, near Stamford, co. Lincoln.

In consequence of his cloaths taking fire, the infant son of Robert Mumby, of Lincoln, aged 4 years.

Suddenly, by falling out of a chaise, on the Edgeware road, aged 12 years, Miss Amelia Tarter, daughter of a gentleman residing near Shiplake, co. Oxford. She was on her way from a seminary in Hertfordshire, to pay a visit in London, when the accident happened, which was occasioned by the horse taking fright.

Aged 30, Mr. Edward Cater, of Derby.

10. At Spratton, co. Northampton, in her 31th year, Mrs. Martha Hodson.

At Stapleton-house, Bristol, aged 16, Miss Lucas, daughter of J. R. L. esq.

At Brutford, aged 74, Mr. Hart, sen.

11. Mrs. Johnson, wife of Mr. J. of Gloucester-street, Bristol.

At Round-oak, near Englefield-green, Joseph Revell, esq.

At Hoxton, aged 66, Mr. Andrew Bromfield, formerly a Lieutenant in the army, and afterwards a Lieut.-colonel of Militia in the island of Jamaica; he was second brother of Stephen B. esq. of Haddington Mains, in Berwickshire, Scotland.

Mr. John Pool Baratty, of Gracechurch-street, London.

At New York, in America, Mr. James Baty, late of London.

In her 93d year, Eliz. Gray, who had been more than 60 years keeper of the Blue Bell public-house at Ginton, near Peterborough. In the former part of her life she had, by two husbands, 11 children, 9 of whom lived to be married, and all it seems (to use the expression of our correspondent) made good use of their time: so that the old woman had 54 grand-children (20 of which are now living).

living), 71 great-grand-children (42 now living), and 3 great-great-grand-children, now living; amounting altogether to a family of 137 children, of which number 75 are living.

1. At her son's house at Goldstone, co. Salop, aged 86, Hannah, relict of Mr. Edward Hayward, of Peterborough.

13. At Tillicoultry manse, in Scotland, the Rev. Dr. Alexander Stirling, minister of that parish.

At Helmington-hall, co. Durham, the seat of the Rev. Robert Spencer, Lady Maxwell, relict of the late Sir Robert M. Bart. of Orchardton, in Scotland, and aunt to Mrs. Spencer.

At her house in Harley-street, Cavendish-square, Lady Alston, relict of the late Sir Rowland A. Bart. of Odell castle, co. Bedford, with whom the baronetage of that ancient family became extinct.

At Clifton, near Bristol, Elizabeth, Countess of Mayo, widow of Joseph, third Earl of Mayo, and Archbishop of Tuam, and only sister of John, Earl of Clanwilliam. Her Ladyship was married to the Earl of Mayo in 1760, and by him, who died Aug. 20, 1794; had issue four sons and eight daughters, the second of whom, Lady Mary Burke, Baroness de Clifford, is the premier Baroness of England.

Aged 69, the Rev. John Hunt, rector of Thorney, in the Isle of Ely, and of Bennesfield, co. Northampton.

At Montgomery, the only son of Geo. Stephens, esq. of Aberhrieth.

14. At Boston, co. Lincoln, aged 83, Wm. Brockett, esq. alderman, and twice mayor of that borough.

This day an inquisition was held in Howland-street, on the body of Dr. Kenzie, lately of Hatton-garden, who met his death suddenly on the 12th. It appeared in evidence, that the Doctor had taken an airing in a single-horse-chaise, and having returned to a livery-yard in Tottenham-court-yard, he was met by his son, who was desirous to find the hostler. On the return of the son, the deceased was spitting blood, and observed that he was very ill, and prayed to God that he might reach his house before he died. The deceased, on reaching his house, in Devonshire-street, Queen-square, was only just able to direct that a surgeon might be sent for; but, before his son returned from so doing, the deceased had expired. The cause was attributed to the bursting of a blood-vessel while coughing, and a verdict was delivered accordingly.

15. Aged 59, Joseph Cooke, of Burton, near Lincoln. He fell down some stone steps the evening before, in a state of intoxication, and never spoke after.

In Villiers-street, Strand, aged 28, Mrs.

Simcock, wife of Mr. Thomas S. formerly coach-master at Speenhamland.

16. At Hull, suddenly, aged 90, Mr. Richard Scarce, grandfather of Miss Smith, of the Hull theatre.

In her 68th year, Mrs. Mary Alldridge, of Newington-place, Surrey.

An inquisition was taken this evening, at the Old Parr's-head in Knight Rider-street, on the body of Susannah Birkwood. In the course of the morning of the 13th, she had retired to her bed-room, and with a small desert-knife cut herself on the side of the neck in a most shocking manner; she bled profusely; and, though medical assistance was procured in a very few moments after she committed the rash act, she expired in about half an hour. Several witnesses attended to prove her insanity; and it being a very clear case, the Jury immediately returned a verdict of Lunacy.

A man of the name of Cotty, who lived in Knight Rider-street, and had been summoned to attend as a Juror on the above unfortunate affair, had expressed his dislike of attending on such an unpleasant business, to the Ward Beadle, in the morning, and wished to be excused. On going home, not seeing his wife, he was induced to enquire after her; and not receiving a satisfactory answer, after searching in the different rooms of the house, he at last discovered her in the garret hanging with one end of her pocket-handkerchief fastened to a nail, and the other round her neck; he cut her down, but she had been in that situation too long to be restored to animation. On her hearing of the above unfortunate affair, she was heard to exclaim, "Mrs. Birkwood's miseries were now at an end!" and she went up stairs, and desired she might not be disturbed.

17. At Louth, co. Lincoln, aged 80, Joshua Fytche, gent. His property, which was very considerable, devolves chiefly to his nephew, a lieutenant in the Inniskilling Regiment of Dragoons.

By shooting himself in his master's stables, J. Casey, footman to Mr. Sharp, of Camberwell, Surrey. Jealousy of a female fellow-servant is assigned as the cause.

18. At Dover, aged 76, Mr. William Starr, formerly commander of a bye-boat, and afterwards, for many years, of one of his Majesty's packet-boats at that place.

David Lely, esq. an eminent solicitor, and town-clerk of Grantham, co. Lincoln.

19. At his house in Hanover-square, John Tirell Morin, esq.

Mrs. Nott, of Trereton, Devon, mother of Mr. N. of Peter-street, Bristol.

20. At Ludford park, near Ludlow, Nicholas Lechmere Charlton, esq. 24 years colonel of the Worcester Militia.

At

At Steep-hill, in the Isle of Wight, Mr. John Wight, eldest son of John W. esq. of Catherine-hill, near Guildford, Surrey.

21. Suddenly, while taking a basin of soup at George's coffee-house, near Temple-bar, Mr. White, attorney at law, of Duke-street, Westminster.

At his house in Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, aged 51, Robert Catts, esq. late commissary of the Bengal Establishment.

22. Aged 57, William Fauntleroy, esq. banker, in Berner's-street, Oxford-street. His eldest son, Mr. William Moore F. died Nov. 5, 1803, aged 22.

At his father's house, aged 21, Thomas Graham, esq. of Trinity college, Camb. eldest son of Jas. G. esq. of Portland-place.

This evening, Mr. Hobbes, of Long-lane, Smithfield, on his return from divine service, found his wife burnt to death.

Aged 87, the Rev. Edward Keteherie, upwards of 51 years rector of Water Newton, co. Huntingdon. He was fellow of Pembroke college, Cambridge; B. A. 1742; M. A. 1770.

23. Aged 55, Charles Slater, esq. late of Westminster, and one of the magistrates of that city.

At Inverness, in Scotland, Wm. Chisholm, esq. M. D. late provost thereof.

At Edinburgh, Mr. John Playdell, merchant, son of the late Samuel Playdell, M. D. of Jamaica.

24. Aged 86, Miss Clara Lucena.

At Deal, in Kent, Mrs. White, wife of Mr. Wm. W. of that town, and daugh. of the Rev. Dr. Timothy Priestley, of London.

At his house in Upper Seymour-street, Lionel Colmore, esq.

In his 70th year, Mr. Newland, surgeon, of Guildford, Surrey.

Aged 41, Rev. Henry Davis, late fellow of Wadham college, Oxford, M. A. 1785; B. D. 1798; and rector of All Cannings, near Devizes, Wilts.

25. At Sleaford, co. Lincoln, aged 47, Lieut.-col. Wade, of the 30th Foot. His remains were deposited at Blexholme, in the vault of the ancestors of Gen. Manners.

At Esher, Surrey, Col. William Varle, of the Royal Marines.

Aged 67, in consequence of an apoplectic and paralytic attack on the 21st, Robt. Wilson, esq. of Woodhouse, E. Ham, Essex.

26. At Breachley, in her 67th year, Mrs. Catherine Foster.

At Acomb, near Hexham, the Rev. James Mewburn.

At Willingham, near Gainborough, in his 75th year, the Rev. Rob. Vells, B. and D.D. 1774; and in the commission of the peace for the parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln.

At Chichester, co. Sussex, Ambrosia, Lady Viscountess Lisford. Her Ladyship was the daughter of Charles Bayley, of
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Knavestock, in Essex, clerk; was born in 1732, and married James, Viscount Lisford, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, to whom she was the second wife.

27. Suddenly, Mrs. Cole, widow of the late Mr. James C. of Peterborough.

At his house in Oxford-street, aged 60, Mr. Mortellari, a gentleman of much celebrity in the musical world.

At her mother's house in Harley-street, Cavendish-square, in her 12th year, the Hon. Miss Anne Rodney, youngest daughter of Lady R. and sister to Lord R.

28. At St. James's palace, aged 83, the Hon. Frances Tracy, first bed-chamber woman to her Majesty, and only surviving sister of the late Viscount T. of Todding-ton, co. Gloucester.

At Celliakyle-house, in Strathspey, Scotland, Marianne, eldest daughter of the late Sir Ludovick Grant, bart. of Grant.

At Pluckley, Kent, after an illness of about two months, which he bore with pious fortitude and resignation, aged 75, the Rev. William Disney, D. D. near 30 years rector of that parish, late fellow of Trinity college, and Hebrew professor in the University of Cambridge. He lived universally beloved and respected, and his death will be sincerely regretted by all who had the happiness of being numbered among his friends, but more particularly by the neighbouring poor, who in him have lost a kind friend, and most liberal benefactor. His remains were interred in the family-vault at Cranbrook, on the 4th instant. He was the second son of the Rev. Joseph Disney, M. A.; for above 50 years vicar of Cranbrook and Appledore, in the said county (who died Aug. 3, 1777, aged 82; and married Anna-Maria, the youngest daughter and co-heir of John Smyth, esq. late of Chart Sutton, Kent, who survives him, and deeply laments the loss of a most affectionate husband, and truly good man.

29. Aged 24, Mr. Thomas Gann, of Tavistock-street, Covent-garden.

At Old Park, Wilts, aged 76, William Eldridge, esq. of Abingdon, Berks.

At the house of her mother, Viscountess Longford, in Rutland-square, Dublin, Mrs. Hamilton, of Brown-hall, co. Donegal.

30. At his seat, Ashley park, Surrey, in his 79th year, Sir Henry Fletcher, bart. (so created May 20, 1782; of Clea-hall, co. Cumberland, for which county he was M. P. forty years.

Aged 65, John Gaunt, esq. of Denham mount, Bucks.

In Pond-street, Hampstead, aged 76, Mrs. Mary Arundel, relict of Willoughby A. esq. of Hackney.

At her father's, Mrs. Eliz. Gill, daughter of Mr. Dyer, Newcastle-court, Strand.
Mrs.

Mrs. Clerne, a respectable lady, residing near Copperas-rap, Brighthelmston; who was so miserably burnt, by her dress taking fire, as to cause her death in a few hours.

31. In her 71st year, Mrs. Eliz. Oldher, of Lower Tooting, Surrey.

At Canterbury, aged 74, Charles Robinson, esq. barrister at law, recorder of, and formerly M. P. for, that city, and brother to the late Lord Rokby.

By shooting himself, Ensign Jones, of the Staff Corps, stationed at Hythe, in Kent. Love is the cause assigned. He left a letter addressed to a lady at Winchester.

At Winchester-house, Chelsea, the infant daughter of the Hon. and Rev. Thomas de Grey.

At Southampton, Mrs. Sutherland, widow of James S. esq. judge of the Admiralty Court at Minorca; and, on the 28th, in Charlotte-street, Portland-place, her youngest grand-daughter, Miss Jane Hartley Sutherland, daughter of David S. esq.

At Clifton, in her 62d year, Mrs. Vassall, relict of John V. esq. of the Crescent, Bath, and of Chatley-lodge, Somerset. Lieutenant V. who fell gloriously at Monte Video (p.363), was her son, and first cousin to Lady Holland. Her daughter, Mrs. Archer, died in Mrs. V's house a few weeks before; and the only child of Mrs. Archer died in the beginning of the Spring.

April . . . Suddenly, at Evesdon, near Sleaford, co. Lincoln, Robert Bartley, a labourer; and, on the next day, his wife.

At Marino, near Dublin, Mary Countess of Charlemont. Her Ladyship was the daughter of Thomas Hickman, esq. of Clare, descended from the noble family of Windsor, and was married July 2, 1768, to James, the first Earl and eighth Baron of Charlemont, by whom she was mother of Francis-William the present Earl.

At Cambridge, the Rev. John Mainwaring, Lady Margaret's professor of Divinity in the University of Cambridge, 1789. He was a native of Warwickshire; educated at St. John's college; B. A. 1753; M. A. 1756; S. T. B. 1758; rector of Church Stretton, Salop, in the gift of Lord Weymouth; and of Aberdare, co. Caernarvon; "highly esteemed for his classical knowledge and taste. He published, in 1780, a volume of Sermons on several Occasions, preached before the University, most of which had before appeared singly. These discourses, and the elegant & refined diction on that species of composition, have been admired as polished specimens in their kind, and place the genius and judgment of their author in a most respectable point of view. He also published a few occasional single sermons since; and was engaged in a controversy with the late Bp. Hallifax, about the proper way of quoting passages of Scripture." Also,

a sermon at the primary visitation of Dr. Butler, Bishop of Hereford.

April 1. At Lincoln, Mrs. Rees, of Saxilby, widow of the late Rev. John R. of that village.

2. Mrs. Elizabeth Wilbraham, the last surviving daughter of the late Randle W. esq. of Rodle-hall, in Cheshire.

Aged 52, the Rev. Robert Reading, minister of the Baptist Society in Truro.

Rev. Robert Burnaby, many years rector of Warlip, co. Leicestershire, and in the commission of the peace for that county.

By self-hanging a pistol through his head, R. Eator, late landlord of the Red Lion inn at Spargate.

Miss Thompson, of Bishopsgate-street, an accomplished young lady. While standing too near the fire, her train accidentally caught the flames, and though they were in the space of a minute extinguished, and medical assistance instantly procured, yet she was so much burnt as to occasion her death, after a few hours of great agony.

3. Mrs. Robinson, relict of the late George R. esq. of Paternoster-row.

Aged 68, Mr. John Shard, upwards of 40 years in the Victualing employ, and more than 20 head-warder.

In his 79th year, at his seat in Santon Downham, Suffolk, Charles Smeane, Earl Cadogan, Viscount Chelsea, and a Trustee of the British Museum. He was a Nobleman possessed of much urbanity, and whose loss will be greatly regretted in the neighbourhood in which he lived. This very venerable Peer was twice married. By his first lady he had six sons, three of whom died in the service of their Country. Thomas, who was in the Royal Navy, was lost in the Glorieux man of war; George, who was in the service of the East India Company, was killed in India; and Edward, who was a Captain in the army, fell a victim to the climate, at St. Lucia. His Lordship's two eldest daughters, by his second marriage, are the wives of the Hon. and Rev. Gerald Valerian Wellesley, and the Hon. Henry Wellesley, brother to Marquis Wellesley. His Lordship is succeeded in his titles and estates by his son, Charles Henry Viscount Chelsea, now Earl Cadogan.

4. Mrs. Abernethie, wife of John A. esq. of Cumberland-street.

In her 77th year, Mrs. Hodgson, of Bridge-street, Westminster.

Mr. Troughton, mathematical-instrument-maker, Fleet-street.

Mr. Dale, many years principal box-keeper of Drury-lane theatre.

At Brompton-park-house, in her 68th year, universally lamented, Mrs. Vere, wife of James V. esq. and youngest daughter of Peter Campart, esq. of Church-st. Spital-fields, by Mary his wife, daughter of

of the Rev. Edward Bacon, M. A. curate at Bottesford, in Leicestershire, and sister of the Rev. Francis Bacon, rector of Muston, in the same county; in which living he was succeeded by his son, the Rev. Francis Bacon, D.D. who died in the year 1788. Mrs. V. was much respected by her relatives and neighbourhood. Her coachman had lived with her 35 years, and her other servants a proportionable time. On Monday, April 18, her remains were deposited in the family-vault at Edmonton, Middlesex. Her funeral sermon was preached on Sunday the 19th, by the Rev. Mr. Warren, the vicar, to a crowded audience, who all concurred in sincere regret. Mr. Vere's father, who died Aug. 29, 1779, was a gentleman of distinguished merit, whose benevolence his friends universally experienced, and whose charity the poor can never forget. See our vol. XLIX. p. 470. He was a considerable benefactor to the girls school at Edmonton, as was his sister. He was an eminent wholesale stationer in Bishopsgate-street Within; lettee of the manor of Bowes under the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's; and author of a curious book, intitled "A physical and moral Enquiry into the Causes of that internal Restlessness and Disorder in Man which has been the Complaint of all Ages, 1778" reviewed vol. XLVIII. p. 477; in which he was much assisted by Dr. Owen, the late vicar of Edmonton, whom he rewarded by a present of soul. Mr. Vere and Mr. Compart occupied contiguous houses at Edmonton, and the families became united by the marriage of the daughter of the latter to the son of the former.

5. At Clifton, Miss Hilditch, daughter of A. F. H. esq. of Clapham, Surrey.

C. Philip Davies, esq. of Sergeant's-inn, Fleet-street.

At Wandsworth, Surrey, aged 88, Mr. Edmund Riddley.

At Chipping-hill, Witham, Essex, aged 71, Mrs. Margaret Pick, youngest of the two daughters of the Rev. John Pick, M. A. who died in 1793, after having been for more than 49 years rector of Sandon in that county, to which he was presented in 1714 by Rachel Burdett. He was of a good family in Leicestershire; and after his death, his two daughters (neither of whom were ever married) lived together in the genuine style of the old school of English gentry. Piety, charity, and hospitality, were their characteristics. The eldest died in 1792; and the lady whose death we now record, will long be regretted by a numerous circle of highly respectable friends. She was buried, on the 10th, at Sandon, in the same grave with her sister.

In Hornsey-row, Islington, very universally regretted, aged 38, Mrs. Witherby,

wife of Mr. Wm. W. Stationer in Birchington-lane, Lombard-street, a most beautiful and every way accomplished lady. She had been but 7 days delivered of her 14th child, a fine boy, who, with 10 brothers, the eldest not more than 13, survive to lament the loss of an affectionate mother. Two other sons, and an only daughter, died young.

At Sidmouth, Devon, in his 22d year, Mr. Francis Dyneley, fifth son of Mr. Robert D. of Gray's inn, attorney-at-law.—The late Mr. Dyneley, the father, married Miss Burt, one of the daughters and co-heiresses of the late Mr. Burt, a stone-mason and builder, of considerable property; by whom he had a family of 15 children, 13 of whom, with the mother, are living.

7. A man named Weaman hung himself in a wood between Chatham and Mudstone, Kent. He had climbed a tree, to a branch of which he tied the cord, which he afterwards fixed round his neck, and dropped from the branch.

8. Aged 85, Mrs. Spry, relict of John S. esq. of Bath, and sister of the late Rev. Dr. Lillington, of Hampton Court.

9. At his house in Berners's-street, aged 45, John Opie, esq. R. A. and professor of Painting, and one of the greatest ornaments of the British Academy. He had just finished some works that he was anxious should appear in the next Exhibition; and his incessant attention to this is supposed to have hastened his dissolution. His malady was sudden, and his sufferings extreme. The public sympathy is called upon by every consideration, when it is considered, that he had just attained the most unquestioned pre-eminence in his art, and had just taught the world to respect, as much as they had before admired. Mr. Opie had been twice married. His widow has made for herself a name in polite literature, and added the graces of pathetic poetry to the various strong and original talents of her husband.—On the 20th instant his remains were removed from his late residence, to St. Paul's Cathedral. The procession commenced at one o'clock, in the following order: Six Mutes, with black slaves and hat-bands. Nine Horsemen, two and two. A funeral Banner of Ostrich Feathers, borne by a Mute. Next followed the Hearse, bearing the Body, drawn by six horses, and crowned with ostrich feathers, supported right and left by Marshal-men, in deep mourning. Next followed three mourning-coaches, each drawn by six horses, and in which were the Earl of Carrington, Lord De Dunstanville, Earl Stanhope, Sir J. Leicester, Sir J. St. Aubin, Mr. West, Mr. Smith, Mr. Whitbread, Mr. Hoppner, Mr. Owen, Mr. Favill, and Mr. Shee. Twenty-seven other mourning-coaches,

coaches, drawn each by two horses, were filled by eminent artists, and friends of the deceased; and next followed the led carriage of his Highness the Duke of Gloucester, and others of Nobility and Gentry, to the number of thirty. The procession having reached Temple-barrage, was met by the City Marshals, who from thence preceded the funeral to St. Paul's. The body was there taken from the hearse, and conveyed to the choir, the Noblemen and Gentlemen from the three first coaches supporting the pall. The funeral service having been performed, the body was removed to the vault, and deposited near the remains of the late Sir Joshua Reynolds.

10. At his house in Baggot-street, Dublin, Denis Daly, esq. of Rafad, co. Galway. His son, Malachy D. esq. succeeds to an estate of 6000l. per annum.

11. At his house in Spital-fields, William Detanges, esq.

Mrs. Puckle, wife of Mr. John P. of Camberwell-green, Surrey.

Rev. Edmund Trant, rector of Tofte and Caldecot, and of Hardwick, co. Cambridge. The two first in the gift of Christ's College, Cambridge; of which he was B.A. 1771, M.A. 1774; the third in that of the Bishop of Ely.

13. In the Heralds College, most regretted by those to whom she was best known, Mrs. Anne Harrison, wife of George H. esq. Clarenceux King of Arms, widow of George Bishop, esq. of Sydenham, in Kent, sister of Mrs. Alice Fenwick (who died at Hackney exactly five weeks preceding), and only surviving issue of Michael Fenwick, formerly of College-hill, London.

Rev. John Eccles, sub-rector, senior fellow and tutor of Lincoln college.

At Sunning-hill, near Windsor, aged 86, the Rev. Joseph Thistlethwaite, M.A. 58 years vicar of that place, from which he had not absented himself 58 Sundays in so many years. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge; B.A. 1752, M.A. 1774; in which College is the patronage of the living. During his long and useful life he was a complete illustration of the exemplary Parish Clergyman; and his truly pious and cheerful disposition endeared him to all ranks of his parishioners. Among other legacies he has bequeathed 500l. towards the enlargement of the church of Sunning-hill; and 100l. to the augmentation of a charity already established for the sick and poor of that parish.

At her house in Portland-place, Bath, where she lived with her second sister, Jane, Mrs. Purbeck Langham, youngest daughter of Purbeck L. esq. by Elizabeth daughter of Henry Lawton, esq. and sister of Jane Countess of Northampton. She

was grand-daughter of Sir John Langham, sixth Baronet, who died 1766, by Maria eldest sister of the late Viscount Cobham, and daughter of Sir Richard Temple, of Stow; and her eldest sister married D. B. Christie, esq. late in the E. India Company's Military Establishment at Bombay; and her brother, Purbeck, died on-board Lord Rodney's ship.

13. In Charter-house-square, of a lingering and painful illness, Mrs. Beard, wife of Mr. John B. proctor, Doctors Commons.

14. At his apartments in Southernhay-place, Henry Seymour, esq. of Northbrook-house, Exeter, but late of Clifton.

15. At his house at Stanmore, Middlesex, George Heming, esq.

At Hackney, Sophia, fourth daughter of the late William Williams, esq. of the Custom-house, London.

In Wimpole-street, aged 54, Colonel Fane, brother to the Earl of Westmoreland, and M. P. for Lynn Regis.

16. At his house in Mansfield-street, aged 72, Edward King, esq. F.R.S. and A.S. of which last he was admitted fellow 1770; and recorder of Lynn. "This gentleman was formerly president of the Antiquarian Society; and, though a writer of considerable eccentricity, we believe him to be a most pious and well-meaning character. His first publication was "Observations on ancient Castles," read at the Antiquarian Society, and published in 1777, 4to, and 1783 (LII. 227, Archaeologia, VI. art. 23, IV. 27, p. 369). [In 1780 he published (but without his name, which on this occasion he studiously endeavoured to conceal, but was the first to betray his own secret) a very excellent octavo volume, under the title of "Hymns to the Supreme Being;" of which a second edition was afterwards printed.] In 1788 he produced a quarto volume, intitled "Morals of Criticism," tending to illustrate some few Passages in the Holy Scriptures upon Philosophical Principles, and an enlarged View of Things." This work, after a peaceful slumber of some length, has been, as it were, revived in the literary world, by a late ingenious writer†; who has held up to notice some very striking passages of it, almost foretelling, it should seem, the commotions which Europe has suffered since its publication. Yet, when we add, that the same work undertakes to prove that John the Baptist was an angel from Heaven, the same who formerly appeared in the person of Elijah; that there will be a second appearance of Jesus Christ upon earth; that this globe is a kind of

* See our vol. LVIII. p. 141.

† The Author of the "Pursuits of Literature."

comet, which is continually tending towards the sun, and will at length approach so near as to be ignited by the solar rays upon the elementary fluid of fire; and that the place of punishment allotted for wicked men is the centre of the earth, which is the *bottomless pit*; can we any longer address the Author in the words of the eloquent Father, *Abgelaßte Th. &c. &c.*? In 1781 he circulated, without his name, "Proposals for establishing at Sea a Marine School, or Seminary for Seamen, as a Means of improving the Plan of the Marine Society, and also of clearing the Streets of the Metropolis from Vagabond Youth, now sadly training up to Pilfering, Robbery, and Plunder; in a Letter addressed to John Free, Esq. Vice-President of the Marine Society, in Consequence of the Report made by Jonas Hanway, Esq." printed 1785. The proposal was, to fit up a man of war as a marine school (LV. 901): In 1793 he published "Considerations on the Utility of the National Debt, and on the present alarming Crisis; with a Plan of a Mode of Relief; and an Explanation of the solid inherent Grounds of great National Property that exist in this Country;" which holds forth a very pernicious doctrine, and which was ably answered by Mr. Acland. His remaining publications are, "Vestiges of Oxford Castle; or, a small Fragment of a Work intended to be published speedily on the History of ancient Castles, and on the Progress of Architecture;" in a thin folio volume, published 1796; and "Remarks concerning Stones said to have fallen from the Clouds both in these Days and in ancient Times;" published in a quarto pamphlet the same year. Upon the whole, however (according to his own boasting) Mr. K.'s habit of *intense thinking* may have caused him to view many things in a light somewhat different from popular apprehensions and prejudices; however long and close an attention he may, for many years, have bestowed in the pursuit of philosophical enquiries, in the investigation of the most serious subjects, and in searching out the progress of arts, and improvements in successive ages; we cannot say that his writings ever appeared to us to bespeak talents calculated to extend the boundaries of science and of arts, or that strength of judgment and comprehension of mind which can reflect new light and beauty on truths already obtained." *Literary Memoirs of Living Authors*, I. 339. — Of Mr. K.'s system of Castle-building the Monthly Reviewers observe, that "he has undertaken to rebuild certain castles, and has executed this arduous attempt with an ingenuity which our ancestors knew

little of." His favourite ideas were, the deception of concealed entrances, and the use of funnels in walls, for the conveyance of warlike machines.—His first communication to the Antiquarian Society was his friend Dr. Griffith's account of the discovery of wheat under a Roman pavement at Colchester (Arch. II. 286). His second was his remarks on the abbey-church at Bury (III. 311), and on the body of Thomas Duke of Exeter. The next, an account of an old piece of ordnance dragged up near the Goodwin sands (V. 147); Roman antiquities in Essex (ibid. 229). Here his correspondence with the Society of Antiquaries determined. In 1784, on the demise of Dr. Milles, he was elected president thereof, and introduced a number of regulations, and the appointment of two regular secretaries, and a draughtsman, to attend constantly. On St. George's day next ensuing, notwithstanding his general solicitation, in an unprecedented contest for the chair, Mr. K. was obliged to resign it in favour of the Earl of Leicester, by a majority of nearly two to one against him. His Lordship had also generously put him in his House-list of the Council, whereby he obtained his election, though Mr. K. left out his Lordship and two of the Vice-presidents in the printed lists circulated by him; and afterwards circulated a letter in vindication of his conduct, reflecting on the noble Earl. From that period the Society was deprived of Mr. K.'s communications; and we find no more traces of him in the *Archæologia*.—The discoveries at Oxford castle are truly interesting, and the plans are well made by Mr. Harris's skill in architecture, united with Mr. K.'s reading; but whether the publication was intended for the benefit of the castellan or his friend, the preliminary advertisement left undecided. The plan, however, merged in a large History of ancient Castles and the Progress of Architecture, intitled "*Munimenta Antiqua*" (LXXII. 138), divided into British or Druidical Roman; British in imitation of Foreign Nations and Saxon; the first volume came out in 1799; the second in 1802; and the third in 1804 (LXXIV. 953). Mr. Dutens holding a different opinion about the antiquity of arches, Mr. K. anticipated his fourth volume in 21 sheets, price 5s.; to be deducted from the price when the volume appears. Mr. D. defended himself in a Supplement to his "*Recherches sur les routes*," &c. (1803 LXXV. 937; and the controversy remained in suspense; for we cannot suppose his antagonist would easily give it up. Mortality closed upon Mr. K. while he was engaged in this pursuit, and the relaxations of polite conversations, in which he bore a principal part. But before

Mr.

* *Pursuits of Literature*, IV. p. 21.

390 Obituary of remarkable Persons.—Bill of Mortality. [Apr.

Mr. K. entered on this voluminous subject, he amused himself and the publick (1796) with "Remarks concerning Stones said to have fallen from the Clouds both in these Days and in ancient Times," the foundation of which was the surprising shower of stones said, on the testimony of several persons, to have fallen in Tuscany, June 16, 1799, and investigated in an extraordinary and full detail by Abbate Soliani, professor of Mathematics in the University of Sienna (LXVI. 844). A second volume of the "Morrels of Criticism" appeared in 1801 (LXXI. 244); "Remarks on the Signs of the Times, 1798" (LXVIII. 598); in which, among other peculiarities, he asserts the genuineness of the apocryphal second book of Esdras. In our review of this tract, Mr. K. conceived himself insulted by the freedom of our critique, as he had repented that on his "Morrels of Criticism," in a letter to our Printer, who was a considerable loser by the publication, which was undertaken at his risk. He was not, however, discouraged from adding a "Supplement" to these Remarks, 1799 (LXIX. 310). But he met with a more powerful antagonist, the late Bishop of St. Asaph (then of Rochester), in his "Critical Disquisitions on Isaiah xviii. in a Letter to him" (LXIX. 306—303).—Mr. King was a native of Norfolk; admitted as fellow-commoner at Clare-hall, Cambridge, and of Lincoln's-inn; and inherited from his uncle, Mr. Brown, of Exeter, a wholesale linen draper, an ample fortune and a good collection of pictures. His various lucubrations were the effect of assiduous reading; and, as himself expresses it, *intense thinking*; and, whatever opinions he imbibed, were maintained with tenacity; and he would contend with equal zeal for the genuineness of the correspondence between St. Paul and Seneca, and of the apocryphal books, as for the Holy Scriptures. In his attendance on the circuit, he defended a lady from a faithless lover, and successfully offered her his hand. Her niece, an accomplished young lady, with a large fortune, married, 1798, the Hon. Henry Windsor, major in the Guards, third brother of the Earl of Plymouth, and has issue. Mr. K.'s country-residence was at Clay-hill, Beckenham, Kent, to which he gave the name of the Oakery; and at London in Mansfield-street, to which he removed from John-street, Bedford-row.

16. In King-street, Norwich, aged 59, James Hudson, esq. banker. He was elect-

ed alderman of Mancroft ward Oct. 19, 1791; served the office of Sheriff in 1788, and that of mayor in 1794.

17. At his house in Cavendish-square, the wife of John Fanshawe, esq.

Found dead in his bed, without any previous illness, at his apartments in Broad-court, Bow-street, Mr. Mark Supple, a native of the South of Ireland, and upwards of 25 years a reporter of the debates in Parliament.

18. At Hull, aged 73, Mrs. Rawson, mother of Mr. William R. one of the proprietors of the Hull Advertiser.

19. In Holles-street, Cavendish-square, John Broomhead, esq.

At Poplar, after an illness of 4 months, Mrs. Collet, widow of the late Pitt C. esq. commander of the Hillsborough Indianan.

20. In Green-street, Enfield highway, aged upwards of 60, Mrs. Perry, a lady of exemplary charity and benevolence.

22. After only three days illness, aged about 60, at Grimthby, co. Lincoln, whither he went to settle the affairs of a brother, who died there a few weeks before, Mr. Atkinson, of London, formerly keeper of an hotel.

25. In Harley-street, Cavendish-square, after a few hours illness, the infant daughter of Henry Hughes, esq.

At the Firs at Edmonston, aged about 65, Sir James Winter Lake, bart.; fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies; the latter 1782. He was son of Sir Atwell L. who died 1760, and grandson of Sir Bibye, the first of the name, who took the title in 1711. He was, as his father had been before him, governor of the Hudson's Bay Company; and married Grice, daughter of Mr. Crowther, of Bow, by whom he had 13 children, 7 of whom are now living; 4 sons: 1. James, his successor, who married, 1804, one of the 13 daughters of ——— Turner esq. a West India merchant, of Wimpole-street; 2. Willoughby-Thomas, who had a command in the garrison of Gibraltar, now in the Sea Fencibles of the Coast, and married to Charlotte, daughter of Admiral Mac Bride; 3. Atwell, chaplain of Prince of Wales's Island; 4. Henry-Andrew, died of a putrid sore throat, at Bulbridge, aged 18; 3 daughters: 1. Mary, married to John Wigton, esq. of Trent-park, near Barnet; 2. Charlotte, married to James-Hare Townsend, esq. late of Bruce castle, now of Bulbridge, near Godalming, Surrey; 3. Anne, married, 1802, to the Rev. H. P. Curtois, of Amcotts, co. Lincoln:

BILL OF MORTALITY, from March 24, to April 21, 1807.

Christened.		Buried.		Between		
Males	603	Males	729		2 and	5 125
Females	690	Females	774		5 and	10 36
Whereof have died under 2 years old		366			10 and	20 52
Peck Loaf 4s. 2d.; 4s. 2d.; 4s. 1d.; 3s. 11d.				20 and	30 97	
Salt 1. 0s. 9d. per bushel, 4d. per pound.				30 and	40 153	
				40 and	50 158	
				50 and	60 147	
				60 and	70 160	
				70 and	80 122	
				80 and	90 58	
				90 and	100 9	
				100 0	103 0	

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending April 16, 1867.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Middlef.	81 11 46	5 38	6 32	8 41	6
Surrey	83 0 42	0 40	4 33	4 40	6
Hertford	72 0 43	0 38	4 27	4 41	0
Bedford	74 7 48	0 36	8 26	6 41	10
Huntingd.	72 0 00	0 36	2 23	8 36	3
Northam.	72 10 45	0 33	3 23	7 37	4
Rutland	75 0 00	0 37	0 32	9 41	0
Leicester	73 1 00	0 37	11 24	7 37	1
Nottingham.	78 0 44	0 42	2 28	2 44	4
Derby	78 0 00	0 43	0 27	11 48	8
Stafford	77 6 00	0 41	8 27	10 17	1
Salop	74 9 36	0 39	4 29	1 00	0
Hereford	72 5 48	4 36	5 29	8 47	5
Worcester.	74 10 00	0 41	2 33	3 44	7
Warwick	70 4 00	0 42	5 30	8 50	3
Wilts	76 0 00	0 37	0 34	0 51	0
Berks	81 4 00	0 36	7 32	6 45	8
Oxford	77 0 00	0 34	7 30	0 41	11
Bucks	76 0 00	0 37	11 29	4 43	7
Brecon	72 0 51	2 30	2 23	2 00	0
Montgo.	72 10 00	0 36	9 27	7 00	0
Radnor	69 8 00	0 36	10 23	9 00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

76 6 49 0 38 7 27 10 42 11

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

68 7 36 6 33 7 26 0 41 0

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Essex	77 6 00	0 35	6 26	0 36	9
Kent	81 6 47	0 41	3 35	0 39	0
Suffex	76 10 00	0 40	0 33	0 00	0
Suffolk	77 1 00	0 35	10 29	2 34	10
Cambrid.	78 8 00	0 34	10 21	3 33	10
Norfolk	71 5 00	0 34	4 27	10 35	3
Lincoln	70 2 48	10 38	6 24	1 39	3
York	71 9 44	6 38	11 26	10 41	1
Durham	79 11 00	0 39	9 26	10 00	0
Northum.	70 5 56	0 40	0 27	1 46	0
Cumberl.	73 2 38	6 38	0 29	9 00	0
Westmor.	83 2 65	4 47	5 31	4 00	0
Lancaster	75 0 00	0 41	6 24	7 47	4
Chettel	72 8 00	0 44	10 00	0 53	0
Flint	81 10 00	0 45	3 00	0 00	0
Denbigh	83 3 00	0 45	6 28	0 54	3
Anglesea	00 0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0
Carnarvon	76 8 00	0 40	4 22	8 48	0
Merionet.	77 9 00	0 40	0 24	5 00	0
Cardigan	74 0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0
Pembroke	65 8 00	0 42	7 19	4 00	0
Carmarth.	83 10 00	0 43	4 19	4 00	0
Glamorg.	73 8 00	0 34	10 22	0 00	0
Gloucester.	78 9 00	0 36	3 31	1 22	10
Somerset	78 5 00	0 36	8 25	1 43	6
Monmth.	80 5 00	0 36	10 00	0 00	0
Devon	84 6 00	0 34	7 30	9 00	0
Corwall	84 1 00	0 37	6 27	5 00	0
Dorset	79 7 00	0 35	3 39	0 00	0
Hants	80 3 00	0 38	3 35	3 00	0

AGGREGATE AVERAGE PRICES of the Twelve Maritime Districts of England and Wales, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated in Great Britain.

Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans	Pease	Oatmeal	Beer or Big
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
76 0	50 0	38 0	27 7	42 3	46 7	40 3	00 0

PRICES OF FLOUR, April 27:

Fine 60s. to 65s.—Seconds 55s. to 60s.—Pollard 25s. to 28s.—Bran 8s. to 10s. 0d.

Return of Flour, April 11 to April 17, from the Cocket-Office:

Total 13,164 Sacks. Average 64s. 7d. 2—2s. 6d. 1 lower than the last Return.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, April 18, 43s. 9d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the Returns made in the Week ending April 22, 1867, is 33s. 8d. 1 per Cwt. exclusive of the Duty of Customs paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

PRICE OF HOPS, April 27:

Kent Bags..... 5l. 0s. to 6l. 0s.	Kent Pockets..... 5l. 12s. to 6l. 10s.
Suffex Ditto..... 4l. 16s. to 5l. 10s.	Suffex Ditto..... 5l. 5s. to 6l. 0s.
Essex Ditto..... 4l. 16s. to 5l. 10s.	Farnham Ditto..... 5l. 0s. to 6l. 0s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, April 27:

St. James's—Hay.... 3l. 8s. 0d. to 6l. 0s. 0d.	Average 4l. 14s. 0d.
Glover..... 5l. 5s. 0d. to 6l. 10s. 0d.	Average 5l. 17s. 6d.
Whitechapel—Hay.... 4l. 0s. 0d. to 5l. 18s. 0d.	Average 4l. 19s. 0d.
Glover..... 5l. 5s. 0d. to 6l. 10s. 0d.	Average 5l. 17s. 6d.
Straw..... 2l. 10s. 0d. to 3l. 8s. 0d.	Average 3l. 2s. 0d.

SMITHFIELD, April 27. To link the offal—per stone of 16b.

Beef..... 4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.	Pork..... 4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.
Mutton..... 4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.	Lamb..... 5s. 6d. to 6s. 8d.
Veal..... 4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.	Beasts 1600. Sheep and Lambs 13,000.

COALS, April 24: Newcastle 45s. 3d. to 52s. 6d. Sunderland 46s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.
SOAP, Yellow 78s. Mottled 88s. Curd 92s. CANDLES, 10s. 6d. per Doz. Moulds 11s. 6d.
TALLOW, per stone, 8lb. St. James's 3s. 4d. Clare Market 3s. 4d. Whitechapel 3s. 3d.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN APRIL, 1867.

Bank	Spec.	Cent.	1 per Cent.	2 per Cent.	3 per Cent.	Long	Short	India	India	Exchange	South Sea	Old	New	Om-	Irish	Imp.	Eng. Lont.	English
Stocks	Br. Red.	Canfols.	Confol.	Navy.	1797.	Ann.	Ann.	Stock.	Bonds.	Billr.	Stock.	Ann.	Ann.	num.	Specie.	Specie.	Tickets.	Prizes.
26 Sunday	Ann.	62 a 61 1/2	Ann.	95 1/2	Ann.	Ann.	Ann.	Ann.	1 a 2 pr.	diff.	par	Ann.	Ann.	2 pr.	Ann.	Ann.	19 18	0 1 per Cent. diff.
27 Sunday	Ann.	62 1/2 a 62 1/2	Ann.	96 1/2	Ann.	Ann.	Ann.	Ann.	1 a 2 pr.	diff.	par	Ann.	Ann.	2 pr.	Ann.	Ann.	19 18	0 1 per Cent. diff.
28 Sunday	Ann.	62 1/2 a 62 1/2	Ann.	96 1/2	Ann.	Ann.	Ann.	Ann.	1 a 2 pr.	diff.	par	Ann.	Ann.	2 pr.	Ann.	Ann.	19 18	0 1 per Cent. diff.
29 Sunday	Ann.	62 1/2 a 62 1/2	Ann.	96 1/2	Ann.	Ann.	Ann.	Ann.	1 a 2 pr.	diff.	par	Ann.	Ann.	2 pr.	Ann.	Ann.	19 18	0 1 per Cent. diff.
30 Sunday	Ann.	62 1/2 a 62 1/2	Ann.	96 1/2	Ann.	Ann.	Ann.	Ann.	1 a 2 pr.	diff.	par	Ann.	Ann.	2 pr.	Ann.	Ann.	19 18	0 1 per Cent. diff.
31 Sunday	Ann.	62 1/2 a 62 1/2	Ann.	96 1/2	Ann.	Ann.	Ann.	Ann.	1 a 2 pr.	diff.	par	Ann.	Ann.	2 pr.	Ann.	Ann.	19 18	0 1 per Cent. diff.
1 Ann.	Ann.	62 1/2 a 62 1/2	Ann.	96 1/2	Ann.	Ann.	Ann.	Ann.	1 a 2 pr.	diff.	par	Ann.	Ann.	2 pr.	Ann.	Ann.	19 18	0 1 per Cent. diff.
2 Ann.	Ann.	62 1/2 a 62 1/2	Ann.	96 1/2	Ann.	Ann.	Ann.	Ann.	1 a 2 pr.	diff.	par	Ann.	Ann.	2 pr.	Ann.	Ann.	19 18	0 1 per Cent. diff.
3 Ann.	Ann.	62 1/2 a 62 1/2	Ann.	96 1/2	Ann.	Ann.	Ann.	Ann.	1 a 2 pr.	diff.	par	Ann.	Ann.	2 pr.	Ann.	Ann.	19 18	0 1 per Cent. diff.
4 Ann.	Ann.	62 1/2 a 62 1/2	Ann.	96 1/2	Ann.	Ann.	Ann.	Ann.	1 a 2 pr.	diff.	par	Ann.	Ann.	2 pr.	Ann.	Ann.	19 18	0 1 per Cent. diff.
5 Sunday	Ann.	62 1/2 a 62 1/2	Ann.	96 1/2	Ann.	Ann.	Ann.	Ann.	1 a 2 pr.	diff.	par	Ann.	Ann.	2 pr.	Ann.	Ann.	19 18	0 1 per Cent. diff.
6 Ann.	Ann.	62 1/2 a 62 1/2	Ann.	96 1/2	Ann.	Ann.	Ann.	Ann.	1 a 2 pr.	diff.	par	Ann.	Ann.	2 pr.	Ann.	Ann.	19 18	0 1 per Cent. diff.
7 Ann.	Ann.	62 1/2 a 62 1/2	Ann.	96 1/2	Ann.	Ann.	Ann.	Ann.	1 a 2 pr.	diff.	par	Ann.	Ann.	2 pr.	Ann.	Ann.	19 18	0 1 per Cent. diff.
8 Ann.	Ann.	62 1/2 a 62 1/2	Ann.	96 1/2	Ann.	Ann.	Ann.	Ann.	1 a 2 pr.	diff.	par	Ann.	Ann.	2 pr.	Ann.	Ann.	19 18	0 1 per Cent. diff.
9 Ann.	Ann.	62 1/2 a 62 1/2	Ann.	96 1/2	Ann.	Ann.	Ann.	Ann.	1 a 2 pr.	diff.	par	Ann.	Ann.	2 pr.	Ann.	Ann.	19 18	0 1 per Cent. diff.
10 Ann.	Ann.	62 1/2 a 62 1/2	Ann.	96 1/2	Ann.	Ann.	Ann.	Ann.	1 a 2 pr.	diff.	par	Ann.	Ann.	2 pr.	Ann.	Ann.	19 18	0 1 per Cent. diff.
11 Ann.	Ann.	62 1/2 a 62 1/2	Ann.	96 1/2	Ann.	Ann.	Ann.	Ann.	1 a 2 pr.	diff.	par	Ann.	Ann.	2 pr.	Ann.	Ann.	19 18	0 1 per Cent. diff.
12 Ann.	Ann.	62 1/2 a 62 1/2	Ann.	96 1/2	Ann.	Ann.	Ann.	Ann.	1 a 2 pr.	diff.	par	Ann.	Ann.	2 pr.	Ann.	Ann.	19 18	0 1 per Cent. diff.
13 Sunday	Ann.	62 1/2 a 62 1/2	Ann.	96 1/2	Ann.	Ann.	Ann.	Ann.	1 a 2 pr.	diff.	par	Ann.	Ann.	2 pr.	Ann.	Ann.	19 18	0 1 per Cent. diff.
14 Ann.	Ann.	62 1/2 a 62 1/2	Ann.	96 1/2	Ann.	Ann.	Ann.	Ann.	1 a 2 pr.	diff.	par	Ann.	Ann.	2 pr.	Ann.	Ann.	19 18	0 1 per Cent. diff.
15 Ann.	Ann.	62 1/2 a 62 1/2	Ann.	96 1/2	Ann.	Ann.	Ann.	Ann.	1 a 2 pr.	diff.	par	Ann.	Ann.	2 pr.	Ann.	Ann.	19 18	0 1 per Cent. diff.
16 Ann.	Ann.	62 1/2 a 62 1/2	Ann.	96 1/2	Ann.	Ann.	Ann.	Ann.	1 a 2 pr.	diff.	par	Ann.	Ann.	2 pr.	Ann.	Ann.	19 18	0 1 per Cent. diff.
17 Ann.	Ann.	62 1/2 a 62 1/2	Ann.	96 1/2	Ann.	Ann.	Ann.	Ann.	1 a 2 pr.	diff.	par	Ann.	Ann.	2 pr.	Ann.	Ann.	19 18	0 1 per Cent. diff.
18 Ann.	Ann.	62 1/2 a 62 1/2	Ann.	96 1/2	Ann.	Ann.	Ann.	Ann.	1 a 2 pr.	diff.	par	Ann.	Ann.	2 pr.	Ann.	Ann.	19 18	0 1 per Cent. diff.
19 Sunday	Ann.	62 1/2 a 62 1/2	Ann.	96 1/2	Ann.	Ann.	Ann.	Ann.	1 a 2 pr.	diff.	par	Ann.	Ann.	2 pr.	Ann.	Ann.	19 18	0 1 per Cent. diff.
20 Ann.	Ann.	62 1/2 a 62 1/2	Ann.	96 1/2	Ann.	Ann.	Ann.	Ann.	1 a 2 pr.	diff.	par	Ann.	Ann.	2 pr.	Ann.	Ann.	19 18	0 1 per Cent. diff.
21 Ann.	Ann.	62 1/2 a 62 1/2	Ann.	96 1/2	Ann.	Ann.	Ann.	Ann.	1 a 2 pr.	diff.	par	Ann.	Ann.	2 pr.	Ann.	Ann.	19 18	0 1 per Cent. diff.
22 Ann.	Ann.	62 1/2 a 62 1/2	Ann.	96 1/2	Ann.	Ann.	Ann.	Ann.	1 a 2 pr.	diff.	par	Ann.	Ann.	2 pr.	Ann.	Ann.	19 18	0 1 per Cent. diff.
23 Ann.	Ann.	62 1/2 a 62 1/2	Ann.	96 1/2	Ann.	Ann.	Ann.	Ann.	1 a 2 pr.	diff.	par	Ann.	Ann.	2 pr.	Ann.	Ann.	19 18	0 1 per Cent. diff.
24 Ann.	Ann.	62 1/2 a 62 1/2	Ann.	96 1/2	Ann.	Ann.	Ann.	Ann.	1 a 2 pr.	diff.	par	Ann.	Ann.	2 pr.	Ann.	Ann.	19 18	0 1 per Cent. diff.
25 Ann.	Ann.	62 1/2 a 62 1/2	Ann.	96 1/2	Ann.	Ann.	Ann.	Ann.	1 a 2 pr.	diff.	par	Ann.	Ann.	2 pr.	Ann.	Ann.	19 18	0 1 per Cent. diff.
26 Sunday	Ann.	62 1/2 a 62 1/2	Ann.	96 1/2	Ann.	Ann.	Ann.	Ann.	1 a 2 pr.	diff.	par	Ann.	Ann.	2 pr.	Ann.	Ann.	19 18	0 1 per Cent. diff.
27 Ann.	Ann.	62 1/2 a 62 1/2	Ann.	96 1/2	Ann.	Ann.	Ann.	Ann.	1 a 2 pr.	diff.	par	Ann.	Ann.	2 pr.	Ann.	Ann.	19 18	0 1 per Cent. diff.
28 Ann.	Ann.	62 1/2 a 62 1/2	Ann.	96 1/2	Ann.	Ann.	Ann.	Ann.	1 a 2 pr.	diff.	par	Ann.	Ann.	2 pr.	Ann.	Ann.	19 18	0 1 per Cent. diff.
29 Ann.	Ann.	62 1/2 a 62 1/2	Ann.	96 1/2	Ann.	Ann.	Ann.	Ann.	1 a 2 pr.	diff.	par	Ann.	Ann.	2 pr.	Ann.	Ann.	19 18	0 1 per Cent. diff.
30 Ann.	Ann.	62 1/2 a 62 1/2	Ann.	96 1/2	Ann.	Ann.	Ann.	Ann.	1 a 2 pr.	diff.	par	Ann.	Ann.	2 pr.	Ann.	Ann.	19 18	0 1 per Cent. diff.
31 Ann.	Ann.	62 1/2 a 62 1/2	Ann.	96 1/2	Ann.	Ann.	Ann.	Ann.	1 a 2 pr.	diff.	par	Ann.	Ann.	2 pr.	Ann.	Ann.	19 18	0 1 per Cent. diff.

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Dorcest.—Essex
Exeter 2, Glouce
Halifax
Hampshire 2
Hereford, Hull 2
IRELAND 38
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Lancast.—Leicest.
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Nottingham
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Embellished with a fine PORTRAIT of the Bishop of St. POL DE LEON:
and an ancient MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTION at CLIFF, in KENT.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by NICHOLS and SON, at Cicero's Head, Red-Lion-Passage, Fleet-Street, London.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY for April 1807. By Dr. POLS, Bridel.

Days 1807.	Thermom.		Barom. Inches sq. in.	WEATHER.
	M. & N.	G. heat.		
1	31 38		29-14	mostly cloudy, some rain
2	30 39		29-18	mostly cloudy
3	38 41		30- 1	morn. clear, aft. cloudy, some rain
4	23 42		30- 4	clear
5	40 47		30- 5	ditto
6	33 47		30- 4	ditto
7	29 52		30- 3	ditto
8	45 60		30- 5	ditto
9	40 57		30- 7	ditto
10	46 51		30- 2	cloudy, some rain
11	53 60		29-15	cloudy at times, high wind, even. some light rain
12	54 51		29- 9	mostly cloudy, showery at times
13	48 53		29- 8	mostly clear, showery at times
14	44 50		29- 8	mostly clear, showery
15	42 43		29- 8	mostly cloudy, showery, some thunder, high wind
16	38 40		29-13	cloudy, windy
17	35 38		29-18	considerable snow in the night, mostly cloudy, snow
18	39 38		30- 0	cloudy at times, some hail
19	34 41		30- 2	cloudy at times
20	36 43		30- 5	ditto
21	34 47		30- 5	mostly cloudy
22	40 50		30- 1	mostly cloudy, some light rain
23	47 53		30- 0	mostly cloudy, showery
24	51 58		30- 2	cloudy, very light rain at times
25	49 63		30- 5	cloudy at times
26	58 70		30- 6	clear
27	60 76		30- 4	morn. and aft. clear, even. cloudy
28	57 63		30- 4	cloudy
29	53 68		30- 4	clear
30	60 77		30- 0	ditto.

The average degrees of temperature, as noted at eight A. M. are 42 one-third; those of the corresponding month in 1806, were 43 24-30; and that of 1805, 42 14-15. —The quantity of rain fallen this month is 49-100ths; that of the corresponding month in 1806, was 1 inch 29-100ths; in 1805, 2 inches 78-100ths; in 1804, 2 inches, 27-100ths; and in 1803, 1 inch 80-100ths. Notwithstanding 13 days of falling weather, yet the aggregate quantity of rain, hail, and snow, is much less than fell in the same month in the four preceding years.—*Progress of Vegetation.* Apricots have attained the size of nutmegs; peaches and nectarines the size of peas; the Siberian crabbs are in full bloom; pease blossoms mostly fallen; tulips are coming into flower; the white broom is fully blown; apple blossoms begin to open; and cowslips have decorated our fields since the middle of the month; asparagus is rather plentiful.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for May, 1807. By W. CARY, Strand.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	8 o'cl.	Noon.	11 o'cl.	Barom.	Weather	Day of Month.	8 o'cl.	Noon.	11 o'cl.	Barom.	Weather
	Morn.		Night.	in. pts.	in May 1807.		Morn.		Night.	in. pts.	in May 1807.
Apr.	0	0	0			12	0	0	0		
27	52	72	61	,11	fair	13	50	58	55	29,55	rain
28	60	71	59	,14	fair	14	55	63	54	,05	cloudy
29	60	69	58	,05	fair	15	51	55	52	,78	rain
30	60	70	64	29,03	fair	16	54	68	54	,80	fair
M. 1	62	76	61	,78	fair	17	50	65	54	30,08	fair
2	63	77	62	,75	fair	18	50	66	56	,11	fair
3	56	76	58	,76	fair	19	57	72	46	,30	fair
4	53	56	53	,65	fair	20	46	59	45	,32	fair
5	53	60	52	,31	fair	21	45	58	51	,19	fair
6	56	60	52	,02	cloudy	22	50	65	50	,06	fair
7	54	57	46	,23	showery	23	53	67	52	,30	fair
8	49	54	45	,65	showery	24	56	78	58	,17	fair
9	46	53	45	,32	rain	25	60	78	64	,01	fair
10	45	54	44	,50	cloudy	26	64	78	68	29,75	fair
11	55	58	48	,06	rain	27	63	69	56	,76	fair

TEOLOGICAL DIARY for April 1807. By Dr. POLK, Bristol.

thermom.	Barom.	
M. & N.	G. heat.	Inches of rain.
31 33	29-14	mostly cloudy, some rain
30 30	29-18	mostly cloudy
32 41	30- 1	morn. clear, aft. cloudy, some rain
22 42	30- 4	clear
40 47	30- 5	ditto
33 47	30- 4	ditto
29 53	30- 3	ditto
45 60	30- 5	ditto
40 57	30- 7	ditto
46 51	30- 2	cloudy, some rain
53 60	29-15	cloudy at times, high wind, even. some light rain
54 51	29- 9	mostly cloudy, showery at times
48 53	29- 8	mostly clear, showery at times
44 50	29- 8	mostly clear, showery
42 43	29- 8	mostly cloudy, showery, some thunder, high wind
38 40	29-13	cloudy, windy
35 38	29-18	considerable snow in the night, mostly cloudy, snow
39 38	30- 0	cloudy at times, some hail
34 41	30- 2	cloudy at times
36 43	30- 5	ditto
34 47	30- 5	mostly cloudy
40 50	30- 1	mostly cloudy, some light rain
47 53	30- 0	mostly cloudy, showery
51 58	30- 2	cloudy, very light rain at times
49 65	30- 5	cloudy at times
58 70	30- 6	clear
60 76	30- 4	morn. and aft. clear, even. cloudy
57 63	30- 4	cloudy
53 68	30- 4	clear
60 77	30- 0	ditto.

average degrees of temperature, as noted at eight A. M. are 42 one-third; of the corresponding month in 1806, were 43 24-30; and that of 1805, 42 14-15. quantity of rain fallen this month is 49-100ths; that of the corresponding in 1806, was 1 inch 29-100ths; in 1803, 2 inches 78-100ths; in 1801, 2 1/2, 27-100ths; and in 1803, 1 inch 80-100ths. Notwithstanding 13 days of fair weather, yet the aggregate quantity of rain, hail, and snow, is much less than the same month in the four preceding years.—*Progress of Vegetation.* Apricots attained the size of nutmegs; peaches and nectarines the size of peas; the Sib-rabbs are in full bloom; pease blossoms mostly fallen; tulips are coming into; the white broom is fully blown; apple blossoms begin to open; and cowslips decorated our fields since the middle of the month; asparagus is rather plentiful.

TEOLOGICAL TABLE for May, 1807. By W. CARY, Strand. Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

S. of Cl.	Thermom.	Barom.	Weather	S. of Cl.	Thermom.	Barom.	Weather
Morn.	Noon.	in. pts.	in May 1807.	D. of Month.	Morn.	Noon.	in. pts. in May 1807.
52	72	61	,11 fair	12	50	58	55 ,05 rain
60	71	59	,14 fair	13	55	63	54 ,05 cloudy
60	69	58	,05 fair	14	51	55	52 ,78 rain
60	70	54	29,03 fair	15	54	60	54 ,80 fair
62	76	61	,78 fair	16	56	65	54 30,08 fair
63	77	62	,79 fair	17	50	60	55 ,11 fair
56	76	58	,76 fair	18	57	72	46 ,20 fair
55	76	59	,65 rain	19	46	59	45 ,32 fair
53	69	52	,31 fair	20	45	58	51 ,19 fair
56	60	54	,02 cloudy	21	56	65	50 ,06 fair
54	57	46	,23 showery	22	53	67	51 ,20 fair
49	54	45	,65 showery	23	56	73	58 ,17 fair
40	53	45	,32 rain	24	60	78	64 ,01 fair
45	54	44	,50 cloudy	25	64	78	68 39,75 fair
45	53	40	,20 rain	26	63	69	56 ,76 fair

Mrs. Clerpe, a respectable lady, residing near Copperas-gap, Brighthelmston; who was so miserably burnt, by her dress taking fire, as to cause her death in a few hours.

31. In her 71st year, Mrs. Eliz. Oldher, of Lower Tooting, Surrey.

At Canterbury, aged 74, Charles Robinson, esq. barrister at law, recorder of, and formerly M. P. for, that city, and brother to the late Lord Rokeby.

By shooting himself, Ensign Jones, of the Staff Corps, stationed at Hythe, in Kent. Love is the cause assigned. He left a letter addressed to a lady at Winchelsea.

At Winchester-house, Chelsea, the infant daughter of the Hon. and Rev. Thomas de Grey.

At Southampton, Mrs. Sutherland, widow of James S. esq. judge of the Admiralty Court at Minorca; and, on the 28th, in Charlotte-street, Portland-place, her youngest grand-daughter, Miss Jane Hartley Sutherland, daughter of David S. esq.

At Clifton, in her 62d year, Mrs. Vassall, relict of John V. esq. of the Crescent, Bath, and of Chastley-lodge, Somerset. Lieutenant V. who fell gloriously at Monte Video (p. 353), was her son, and first cousin to Lady Holland. Her daughter, Mrs. Archer, died in Mrs. V's house a few weeks before; and the only child of Mrs. Archer died in the beginning of the Spring.

April. . . . Suddenly, at Evedon, near Sleaford, co. Lincoln, Robert Bartsley, a labourer; and, on the next day, his wife.

At Marino, near Dublin, Mary Countess of Charlemont. Her Ladyship was the daughter of Thomas Hickman, esq. of Clare, descended from the noble family of Windsor, and was married July 2, 1768, to James, the first Earl and eighth Baron of Charlemont, by whom she was mother of Francis-William the present Earl.

At Cambridge, the Rev. John Mainwaring, Lady Margaret's professor of Divinity in the University of Cambridge, 1788. He was a native of Warwickshire; educated at St. John's college; B. A. 1745; M. A. 1750; S. T. B. 1758; rector of Church Stretton, Salop, in the gift of Lord Weymouth; and of Aberdaron, co. Caernarvon; "highly esteemed for his classical knowledge and taste. He published, in 1780, a volume of Sermons on several Occasions, preached before the University, most of which had before appeared singly. These discourses, and the elegant prefixed dissertation on that species of composition, have been admired as polished specimens in their kind, and place the genius and judgment of their author in a most respectable point of view. He also published a few occasional single sermons since; and was engaged in a controversy with the late Bp. Hallifax, about the proper way of quoting passages of Scripture." Also,

a sermon at the primary visitation of Dr. Butler, Bishop of Hereford.

April 1. At Lincoln, Mrs. Rees, of Saxilby, widow of the late Rev. John R. of that village.

2. Mrs. Elizabeth Wilbraham, the last surviving daughter of the late Randle W. esq. of Rode-hall, in Cheshire.

Aged 52, the Rev. Robert Reading, minister of the Baptist Society in Truro.

Rev. Robert Burnaby, many years rector of Wanlip, co. Leicester, and in the commission of the peace for that county.

By discharging a pistol through his head, R. Batou, late landlord of the Red Lion inn at Snarsgate.

Miss Thompson, of Bishopsgate-street, an accomplished young lady. While standing too near the fire, her train accidentally caught the flames, and though they were in the space of a minute extinguished, and medical assistance instantly procured, yet she was so much burnt as to occasion her death, after a few hours of great agony.

3. Mrs. Robinson, relict of the late George R. esq. of Paternoster-row.

Aged 68, Mr. John Shard, upwards of 40 years in the Victualing employ, and more than 20 head-warder.

In his 70th year, at his seat in Santon Downham, Suffolk, Charles Sporne, Earl Cadogan, Viscount Chelsea, and a Trustee of the British Museum. He was a Nobleman possessed of much urbanity, and whose loss will be greatly regretted in the neighbourhood in which he lived. This very venerable Peer was twice married. By his first lady he had six sons, three of whom died in the service of their Country. Thomas, who was in the Royal Navy, was lost in the Glorieux man of war; George, who was in the service of the East India Company, was killed in India; and Edward, who was a Captain in the army, fell a victim to the climate, at St. Lucia. His Lordship's two eldest daughters, by his second marriage, are the wives of the Hon. and Rev. Gerald Valerian Wellesey, and the Hon. Henry Wellesey, brother to Marquis Wellesey. His Lordship is succeeded in his titles and estates by his son, Charles Henry Viscount Chelsea, now Earl Cadogan.

4. Mrs. Abernethie, wife of John A. esq. of Cumberland-street.

In her 77th year, Mrs. Hodgson, of Bridge-street, Westminster.

Mr. Troughton, mathematical-instrument-maker, Fleet-street.

Mr. Dale, many years principal box-keeper of Drury-lane theatre.

At Brompton-park-house, in her 65th year, universally lamented, Mrs. Vere, wife of James V. esq. and youngest daughter of Peter Campart, esq. of Church-st. Spital-fields, by Mary his wife, daughter

of the Rev. Edward Bacon, M. A. curate at Bottesford, in Leicestershire, and sister of the Rev. Francis Bacon, rector of Muston, in the same county; in which living he was succeeded by his son, the Rev. Francis Bacon, D.D. who died in the year 1788. Mrs. V. was much respected by her relatives and neighbourhood. Her coachman had lived with her 35 years, and her other servants a proportionable time. On Monday, April 18, her remains were deposited in the family-vault at Edmonton, Middlesex. Her funeral sermon was preached on Sunday the 19th, by the Rev. Mr. Warren, the vicar, to a crowded audience, who all concurred in sincere regret. Mr. Vere's father, who died Aug. 29, 1779, was a gentleman of distinguished merit, whose benevolence his friends universally experienced, and whose charity the poor can never forget. See our vol. XLIX. p. 470. He was a considerable benefactor to the girls school at Edmonton, as was his sister. He was an eminent wholesale stationer in Bishopsgate-street Within; lessee of the manor of Bowes under the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's; and author of a curious book, intitled "A physical and moral Enquiry into the Causes of that internal Restlessness and Disorder in Man which has been the Complaint of all Ages, 1778" (reviewed vol. XLVIII. p. 477; in which he was much assisted by Dr. Owen, the late vicar of Edmonton, whom he rewarded by a present of 500l. Mr. Vere and Mr. Campart occupied contiguous houses at Edmonton, and the families became united by the marriage of the daughter of the latter to the son of the former.

5. At Clifton, Miss Hildmand, daughter of A. F. H. esq. of Clapham, Surrey.

6. Philip Davies, esq. of Sergeant's-inn, Fleet-street.

At Wandsworth, Surrey, aged 88, Mr. Edmund Raithby.

At Chipping-hill, Witham, Essex, aged 71, Mrs. Margaret Pick, youngest of the two daughters of the Rev. John Pick, M. A. who died in 1763, after having been for more than 49 years rector of Sandon in that county, to which he was presented in 1714 by Rachel Burdett. He was of a good family in Leicestershire; and after his death, his two daughters (neither of whom were ever married) lived together in the genuine style of the old school of English gentry. Piety, charity, and hospitality, were their characteristics. The eldest died in 1792; and the lady whose death we now record, will long be regretted by a numerous circle of highly respectable friends. She was buried, on the 10th, at Sandon, in the same grave with her sister.

In Hornsey-row, Hillington, very universally regretted, aged 38, Mrs. Witherby,

wife of Mr. Wm. W. Stationer in Birchill-lane, Lombard-street, a most beautiful and every way accomplished lady. She had been but 7 days delivered of her 14th child, a fine boy, who, with 10 brothers, the eldest not more than 13, survive to lament the loss of an affectionate mother. Two other sons, and an only daughter, died young.

At Sidmouth, Devon, in his 22d year, Mr. Francis Dyneley, fifth son of Mr. Robert D. of Gray's inn, attorney-at-law.—The late Mr. Dyneley, the father, married Miss Burt, one of the daughters and co-heiresses of the late Mr. Burt, a stone-mason and builder, of considerable property; by whom he had a family of 16 children, 13 of whom, with the mother, are living.

7. A man named Wenman hung himself in a wood between Chatham and Maidstone, Kent. He had climbed a tree, to a branch of which he tied the cord, which he afterwards fixed round his neck, and dropped from the branch.

8. Aged 85, Mrs. Spry, relict of John S. esq. of Bath, and sister of the late Rev. Dr. Lillington, of Hampton Court.

9. At his house in Berners-street, aged 45, John Opie, esq. R. A. and professor of Painting, and one of the greatest ornaments of the British Academy. He had just finished some works that he was anxious should appear in the next Exhibition; and his incessant attention to this is supposed to have hastened his dissolution. His malady was sudden, and his sufferings extreme. The public sympathy is called upon by every consideration, when it is considered, that he had just attained the most unquestioned pre-eminence in his art, and had just taught the world to respect, as much as they had before admired. Mr. Opie had been twice married. His widow has made for herself a name in polite literature, and added the graces of pathetic poetry to the various strong and original talents of her husband.—On the 20th instant his remains were removed from his late residence, to St. Paul's Cathedral. The procession commenced at one o'clock, in the following order: Six Mutes, with black staves and hat-bands. Nine Horsemen, two and two. A funeral Banner of Ostrich Feathers, borne by a Mute. Next followed the Hearse, bearing the Body, drawn by six horses, and crowned with ostrich feathers, supported right and left by Marshal-men, in deep mourning. Next followed three mourning-coaches, each drawn by six horses, and in which were the Earl of Carystort, Lord De Dunstaaville, Earl Stanhope, Sir J. Leicester, Sir J. St. Aubin, Mr. West, Mr. Smith, Mr. Whitbread, Mr. Hoppner, Mr. Owen, Mr. Favill, and Mr. Shee. Twenty-seven other mourning-coaches,

coaches, drawn each by two horses, were filled by eminent artists, and friends of the deceased; and next followed the led carriage of his Highness the Duke of Gloucester, and others of Nobility and Gentry, to the number of thirty. The procession having reached Temple-barrate, was met by the City Marshals, who from thence preceded the funeral to St. Paul's. The body was there taken from the hearse, and conveyed to the choir, the Noblemen and Gentlemen from the three first coaches supporting the pall. The funeral service having been performed, the body was removed to the vault, and deposited near the remains of the late Sir Joshua Reynolds.

10. At his house in Baggot-street, Dublin, Denis Daly, esq. of Rafod, co. Galway. His son, Malachy D. esq. succeeds to an estate of 6000l. per annum.

11. At his house in Spital-fields, William Detanges, esq.

Mrs. Puckle, wife of Mr. John P. of Camberwell-green, Surrey.

Rev. Edmund Trant, rector of Tofte and Caldecot, and of Hardwick, co. Cambridge. The two first in the gift of Christ's College, Cambridge; of which he was B.A. 1771, M.A. 1774; the third in that of the Bishop of Ely.

12. In the Heralds College, most regretted by those to whom she was best known, Mrs. Anne Harrison, wife of George H. esq. Clarenceux King of Arms, widow of George Bishop, esq. of Sydenham, in Kent, sister of Mrs. Alice Fenwick (who died at Hackney exactly five weeks preceding), and only surviving issue of Michael Fenwick, formerly of College-hill, London.

Rev. John Eccles, sub-rector, senior fellow and tutor of Lincoln college.

At Sunning-hill, near Windsor, aged 66, the Rev. Joseph Thistlethwaite, M.A. 58 years vicar of that place, from which he had not absented himself 58 Sundays in so many years. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge; B.A. 1752, M.A. 1774; in which College is the patronage of the living. During his long and useful life he was a complete illustration of the exemplary Parish Clergyman; and his truly pious and cheerful disposition endeared him to all ranks of his parishioners. Among other legacies he has bequeathed 500l. towards the enlargement of the church of Sunning-hill; and took to the augmentation of a charity already established for the sick and poor of that parish.

At her house in Portland-place, Bath, where she lived with her second sister, Jane, Mrs. Purbeck Langham, youngest daughter of Purbeck L. esq. by Elizabeth daughter of Henry Lawton, esq. and sister of Jane Countess of Northampton. She

was grand-daughter of Sir John Langham, sixth Baronet, who died 1766, by Maria eldest sister of the late Viscount Cobham, and daughter of Sir Richard Temple, of Stow; and her eldest sister married D. B. Christie, esq. late in the E. India Company's Military Establishment at Bombay; and her brother, Purbeck, died on-board Lord Rodney's ship.

13. In Charter-house-square, of a lingering and painful illness, Mrs. Beard, wife of Mr. John B. proctor, Doctors Commons.

14. At his apartments in Southernhay-place, Henry Seymour, esq. of Northbrook-house, Exeter, but late of Clifton.

15. At his house at Stanmore, Middlesex, George Hemming, esq.

At Hackney, Sophia, fourth daughter of the late William Williams, esq. of the Custom-house, London.

In Wimpole-street, aged 54, Colonel Fane, brother to the Earl of Westmoreland, and M. P. for Lynn Regis.

16. At his house in Mansfield-street, aged 73, Edward King, esq. F.R.S. and A.S. of which last he was admitted fellow 1770; and recorder of Lynn. "This gentleman was formerly president of the Antiquarian Society; and, though a writer of considerable eccentricity, we believe him to be a most pious and well-meaning character. His first publication was "Observations on ancient Castles," read at the Antiquarian Society, and published in 1777, 4to, and 1783 (LIII. 237, Archaeologia, VI. art. 23, IV. 27, p. 369). [In 1780 he published (but without his name, which on this occasion he studiously endeavoured to conceal, but was the first to betray his own secret) a very excellent octavo volume, under the title of "Hymns to the Supreme Being;" of which a second edition was afterwards printed.] In 1788 he produced a quarto volume, intitled "Morsels of Criticism," tending to illustrate some few Passages in the Holy Scriptures upon Philosophical Principles, and an enlarged View of Things." This work, after a peaceful slumber of some length, has been, as it were, revived in the literary world, by a late ingenious writer†; who has held up to notice some very striking passages of it, almost foretelling, it should seem, the commotions which Europe has suffered since its publication. Yet, when we add, that the same work undertakes to prove that John the Baptist was an angel from Heaven, the same who formerly appeared in the person of Elijah; that there will be a second appearance of Jesus Christ upon earth; that this globe is a kind of

* See our vol. LVIII. p. 141.

† The Author of the "Pursuits of Literature."

comet, which is continually tending towards the sun, and will at length approach so near as to be ignited by the solar rays upon the elementary fluid of fire; and that the place of punishment allotted for wicked men is the centre of the earth, which is *the bottomless pit*; can we any longer address the Author in the words of the eloquent Father, *Αἰδοῦμαι Θεοῦ, &c.*? In 1781 he circulated, without his name, "Proposals for establishing at Sea a Marine School, or Seminary for Seamen, as a Means of improving the Plan of the Marine Society, and also of clearing the Streets of the Metropolis from Vagabond Youth, now sadly training up to Pilfering, Robbery, and Plunder; in a Letter addressed to John Free, Esq. Vice-President of the Marine Society, in Consequence of the Report made by Jonas Hanway, Esq." printed 1783. The proposal was, to fit up a man of war as a marine school (LV. 904): In 1793 he published "Considerations on the Utility of the National Debt, and on the present alarming Crisis; with a Plan of a Mode of Relief; and an Explanation of the solid inherent Grounds of great National Property that exist in this Country;" which holds forth a very pernicious doctrine, and which was ably answered by Mr. Acland. His remaining publications are, "Vestiges of Oxford Castle; or, a small Fragment of a Work intended to be published speedily on the History of ancient Castles, and on the Progress of Architecture;" in a thin folio volume, published 1796; and "Remarks concerning Stones said to have fallen from the Clouds both in these Days and in antient Times;" published in a quarto pamphlet the same year. Upon the whole, however (according to his own boasting) Mr. K.'s habit of *intense thinking* may have caused him to view many things in a light somewhat different from popular apprehensions and prejudices; however long and close an attention he may, for many years, have bestowed in the pursuit of philosophical enquiries, in the investigation of the most serious subjects, and in searching out the progress of arts, and improvements in successive ages; we cannot say that his writings ever appeared to us to bespeak talents calculated to extend the boundaries of science and of arts, or that strength of judgment and comprehension of mind which can reflect new light and beauty on truths already obtained." *Literary Memoirs of Living Authors*, I. 339.—Of Mr. K.'s system of Castle-building the Monthly Reviewers observe, that "he has undertaken to rebuild certain castles, and has executed this arduous attempt with an ingenuity which our ancestors knew

little of." His favourite ideas were, the deception of concealed entrances, and the use of funnels in walls, for the conveyance of warlike machines.—His first communication to the Antiquarian Society was his friend Dr. Griffith's account of the discovery of wheat under a Roman pavement at Colchester (Arch. II. 286). His second was his remarks on the abbey church at Bury (III. 311), and on the body of Thomas Duke of Exeter. The next, an account of an old piece of ordnance dragged up near the Goodwin sands (V. 147); Roman antiquities in Essex (ibid. 229). Here his correspondence with the Society of Antiquaries determined. In 1794, on the demise of Dr. Milles, he was elected president thereof, and introduced a number of regulations, and the appointment of two regular secretaries, and a draughtsman, to attend constantly. On St. George's day next ensuing, notwithstanding his general solicitation, in an unprecedented contest for the chair, Mr. K. was obliged to resign it in favour of the Earl of Leicester, by a majority of nearly two to one against him. His Lordship had also generously put him in his House-list of the Council, whereby he obtained his election, though Mr. K. left out his Lordship and two of the Vice-presidents in the printed lists circulated by him; and afterwards circulated a letter in vindication of his conduct, reflecting on the noble Earl. From that period the Society was deprived of Mr. K.'s communications; and we find no more traces of him in the *Archæologia*.—The discoveries at Oxford castle are truly interesting, and the plans are well made by Mr. Harris's skill in architecture, united with Mr. K.'s reading; but whether the publication was intended for the benefit of the castellan or his friend, the preliminary advertisement left undecided. The plan, however, merged in a large History of ancient Castles and the Progress of Architecture, intitled "Munimenta Antiqua" (LXXII. 138), divided into British or Druidical Roman; British in imitation of Foreign Nations and Saxon; the first volume came out in 1799; the second in 1802; and the third in 1804 (LXXIV. 953). Mr. Dutens holding a different opinion about the antiquity of arches, Mr. K. anticipated his fourth volume in 21 sheets, price 5s.; to be deducted from the price when the volume appears. Mr. D. defended himself in a Supplement to his "Recherches sur les sources," &c. (1803 LXXV. 937); and the controversy remained in suspense; for we cannot suppose his antagonist would easily give it up. Mortality closed upon Mr. K. while he was engaged in this pursuit, and the relaxations of polite conversations, in which he bore a principal part. But before Mr.

* Pursuits of Literature, IV. p. 34.

390 Obituary of remarkable Persons.—Bill of Mortality. [Apr.

Mr. K. entered on this voluminous subject, he amused himself and the publick (1796) with "Remarks concerning Stones said to have fallen from the Clouds both in these Days and in antient Times," the foundation of which was the surprising shower of stones said, on the testimony of several persons, to have fallen in Tuscany, June 16, 1799, and investigated in an extraordinary and full detail by Abbate Soldani, professor of Mathematics in the University of Sienna (LXVI. 844). A second volume of the "Morfels of Criticism" appeared in 1801 (LXXI. 214): "Remarks on the Signs of the Times, 1798" (LXVIII. 593); in which, among other peculiarities, he asserts the genuineness of the apocryphal second book of Esdras. In our review of this tract, Mr. K. conceived himself insulted by the freedom of our critique, as he had resented that on his "Morfels of Criticism," in a letter to our Printer, who was a considerable loser by the publication, which was undertaken at his risque. He was not, however, discouraged from adding a "Supplement" to these Remarks, 1799 (LXIX. 310). But he met with a more powerful antagonist, the late Bishop of St. Asaph (then of Rochester), in his "Critical Disquisitions on Isaiah xviii. in a Letter to him" (LXIX. 406—503).—Mr. King was a native of Norfolk; admitted as fellow-commoner at Clare-hall, Cambridge, and of Lincoln's-inn; and inherited from his uncle, Mr. Brown, of Exeter, a wholesale linen draper, an ample fortune and a good collection of pictures. His various lucubrations were the effect of assiduous reading; and, as himself expresses it, *intense thinking*; and, whatever opinions he imbibed, were maintained with tenacity; and he would contend with equal zeal for the genuineness of the correspondence between St. Paul and Seneca, and of the apocryphal books, as for the Holy Scriptures. In his attendance on the circuit, he defended a lady from a faithless lover, and successfully offered her his hand. Her niece, an accomplished young lady, with a large fortune, married, 1798, the Hon. Henry Windsor, major in the Guards, third brother of the Earl of Plymouth, and has issue. Mr. K.'s country-residence was at Clay-hill, Beckenham, Kent, to which he gave the name of the Oakery; and at London in Mansfield-street, to which he removed from John-street, Bedford-row.

16. In King-street, Norwich, aged 59, James Hudson, esq. banker. He was elect-

ed alderman of Mancroft ward Oct. 19, 1791; served the office of Sheriff in 1788, and that of mayor in 1794.

17. At his house in Cavendish-square, the wife of John Fanshawe, esq.

Found dead in his bed, without any previous illness, at his apartments in Broad-court, Bow-street, Mr. Mark Supple, a native of the South of Ireland, and upwards of 25 years a reporter of the debates in Parliament.

18. At Hull, aged 73, Mrs. Rawson, mother of Mr. William R. one of the proprietors of the Hull Advertiser.

19. In Holles-street, Cavendish-square, John Broomhead, esq.

At Poplar, after an illness of 4 months, Mrs. Collet, widow of the late Pitt C. esq. commander of the Hillborough Indianman.

20. In Green-street, Enfield highway, aged upwards of 60, Mrs. Perry, a lady of exemplary charity and benevolence.

21. After only three days illness, aged about 60, at Grimthby, co. Lincoln, whether he went to settle the affairs of a brother, who died there a few weeks before, Mr. Atkinson, of London, formerly keeper of an hotel.

22. In Harley-street, Cavendish-square, after a few hours illness, the infant daughter of Henry Hughes, esq.

At the Firs at Edmonton, aged about 65, Sir James Winter Lake, bart.; fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies; the latter 1782. He was son of Sir Atwell L. who died 1760, and grandson of Sir Bibye, the first of the name, who took the title in 1711. He was, as his father had been before him, governor of the Hudson's Bay Company; and married Grice, daughter of Mr. Crowther, of Bow, by whom he had 13 children, 7 of whom are now living; 4 sons: 1. James, his successor, who married, 1804, one of the 13 daughters of ——— Turner esq. a West India merchant, of Wimpole-street; 2. Willoughby-Thomas, who had a command in the garrison of Gibraltar, now in the Sea Fencibles of the Coast, and married to Charlotte, daughter of Admiral Mac Bride; 3. Atwell, chaplain of Prince of Wales's Island; 4. Henry-Andrew, died of a putrid sore throat, at Busbridge, aged 18; 3 daughters: 1. Mary, married to John Wigston, esq. of Trent-park, near Barnet; 2. Charlotte, married to James-Hare Townsend, esq. late of Bruce castle, now of Busbridge, near Godalming, Surrey; 3. Anne, married, 1802, to the Rev. H. P. Curtois, of Amcotts, co. Lincoln:

BILL OF MORTALITY, from March 24, to April 21, 1807.

Christened.		Buried.			
Males	603	Males	729	Between	2 and 5 123
Females	690	Females	774		5 and 10 56
Whereof have died under 2 years old 366					10 and 20 52
Peck Loaf 4s. 2d.; 4s. 2d.; 4s. 1d.; 3s. 11d.					20 and 30 97
Salt £. 1. 0s. 9d. per bushel; 4d. ½ per pound.					30 and 40 153
					40 and 50 158
					50 and 60 147
					60 and 70 100
					70 and 80 132
					80 and 90 58
					90 and 100 9
					100 0 103 0

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending April 16, 1867.

INLAND COUNTIES.										MARITIME COUNTIES.									
	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans		Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans		Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans		
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		
Middlef.	81 11	46	5 38	6 32	8 41	6	Effex	77 6	00	0 35	6 26	0 36	9						
Surrey	83	0 42	0 10	4 33	4 40	6	Kent	81 6	47	0 41	3 35	0 39	0						
Hertford	72	0 43	0 38	4 27	4 41	0	Suffex	76 10	00	0 40	0 33	0 00	0						
Bedford	74	7 48	0 36	8 26	6 41	10	Suffolk	77 1	00	0 35	10 29	2 24	10						
Huntingd.	72	6 00	0 36	2 23	8 36	3	Cambrid.	73 8	00	0 34	10 21	8 33	10						
Northam.	72	10 45	0 33	3 23	7 37	4	Norfolk	71 5	00	0 34	4 27	10 35	3						
Rutland	75	6 00	0 37	0 22	9 41	0	Lincoln	70 2	48	10 38	0 23	1 39	3						
Leicester	73	1 00	0 37	11 24	7 37	1	York	71 9	44	6 38	11 26	10 41	1						
Nottingham	78	0 44	0 42	2 28	2 44	4	Durham	79 11	00	0 39	9 26	10 00	0						
Derby	78	6 00	0 43	0 27	11 48	8	Northum.	70 5	56	0 40	0 27	1 46	0						
Stafford	77	6 00	0 41	8 27	10 17	1	Cumberl.	73 2	58	6 38	0 29	9 00	0						
Salop	74	9 56	0 39	4 20	1 00	0	Westmor.	83 2	65	4 47	5 31	4 00	0						
Hereford	72	5 46	4 36	5 29	8 47	5	Lancaster	75 0	00	0 41	6 24	7 27	4						
Worcester	74	10 00	0 41	2 33	3 44	7	Chettel	72 8	00	0 44	10 00	0 53	0						
Warwick	70	4 00	0 42	5 30	8 50	3	Flint	81 10	00	0 45	3 00	0 00	0						
Wilt	76	0 00	0 37	0 34	0 51	0	Denbigh	83 3	00	0 45	0 28	0 54	3						
Berks	81	4 00	0 36	7 32	6 45	8	Anglesea	00 0	00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0						
Oxford	77	9 00	0 34	7 30	0 41	11	Carnarvon	76 8	00	0 40	4 22	8 48	0						
Bucks	76	0 00	0 37	11 29	4 43	7	Merionet.	77 9	00	0 40	0 24	5 00	0						
Brecon	72	0 51	2 39	2 23	2 00	0	Cardigan	72 0	00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0						
Montgo.	72	10 00	0 36	9 27	7 00	0	Pembroke	65 8	00	0 42	7 19	4 00	0						
Radnor	69	8 00	0 36	10 23	9 00	0	Carmarth.	83 10	00	0 43	4 19	4 00	0						
Average of England and Wales, per quarter.										Glamorg.	73 6	00	0 34	10 22	0 00	0			
76 6 49										Gloucester	78 9	00	0 36	3 31	1 12	10			
Average of Scotland, per quarter.										Somerset	78 5	00	0 36	6 25	1 43	6			
68 7 36										Monmo.	80 5	00	0 36	10 00	0 00	0			
68 7 36										Devon	84 6	00	0 34	7 30	9 00	0			
68 7 36										Cornwall	94 1	00	0 37	8 27	5 00	0			
68 7 36										Doerfet	79 7	00	0 35	3 39	0 00	0			
68 7 36										Hants	80 3	00	0 38	3 35	3 00	0			

AGGREGATE AVERAGE PRICES of the Twelve Maritime Districts of England and Wales, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated in Great Britain.

Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans	Pease	Oatmeal	Beer or Big
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
76 0	50 0	38 0	27 7	42 3	46 7	40 3	00 0

PRICES OF FLOUR, April 27:

Fine 60s. to 65s.—Seconds 55s. to 60s.—Poland 25s. to 28s.—Bran 8s. to 10s. 0d.

Return of Flour, April 11 to April 17, from the Cockett-Office:

Total 13,164 Sacks. Average 64s. 7d. ½—2s. 6d. ½ lower than the last Return.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, April 18, 43s. 6d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the Returns made in the Week ending

April 22, 1867, is 33s. 8d. ½ per Cwt. exclusive of the Duty of Customs paid

or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

PRICE OF HOPS, April 27:

Kent Bags..... 5l. 0s. to 6l. 0s.	Kent Pockets..... 5l. 12s. to 6l. 10s.
Suffex Ditto..... 4l. 16s. to 5l. 10s.	Suffex Ditto..... 5l. 5s. to 6l. 0s.
Effex Ditto..... 4l. 10s. to 5l. 10s.	Farnham Ditto..... 8l. 0s. to 9l. 0s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, April 27:

St. James's—Hay..... 5l. 8s. 0d. to 6l. 0s. 0d.	Average 4l. 14s. 0d.
Clover..... 5l. 5s. 0d. to 6l. 10s. 0d.	Average 5l. 17s. 6d.
Whitechapel—Hay..... 4l. 0s. 0d. to 5l. 18s. 0d.	Average 4l. 19s. 0d.
Clover..... 5l. 5s. 0d. to 6l. 10s. 0d.	Average 5l. 17s. 6d.
Straw..... 2l. 10s. 0d. to 3l. 8s. 0d.	Average 3l. 2s. 0d.

SMITHFIELD, April 27. To sink the offal—per stone of 11b.

Beef..... 4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.	Pork..... 4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.
Mutton..... 4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.	Lamb..... 5s. 6d. to 6s. 8d.
Veal..... 4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.	Beasts 1600. Sheep and Lambs 13,000.

COALS, April 24: Newcastle 45s. 3d. to 52s. 6d. Sunderland 46s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.

SOAP, Yellow 78s. Mottled 89s. Curd 92s. CANDLES, 10s. 6d. per Doz. Moulds 11s. 6d.

TALLOW, per stone, 81b. St. James's 3s. 4d. Clare Market 3s. 4d. Whitechapel 3s. 3d.

[illegible]

BRANSCOMB and Co. Stock-Brokers, 11, Holborn, 37, Gernhill, and 36, Hay-Market.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE :

GAZETTE
IAL EVEN.
Evening
es's Chron
Chron.
efs—Globe
Evening
in—Star
Packet
Chron.
—Whiteh.
ig Chron.
Herald
—Ledger
r—Ev. Ma.
l.& Oracle
ig Advert.
er—News
er. Chron.
kly Papers
Bristol 6
gham 3
urn
Edmund's
1008
ury 2
—Chester
ford 2
—Covent.



MAY, 1807. CONTAINING

Cumberland
Doncaster—Derb
Dorchester.—Elli
Exeter 2, Glouc
Halifax
Hampshire 2
Hereford, Hull 2
IRELAND 38
Ipsw. 2, Kentish 2
Lancast.—Leicel.
Leeds 2—Lewes
Liverpool 5
Maidstone
Manchester 4
Newcastle 3
Northampton
Norf.—Norwi. 2
Nottingham
OXFORD 2. Portf.
Reading—Salisb.
SCOTLAND 15
Salop—Sheffield
Sherborne, Surry
Shrewsb.—Suffex
Staffordshire
Stamford—Tyne
Wakef.—Warw.
Winch.—Worc. 2
YORK 3, Jersey

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and an antient MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTION at CLIFFE, in KENT.

BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

by NICHOLS and SON, at Cicero's Head, Red-Lion Passage, Fleet-street, London ;
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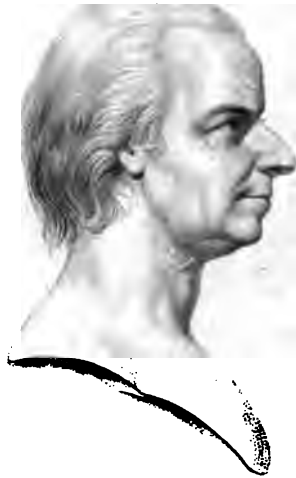
Le Pape et le Pape de Linn.

Le Pape et le Pape de Linn.

Le Pape et le Pape de Linn.



Ant. May. May 1807. Pl. I. p. 3.



The Bishop of St. Pol de Léon.

Nat. Jul. 1729. Ob. Nov. 1806.

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THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

For MAY, 1807.

BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIRS OF THE BISHOP OF LEON,

(Concluded from p. 294.)

FOR many years the Bishop seemed to have hopes that Providence would work a change in the government of his own country; but after the peace of 1801, he became less sanguine in expecting it; and there is no doubt but the subsequent events which took place in Europe, down to the unfortunate campaign of 1805, made a strong impression on his loyal and benevolent heart.

Like many others of his brethren, and of the French nobility, he had a strong predilection for the ancient Royal Family and Government of France, and for the Papal power. Nor let any one be surprized at such civil or religious predilections, when he recollects many instances in our own history; particularly that of Sir Thomas More, who sealed the fidelity of a similar attachment with his blood.

These probably were not weakened by the personal attentions of the then pope, Pius VI.; and of the unhappy Monarch whose family had been sacrificed, and whose throne had been usurped.

The Pope, in a letter * dated Nov. 21, 1792, addressed to the Archbishops, Bishops, and other Clergy, had particularly expressed his grateful sense of the manner in which the King of Great Britain, and the British Nation, had received and relieved the members of the Gallican church, though of a different persuasion from them.

The same Pope addressed a letter † personally to the Bishop of Leon, dated 2nd September, 1793, in which he speaks with a high encomium of the various measures taken in this country, and particularly by His Majesty, to excite the benevolence and assistance of all ranks of his people by voluntary contributions towards the relief of those who were driven from their country on account of their religious principles; and compliments the Bishop for the pains he had taken (on account of the more intimate knowledge he must have of the situation and necessities of each) that this bounty should be bestowed on none but proper objects.

He desires the Bishop, therefore, that he will take an opportunity to communicate to his Majesty and the Nation, how much this has added to his esteem and gratitude: an office, he

* "Nos certè maximâ laude cumulare debemus, &c. præsertim Magnæ Britannicæ Regem illustrem, & inclytam illius Regni Nationem, qui omnes sui similes, 'ducti quodam spiritu humanitatis,' ut ait S. Ambrosius, 'iisdem subsidia suppeditârunt,' emulantes gloriam antiquorum Romanorum, apud quos videbatur valdè decorum, 'patere domos hominum illustrium hospitibus illustribus, idque etiam reipublicæ esse ornaménto, homines externos hoc liberalitatis genere in urbe nostrâ non egere."

† "Hos inter principes, & has inter nationes enituit Magnæ Britannicæ Rex illustris & inclyta Natio illius Regni, &c. Ita tu, venerande frater, qui de statu & inopiâ tuorum confratrum, aliorumque Ecclesiasticorum Gallorum, vigilem curam suscipites, ut de cuiusque indigentia eos reddere certiores, qui pecunias depositas apud se custodiabant; ex quo factum est nihil omnino ulli unquam defuerit aut destit. Consilium egimus scribendi tibi, qui ipse occasionem habes alloquendi egregios viros, qui huiusmodi præstunt operi, ut Regi et Nationi innotescat, quales grati animi sensus per nos foveantur, et quantus apud nos antiquæ ipsorum existimationi cumulus accesserit. Persuasum nobis est, te summâ animi voluptate, hæc quod tibi imponimus, munus et officio defuncturum, &c." Datum 2 Sept. 1793; Pont. Nostri Anno XIX.

says, which he knows the Bishop will have great pleasure in discharging.

The following is one of several letters of Lewis XVIII. to the Bishop :

"Hamm, 10 Feb 1793.

"I have heard, Sir, with real gratitude, of the pains you have taken to procure relief for the unfortunate Emigrants of all ranks, from the generous Nation to which you have retired.

"I should sooner have testified the admiration which such laudable endeavours have excited in me, if I had not been prevented by various concerns.

"Notwithstanding my affliction from the cruel misfortunes I suffer, I can no longer delay assuring you, Sir, of all the friendship and all the esteem with which you have inspired me.

Louis.

M. l'Eveque de Leon."

If these two great, though fallen Potentates, expressed themselves in this manner in the very commencement of their troubles, how much higher sense must they have had of the Bishop's zeal and services in the accumulated misfortunes that have since overwhelmed them, and their respective kingdoms!

His equanimity, however, seemed never to forsake him, and was one of the most distinguished traits of his character. It often excited the admiration of the writer of this imperfect sketch of his life; especially as he possessed great tenderness and sensibility of heart, which shewed itself more particularly towards his relations and those with whom he was connected by friendship and an interchange of good offices.

This happy equanimity must have proceeded from the principles of piety, virtue, and disinterestedness, by which his whole conduct was actuated; this alone can account for his composure under the losses, not only of his worldly honours and advantages by which he never appeared to be dazzled in prosperity, but, for his perfect resignation to (what he felt much more keenly) the ruin and even to the loss of his relations and friends. The following is an instance of the simplicity and sensibility of his nature. On the writer expressing to his hostess his surprize at the tranquillity and even tenor of the

Bishop's conduct on all occasions, which he had never seen ruffled, after an acquaintance of some years; and enquiring of this good woman whether she had ever perceived his spirits or his temper affected by the many calamities, both of a public and private nature, which he had witnessed, &c., at first, answered "Never;" but, recollecting herself, she went on, "Yes, I recollect his being once very much affected. You know, Sir, as the distresses here are very pressing and numerous, I am in the habit of going into his room at almost all hours: entering one day rather in haste, though of course I always knock at his door, I found him with some money, perhaps 10 or 15 l. which appeared to be spread on the table before him. Thinking he was busy, and that this was not a proper time, I was going to retire, when he called me, and said "Come in, Mrs. Silburn; I was only looking over my own money; what you now see is all I have in the world." On which I said, "No, my lord, for you know every thing I have in the world is yours;" on which he immediately burst into a flood of tears. "I," said she, "was quite surprized and concerned at this, as I did not mean to say any thing to give him uneasiness, &c." So unconscious was this good widow of the cause of the Bishop's expressive sensibility.

Notwithstanding this composure and equanimity, under the various calamities which had befallen his family and his country, there is no doubt but that from the natural sensibility of his mind, he must have suffered much from the cruel events by which all Europe, and humanity itself, was affected. The being so long an ear and eye-witness of the many miseries of human nature, must alone have wrung any heart of less susceptibility than his own.

His life had been for some years sedentary, and his constitution never appeared to be very strong; but it was not till the spring and summer of 1806 that he seemed to suffer from a serious disorder, which was supposed to arise from an internal tumour, affecting the digestion and action of the stomach. His letters, of which the writer has several*, possessed the same spirit and

* The following is from Stowe. "Mon cher Monsieur, On me marque que vous devez venir demain vous occuper obligement de nos affaires. Je suis bien aise de savoir que votre santé le permet, & je desire qu'elle ne resente pas de la rigueur du temps.

398 *Emperor of Russia to the Royal Humane Society.* [May,

Humane Society. As soon after my arrival at St. Petersburg as I could procure a favourable opportunity, I delivered the Medal you entrusted to my care, with the other papers accompanying it. The Emperor was graciously pleased to accept them; and, as a proof of the satisfaction he experienced, desired me to convey his sentiments through the medium of the enclosed letter to England. If it is with extreme pleasure that I have executed a commission that carried with it a feeling so creditable to my countrymen; that pleasure has been augmented by the gracious manner in which their sentiments have been received by his Imperial Majesty.

"I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your most obedient humble servant,

DOUGLAS AND CLYDESDALE."

"Monseigneur le Président,

"Le Marquis de Douglas & Clydesdale, Ambassadeur de Sa Majesté Britannique auprès de moi, m'a remis les marques infiniment flatteuses du suffrage donné par notre Société à une action, dont le souvenir n'appartenoit que faiblement aux annales où elle conserve les services importans rendus à l'humanité. Néanmoins, sans croire que cette action si simple soit un titre à la distinction, qu'elle m'a valu, je l'accepte avec plaisir & reconnaissance, ne pouvant me refuser la satisfaction d'appartenir à une Société, dont le but & les travaux intéressent si vivement l'humanité, & touchent d'aussi près les premiers sentimens de mon cœur. Je vous prie d'exprimer de ma part à votre Société ceux d'estime & d'intérêt sincère, que je lui porte, & d'être assuré des sentimens, avec lesquels je suis,

Monseigneur le Président, votre bien affectonné,

ALEXANDRE.

St. Petersbourg, ce 28 Février, 1807.
A Monsieur le Président de la Société Philanthropique Royale Britannique."

Mr. URBAN, May 10.

ALTHOUGH it must be confessed, to the honour of the present age, that Biography is more cultivated than it used to be; and there can be little doubt that your Obituary has very largely contributed in preserving the memorials of persons eminent for talents or virtues; yet there are still some occasions in which we have to regret the silence that follows departed worth.

Among other persons of real genius, concerning whom no written account

is extant, give me leave to mention Dr. NATHANIEL COTTON, author of many poetical pieces of sterling merit; yet of whom we know nothing, except that he was a Physician at St. Alban's, where he died in 1789. In 1791 an handsome edition of his poems was published, but without any notice of his life.

If any of your Correspondents can supply this defect, he will confer an obligation on the admirers of Dr. Cotton in general, and on no one more than on, Mr. Urban,

Yours, &c, BIOGRAPHICUS.

Mr. URBAN, May 12.

IF you shall be of opinion that the following paper would be acceptable to your Correspondent, who in your Magazine for March signs himself J. Redwol; or, if you conceive it may be in the least conducive to elicit information, or to prompt experiments, with the view of deciding the important point which I apprehend he wishes to be ascertained; it is very much at his service, and entirely submitted to your disposal. I take it for granted that your correspondent J. R. is not ignorant of what has been known with sufficient publicity for about 20 years by-past. So long, I think, it is since I first saw in his Majesty's gardens at Kensington satisfactory and unquestionable proofs in abundance, that no fruit trees, however old and decayed, that are still in a state to afford such cuttings as Mr. J. R. speaks of, or even in a condition merely to throw out a few leaves, need be considered as hopeless, or abandoned as past all possibility of remedy and renovation. The ingenious and worthy man, whose merit about the time above-mentioned promoted him to the office of King's Gardener there, discovered a certain and an infallible way of restoring fruit trees, on the very point of perishing, to their primitive vigour, and a capacity of reproducing most excellent fruit, each after its kind, in the course of two or three years at most. Very many fruit trees, of various kinds, I saw there thus renewed by Mr. Forsyth, full of fine fruit on healthy young branches; and all that somewhat offended the eye were the large protuberances at the places where the great limbs had been sawn off. It is well known that the very ruinous state in which the trees were at the time he entered on his office,

vice, after trying in vain all the common methods, laid him under the indispensable necessity of having recourse to new and desperate experiments. If he had failed, and much he feared failure in his first attempts, it could have added but little or nothing to his embarrassments. He could at last, without much, or indeed any loss of time, have grubbed up all the old trees, and planted young ones in their places; and if, by so doing, the gardens had been without fruit for eight or nine years, for all that time it must have taken to have brought the young trees into a fruit-bearing state, yet still the blame could only have been imputed to his predecessor, who suffered the trees to be reduced to such a worn-out state. Mr. Forsyth, in much less than half the usual time, brought these decayed trees to their pristine perfection, and into an affluent fruit-bearing condition. The success of his hazardous experiments opened a new æra in Horticulture; he very deservedly received a public remuneration by the order of Parliament, and published a fair and full account of his discoveries and modes of management, to which I refer for farther information.

This point he unquestionably ascertained, that now no favourite fruit or barren forest-tree need be lost in almost any state of decay. But, according to Mr. Forsyth's method of management, the large limbs which he sawed off were, I believe, regarded as perfectly useless, and consigned to the fire when found unfit for any other purpose.

Now, if I apprehend Mr. J. R.'s meaning aright, he conceives that these limbs and branches, by being properly planted and managed with care, might very soon take root, and very quickly become fruit-bearing, and large trees again.

If this be, as I presume it must be, Mr. Redwol's meaning, he has certainly suggested a subject well worthy of investigation, of very considerable importance, and apparent utility. If what I have stated as your Correspondent's opinion can be well ascertained, and if sawed off limbs and large branches or cuttings from a favourite worn-out tree can be propagated and rendered fruitful by any peculiar culture, it would be a great improvement on Mr. Forsyth's discovery; for it would follow, that besides preserving and renewing the original favourite

worn-out tree from which the cuttings were taken, we should moreover get as many more new trees of the same kind as there were limbs and branches taken from it. Improbable as this opinion may seem, I am rather inclined to accede to it, with some explication and abatement. Mr. Forsyth did cut, and recommends cutting without fear till Midsummer, and a little after it. I hardly think that it is practicable, by the most careful mode of culture that can be devised, to get these very late cuttings to take such root as would enable them to outlive the first winter, however mild it might be. But at the earlier and most suitable time of the season for planting, perhaps in very many cases it might be practicable to succeed in planting branches, and even large limbs of various fruit trees as well as apples, that are now, it may be, too hastily neglected or burnt. I am well assured by the concurrent testimonies of three master gardeners by profession, who paid particular attention to the singularity of the case, that a large apple-tree was rooted up, and left rotting on the ground during all the winter months: next year a post being wanted for a gate, the body of this apple-tree, divested of all its limbs and boughs, was hacked and hewn with the axe, and nicely fitted for a gate post; in this demolished state it stood, and nevertheless continued to thrive and put forth branches, which bore fruit for 17 years after, and was but very lately blighted to the roots by lightning. For the following fact I can vouch with more confidence, and produce incontestible documents. I had a wide spreading apricot-tree that now and then produced an apricot or two, and took up more room in my little garden than I thought it was worth: I rooted it up, and sawed it into pieces about the end of October, and so got room for two trees that I liked better. Most of the pieces were burnt in the winter. In the May following I planted a new apple-tree, and wanting a forked stake to keep it from the wall, I found a remnant of this apricot tree, from which the root had been sawn off and burnt six months before, and sharpening the end of it for nine or ten inches, I drove it into the ground, sloping it so that the forked end caught the body of the apple tree to steady and keep it upright, and putting some folds of broad cloth between the tree and the

stake,

fork, and around both, I bound them tightly together. To my great surprise, about Midsummer following, the apricot stake, rootless and sharpened as I have said, shot out a vast number of shoots from the two forks of it: observing the original graft on the stake, I cut off all the shoots but five, which I left to grow round the apple-tree from about the middle of its stem, and left the bandage as before. Next year these shoots grew long and large, and some had bloom upon them, which, however, did not set. I then for the first time untied the bandages, and fastened them afresh, but more loosely. I did the same the third spring, when the shoots were very vigorous, tall, and full of lateral shoots and bloom, which fell off as in most trees of the same kind in my garden, and the gardens of my neighbours, owing to the excessive coldness of the season. Towards the close of the last, and that same year about the end of November, I finally separated the tree from the stake, now become a beautiful apricot tree with a fine root, and planted it in a more favourable situation, where it now stands, and is now, May 12, 1807, full of bloom, and many apricots set upon it. The tree, though beautiful, bears yet unsuspicious marks of the mangled and miserable state to which it was reduced for the purpose of a prop.

With a view to learn whether it may not be practicable to put the large limbs cut off *secundum artem*, and the fruit-bearing branches broken off by accidents from decaying old trees to a better use than converting them into props, flower-sticks, and fire-wood, I had, in consequence of what I have related, begun to try some experiments upon them, which are now in train, and apparently in a thriving way; but they are yet too recent and too liable to failure to warrant any conclusions from them in favour of this argument. Younger men, and those who have more room and better health, would do well to prosecute this useful enquiry. It is not from nursery-men or gardeners by profession that we are to expect much information on this subject; though I suspect, from what I have had occasion to observe, that they know more of it than they chuse to disclose.

J. DELVER.

Mr. URBAN, Oct. 31, 1806.

MAY I be allowed to suggest a query to some of your Horticult-

tural Correspondents on the subject of Apples? The supply of this useful fruit has been tolerably abundant this season, but there is in the produce of whole trees a profusion of small specks which renders the fruit unlightly for present use, and unfit for keeping: its appearance would seem to intimate the effect of hail; but does not the evil arise from a less casual source? and is it not to be found in the injury done to our apple-trees by the downy insect which has of late years been so prevalent among them? The date of the disease, so far as my observation has led me to observe, appears to be coeval with that of the appearance of this destructive insect, whose ravages, unless some check can be found for it, threatens the total overthrow of our orchards. The opinion of any of your Correspondents on the above subject, will, among many others, much oblige a constant reader and occasional Correspondent,

T. G.

Mr. URBAN,

May 15.

ON a recent perusal of Aristæas' History of the LXX Interpreters in Dr. Bernard's edition, Oxford, 1692, suspicions arose in my mind from certain names in the list of them. *Sommoelus*, *Adarus*, *Eschlemias*, *Theodotus*, *Hafæus*, *Ormis*, *Iaces*, *Ahræus*, *Chabrias*, *Samus*, *Sablatæus*, *Selenias*, *Jesias*, *Theodotus*, *Theophilus*, *Ariamius*, *Eudemias*, *Dathæus*, *Chaben*, *Abietes*: names many of them Greek, names never adopted by Jews, and Hebrew names corrupted by the copyist; and, above all, *Adarus* who was sent by Ptolemy with *Abderites*, and whose name is not to be found in profane history. These are only preliminary objections to the account of the immense golden table prepared by the King, and the questions which he put to the interpreters when he did them the honour to admit them to his presence and table. If these are not sufficient evidences, consult Prideaux's *Connexion*, where the whole story is detected and exposed for its anachronisms, as well as other objections. Yet the editor of Aristæas' narrative quotes Dr. Edward Barnard as lamenting the scarcity of the printed copies, and the want of a new edition, which the interest of literature called for, though the editor owns the question of the value of the book is not affected by it.

Yours; &c.

Mr.

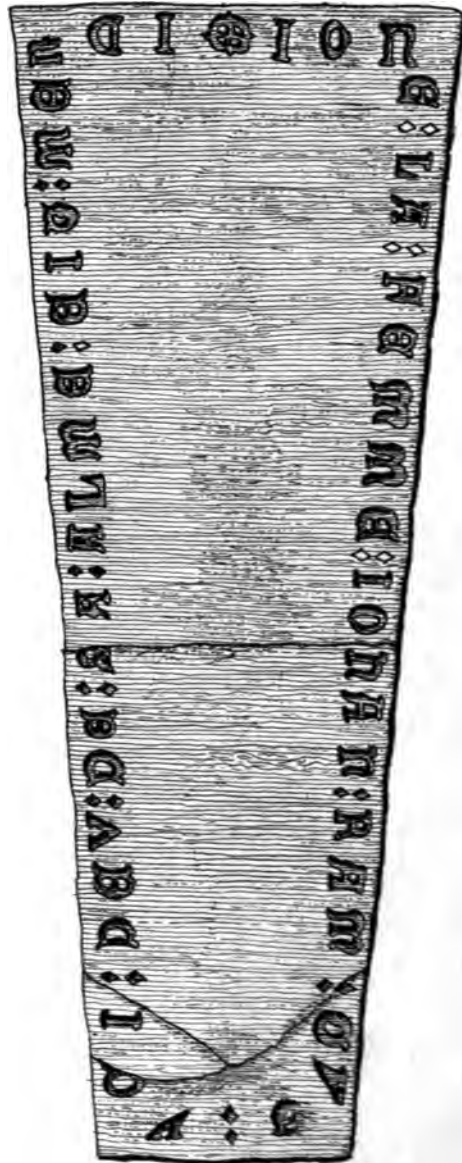
2. The second part outlines the various methods and tools used to collect and analyze data. It mentions the use of surveys, interviews, and focus groups to gather information from stakeholders. Additionally, it discusses the application of statistical software to process and interpret the collected data.

3. The third part describes the results of the data analysis. It highlights the key findings and trends observed, such as the increasing demand for certain services and the declining interest in others. It also notes any significant differences between different groups or segments of the population.

4. The fourth part provides a detailed discussion of the implications of the findings. It explains how the results can be used to inform decision-making and strategic planning. It suggests specific actions that can be taken to address the identified issues and capitalize on the opportunities.

5. The fifth part concludes the document by summarizing the main points and reiterating the importance of ongoing monitoring and evaluation. It encourages the organization to remain flexible and responsive to changes in the environment and to continue to refine its processes and practices based on the latest data and insights.

CLIFF.



1807.] *Antient Monument at Cliffe.*—THE PROJECTOR. 401

Mr. URBAN, *London, Jan. 18.*
IN vol. LXIV. p. 809, you published an etching by me, exhibiting a facsimile of the memorial of Elenor de Clive in the North aisle of Cliff Church, and which I judged from its appearance to be one of the most antient sepulchral inscriptions extant in the county of Kent. Permit me now to offer you another etching of a similar memorial in the same church, but of an age when the Saxon letters had, under the Normans, attained a more precise form and regular character. In the monument of Elenor de Clive the bust and letters were faintly scratched in the stone; in the present the indentations are deep, and have been filled with small plates of brass, whereon was engraved the ornamental detail of each character; but the brass at present only remains in a few of the colons which divide the words. As data of this kind are always useful in ascertaining the state and progress of orthography among our ancestors, you will, perhaps, deem no other apology necessary for the present communication. The inscription is tolerably correctly given by Dr. Thorpe, *Reg. Ros.* p. 744.

† IONE : LA : FEMME : IOHAN : RAM
 GYT : YCI :
 DEV : DE : SA : ALME : EIT : MERCI.

The use of the *u* in the inscription of Elenor de Clive is a proof of its high antiquity; the *v* having been afterwards universally substituted, as in *dev* above, and continued to prevail for upwards of a century.

Yours, &c. T. FISHER.

THE PROJECTOR. N^o LXX.

To the Author of the PROJECTOR.

Sir,

WE are greatly indebted to you for the contents of your last paper, in which you have proved your candour by recommending the plan of one of your brethren, or rather Sister-projectors, and have at the same time demonstrated your regard for the public good, by explaining that plan, and expatiating on its benefits in a more extensive manner than the lady of the Bow Window has thought proper to do. You have, indeed, amplified her liberality so much, that I find it impossible to add one word to the many useful explanations you have given, and should have contented myself with

GENT. MAG. May, 1807.

silent approbation of your labours, had not some hints thrown out in the introductory passages of your paper, revived the memory of a plan which I projected a few years ago, but have never communicated to the publick for want of such a convenient vehicle as your lucubrations now afford; and, as I find that no jealous rivalry contracts your care for the interests of the sex, I shall now take the liberty of communicating it.

Although, Sir, I agree with you that many of the inequalities of the sexes have been done away by the more liberal spirit of the present age, and that the ladies are allowed, in many respects, to share our privileges, and not only our amusements but our studies; yet it has been suggested to me, principally by perusing the writings of some of our female philosophers, that in one respect we have not conceded to the ladies a privilege which the said philosophers think they ought to enjoy in common with us, I mean the privilege of COURTSHIP. I need not tell you, Sir, although I am obliged to state it for the sake of regular connexion in my argument, that at present Courtship, or the privilege of making a choice in affairs of love, is entirely confined to the gentlemen, while the ladies have no other power than that of giving their negative to a proposal; which is attended with a great many inconveniences. If a lady, for example, is known to have frequently given the said negative, although she may have just and wise reasons for so doing, she is considered as having wholly abdicated the state of matrimony, and no longer has it in her power to accept a proper offer should such have been intended.

But, that I may obviate all objections as they occur, I am willing to allow what some will be ready to assert, that the privilege of choice is not so entirely confined to the gentlemen, as that there are no instances where ladies have very successfully exercised the same. This may be granted. We have had of late a few instances of bold departure from prescribed custom, or what the lady of the Bow Window would call the "delicate and restrained condition of females;" but in the first place, these instances are so few, and have been received with so little approbation, that they merely form exceptions to the

gent

general rule; and secondly, this choice has fallen so frequently on inferiors, such as footmen, or other menial servants, that it would be unhandsome to suppose it will ever become a proper and successful precedent.

I may therefore take it for granted, that in the present state of things, the privilege of Courtship is entirely in the power of the men; and as many thousands of them, for what reasons they best know, never exercise their privilege at all, there must be at least an equal proportion of the ladies who are thus deprived of an opportunity of exerting their negative power. Mrs. Morris, I grant, goes a considerable way in endeavouring to remedy this evil; she assists ladies "who have formed predilections;" and she introduces unengaged ladies to suitable persons, that they may make a choice. All this is well as far as it goes; but the blessings of her Bow Window are necessarily limited, first, by her confining her skill to the higher orders, to persons of irreproachable characters and independent fortunes, and of the highest respectability, who, one might suppose, are very capable, and would be very well content to transact their affairs without her aid; and secondly, the good she can do is yet more necessarily limited by the very nature of it, the immense number of persons to whom her aid would be agreeable, but to whom it is impossible that one individual behind a Bow Window, nor a thousand individuals behind a thousand Bow Windows, could administer relief.

And this, Mr. PROJECTOR, brings me to my plan, which you may think is merely an extension of Mrs. Morris's, but I assure you it is much older. Instead, then, of allowing this lady, with all her merit, to get rich upon the "delicate and restrained condition of females," I would propose an act of parliament to grant the privilege of Courtship to females, in as full and sufficient a manner as the said privilege is now enjoyed by us; namely, by paying their addresses either in sighs, visits, tender billets, long epistles, songs, set speeches, or other means whereby Courtships are usually brought to a proper and speedy termination. And that nothing may be rashly done in a case of this sort, I would farther propose that this be for some time an annual act, like the mutiny bill, and sub-

ject to such revisions as experience, or petitions and remonstrances, may suggest.

This, Mr. PROJECTOR, is the whole of my plan; and although I am aware that at first sight it may seem liable to objections, yet I question whether many of these objections may not be satisfactorily answered; and I think that, upon the whole, it would have several advantages over the partial relief proposed by the benevolent tenant of the Bow Window. Ladies of all ranks, who "have formed predilections," would have it in their power to do for themselves what Mrs. Morris proposes to do for them; and in general, I presume, would be as well pleased to chuse for themselves, as to submit to her judgment.

But as to objections, the first and most important is the innovating nature of my scheme. It will be said that it is not only new, but a departure from the immemorial custom of all nations, and such a breach of the established laws of decorum, as no advantages could justify. To this I shall answer, that the laws of decorum are different in different ages, and in different nations; and, reasoning from analogy only, there have been innovations of late years sanctioned by general custom, which some persons have accounted as great violations of decorum as what I now propose. For example, would a frank avowal of *inclinations* be a greater breach of delicacy, than that exposure of *person* which we have lately copied from our gay neighbours on the Continent? The truth is, that when we have once established that what the majority practise shall be right and proper, or, in other words, that what fashion prescribes shall be beyond the limits of controul or censure, I hope that a practice established by act of parliament will have as good a chance of being adopted, as that which we borrow only from a few milliners or mantua-makers, who certainly are not in general (to say the least) better judges of delicacy and decorum than the legislators of St. Stephen's Chapel.

There are other objections that have been occasionally suggested to me in conversation, upon which I do not think it necessary to expatiate in this letter, because they are merely such as attend the present system; and therefore, supposing them to be valid, we should not upon the whole be in a
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worse condition than now. My plan does not profess to exclude the evils of jealousy and rivalry; but yet even in these respects I think it would have a tendency to alleviate. Some bachelors of my acquaintance have assured me, that if they were to be courted, they should accept the offer of their *suitors* with a more easy mind than if they themselves had paid their addresses to ladies "of a delicate and restrained condition." Heirs, and young men of vast fortunes would, perhaps, be beset by suitors, as heiresses are now; but still the parties would not be reciprocally in a worse condition, since neither would be deprived of their negative privilege; and as to pointing, quarrels, and coquetry, as my plan has no tendency to prohibit them, so I should be sorry to introduce any clauses in the act which should seem to interfere with such custom, and what some think such becoming airs.

It has been suggested to me, that in point of fact, my proposition is not new; and that during one in every four years, the sex, by long custom, have been allowed the privilege of Courtship, which year has been termed *leap-year*, or the year in which the sex are permitted to leap the usual bounds of delicacy. But although I do not deny that I first took my hint from that year, it is notorious that the custom has long become obsolete, so long, indeed, that I am doubtful whether it can be revived even by the strongest possible sanction, that of an act of parliament. However, if my plan be successful, I shall not be sorry to be deprived of the merit of originality, since I must inevitably have the higher honour of bringing to perfection a plan which alone seems wanting to gratify the wishes of our female philosophers, and to aid the benevolent views of the lady celebrated in your last paper; I shall, therefore, leave the whole matter, Mr. PROJECTOR, to your consideration; and subscribe myself, with all respect and humility,

A BROTHER OF THE TRADE.

I have given my BROTHER's letter all the consideration he can wish, and have even submitted it to my readers. At the same time I am nothing loth to confess, that, with due submission to him and to these writers from whom he seems to have borrowed his first thoughts, I am inclined to wish that matters, as to Courtship, may remain

for a few years longer in their present state. He allows that his plan would not prevent any of the existing inconveniences of Courtship; and I see, or think I see, many evils that would arise from such a reverse in the affairs of love, which would be counterbalanced only by the advantage, if it may be so termed, of knowing *who began first*?

As to those ladies who have made experiments of his plan upon a small scale, I have no desire to interfere with their courage. We live in an age of innovations; and they who seek fame, or as it is sometimes called notoriety, find new paths in which their pride and security is, and I hope ever will be, that they have few followers. And others, who are disposed to chuse for themselves against established practice, and have not yet been quite emancipated from "the delicate and restrained condition which custom imposes on females," may at any time consult the Bow Window, and produce as surprising effects in the newspapers and the courts of law, as if they had acted without any advice at all, which is the more common practice.

Doubtless, however, were my correspondent's plan established by law, the publick would be amused by many singular events; and many families would at first be thrown into confusion by the double portion of care imposed on parents, who would be frequently perplexed to know whether to look most sharply after their sons or their daughters. Yet I am not sure that much mischief would arise merely from this effect of the plan, as some young gentlemen might then be courted into marriage, instead of, according to the present custom, being seduced into ruin. Upon the new plan too, I am of opinion, that if the ladies were permitted, or could be persuaded to pay their addresses, they would execute this task with a greater degree of sincerity, and with fewer sinister motives. But still I would not have my readers suppose that I am friendly to such an innovation: and I am not quite sure that it would be approved by my own sex. For myself, I have my personal reasons, and, like the rest of my sex, would be afraid of numberless and perplexing addresses, from those who may not know the PROJECTOR's situation. I have, therefore, enjoined Mr. Urban

to preserve his usual secrecy on that subject; and to hint no particulars of face, person, or fortune, until he receives farther orders

Mr. URBAN, *Sheffield, Feb. 2.*

THOMAS SHORT, M. D. was a native of North Britain, and settled early in life as a Physician at Sheffield, with considerable reputation and practice both in the town and amongst persons of rank and fortune in the neighbourhood*.

In 1732 he married Mary the daughter of Mr. Parkins, of Mortmuley near Sheffield, by whom he had two sons and two daughters; Mary, who died Dec. 3. 1733; Thomas, who was educated with a view to his father's profession, but died young; William, who died abroad, unmarried; and Elizabeth, who married Mr. Anderton of Pea-street, Sheffield, cutler, but died without issue May 16. 1788.

His wife died Dec. 19, 1762, and was buried in the parish church of Sheffield†.

Some time after her decease he retired to Rotherham, where he died at an advanced age, Nov. 28, 1772‡, and was buried at Sheffield Dec. 3, 1772§.

He had acquired some property in houses in Pea-street||, where he resided, and in other parts of Sheffield.

He published a Treatise on Plants¶, and another on Mineral Waters**; and in 1767, by subscription, "A Comparative History of the Increase

and Decrease of Mankind in England and several Countries abroad, &c."

The Doctor in his person was tall, thin, and hard-featured, affected the Scotch accent in his speech, and a bluntness and freedom in conversation that were not always agreeable. He had an utter aversion to swine's flesh, was irritable in his temper, and impatient of contradiction. But he had undoubted abilities in his profession, was indefatigable in his pursuit after knowledge, and irreproachable in his moral conduct.

The following inscription was upon a brass plate in the middle aisle of the parish church of Sheffield.

In memory of Thomas Short of this town, M. D. who departed this life Nov. 28, 1772. Mary his wife, who died Dec. 19, 1762. Mary their daughter, Dec. 3, 1753. Elizabeth Anderton, widow, their daughter, who died May 16, 1788.

Mr. Hunter, in a letter to a friend, says, "Respecting his (the Doctor's) writings, they are, I rather think, more numerous than valuable. Several are mentioned in different sections of Gough's Anecdotes of British Topography. His 'Comparative History,' I believe the best of his works; he took considerable pains in the compilation of it, as the volume of notes, which Mr. Staniforth has, sufficiently testifies. There is another, of which, perhaps, Mr. Gough has not the title: 'A rational Discourse of the inward Uses of Water, shewing its Nature, Choice, and

* The first Marchioness of Rockingham, in a miscellaneous conversation at table, happening to say, "that she would trust her life in the hands of Dr. Short in preference to any one of the faculty;" Mr. Staniland, a clergyman from Worsbro, bluntly replied, "I do not like him at all." "Why so?" said her Ladyship. "Because," answered Staniland, "had it not been for the Doctor, I should have been rid of my wife several years ago."

† A sermon at her funeral was, at the Doctor's request, preached by the Rev. George Bayliffe, assistant minister of Sheffield, from Luke viii. 52. "Weep not; she is not dead, but sleepeth;" a text selected by the Doctor for the occasion. The discourse had considerable merit, considering the shortness of the notice.

‡ The Doctor, some time before his decease, requested that his corpse might not be disturbed in the bed in which he departed, till it was removed into his coffin.

§ From the *Parish Register*.

|| During his residence here in 1754, the present writer became acquainted with him through the Doctor's mistaking him for another person; and in 1756 he was invited by the Doctor to assist at a private concert at his house for the amusement of his elder son, who was a performer, and fond of music.

¶ Query whether this is not the treatise referred to *Gent. Mag.* vol. LXXVI. p. 1102, b. l. In his Observations on Tobacco, he says, "that during several years preceding the age of 22 he was afflicted with the tooth-ache, which entirely ceased after he had learned to smoke tobacco."

** He had a strong partiality for the waters at Holt near Hallaton in Leicestershire; whither he sent one of his patients, Mr. Nathanael Walker, an attorney in Sheffield, about 1743; but he died soon after upon the road, in his return.

Agreableness to the Blood, its Operations on the Solids and Fluids, in what Constitutions and Times proper, how it promotes necessary, and abates hurtful Evacuations, in what Diseases restorative, and wherein prejudicial.

"The Doctor married, about 1732, Mary daughter of John Parkins, of Mortimby, in the parish of Ecclesfield, gent. sister of William Parkins of the same place, esq. By her he had four children, Thomas, William, Mary, and Elizabeth. The sons turned out wild, and I know not what became of them. Mary died a spinster; and Elizabeth married John Anderton, who had been a kind of secretary to her father.

"Mr. Peter Wood of Mansfield, who was an hofier, on Feb. 9, 1756, married Margaret Short, spinster, and Dr. Short signed as a witness to the marriage: so conclude she was some relation to the family. Could she be a daughter of Dr. Short by any former marriage?

"Query. Who wrote the letters signed 'Publicola,' annexed to the 'Comparative History'?"

Yours, &c. EDW. GOODWIN.

Mr. URBAN, *Hempsted Court, near Gloucester, April 11.*

AS your Magazine has so extensive a circulation amongst the class of readers most interested in topographical works, you will oblige me by inserting the following observations on a Letter of Mr. Belsham's which lately appeared in a periodical publication*, containing remarks on the account of Bedfordshire published by my Brother and myself, in the first volume of our *Magna Britannia*.

It must be sufficiently obvious that an unqualified assertion that our history of the County of Bedford "is deemed, by persons who possess the best information respecting multifarious subjects treated in it, to contain a considerable number of errors and inadvertencies," and more especially a charge of "*risking random presumptions*," must be very injurious to the credit of a work whose essence (as Mr. Belsham justly observes) it is to exhibit plain matter of fact.

That in a volume of such extent, comprehending a great variety of mat-

ter, collected from such numerous sources of enquiry, errors should be found, arising in some instances from misinformation, in others from inadvertency, cannot be deemed extraordinary. We are sorry when any such come to our knowledge; yet thankful to those who give us an opportunity of correction, by pointing them out with candour. Those persons, therefore, whom Mr. Belsham alludes to, as possessing the best information respecting the history of Bedfordshire, will do us a great favour by transmitting such errors as they may have discovered to our bookellers, that we may insert corrections of such as are of importance, at the end of our second volume.

We have expressed our acknowledgments to some gentlemen of the county of Bedford, who were pointed out to us as most conversant with that kind of information which was wanted for our work; and we can confidently appeal to those gentlemen when we assert, that we were not remiss in our enquiries, and hope they will find that we have faithfully stated the substance of their communications. If there were others who possessed better information than our correspondents, it is our misfortune, and that of the publick, that they were not also pointed out to us. We can most confidently assert, that where the means of acquiring information have been within our knowledge or power, presumption has never been substituted for matter of fact; letter after letter has been written to ascertain a single date; and we can safely affirm, that there are individuals living in, or connected with, every parish within the several counties comprised in our first volume, and in such part of the second as is ready for the press, who can bear witness to the extensive circulation of our queries. Nor have we been less anxious to avoid errors, than diligent in our endeavours to procure information; and where we have had reason to suspect inaccuracy, either in written communications, or printed authorities, we have never ceased inquiring till our doubts (as far as possible) have been satisfied: therefore, although an erroneous date may have crept in, or *South* by inadvertency have been written for *North*, or *North* for *South*, we trust that the work will not be found, generally speaking, to deserve the character of inaccuracy. In those departments which consist chiefly of

* Monthly Magazine for February last.

of figures, we have been particularly careful: in the abstract of the calculations of each census, every figure was collated, as it went through the press, with the original Report, printed by authority of Parliament; and the only error was taken up in the index, the correction of which was in the hands of the printer, and related with the text. But readers will excuse any having to state on such general topics, as it is a matter of importance to the public, and to the public, to be told, that, whether a work, whose chief value depends on its accuracy, be or be not upon the whole accurate.

With respect to Mr. Belsham's corrections, we admit that he has pointed out a few errors: they are not of much importance; might, with about two exceptions, be decided even from the charge of inadvertence on our part; and most of them had been noted for correction before we read that gentleman's letter. We were certainly misinformed, or misunderstood our information, if the *single brethren* of the Moravians did not reside in community at Bedford in the year 1800. The time may be objected as to the *Garrison's* possessing *Cabwell Priory*: the *Gordiners* certainly were in possession in the year 1682, and I understood that they continued to possess it till the time mentioned in our work; but was deceived and doubt by the similarity of sound in the two names. As to the increased population of Bedford, I cannot help doubting whether our information was erroneous. Browne Willis, in the last edition of his *Notitia Parliamentaria*, speaks of the total number of voters in the Borough as being somewhat more than 600; at the last contested election, in 1790, there were 1148, of whom above 600 were resident. Since Mr. Belsham speaks from his own knowledge as to a late appointment to the bench of Elbow, I suppose he is right in stating it to be a perpetual curacy, or donative; but as it is described as a vicarage in Bacon's *Liber Regis*, (printed from official documents, by the principal of the office in which they are deposited,) we could not hesitate to describe it as such, unless we had been possessed of proof to the contrary.

Mr. Belsham accuses us of "*risking random presumption*" respecting the site of Bedford-castle, when we might have obtained matter of fact. Now

the truth is, that we had particularly intended to trace the history of the Barony and the Castle of Bedford, and took to this point as our enquiry on that subject, as much as appears to any one who shall read the account of it in pages 46 and 47. In our endeavours to trace the descent of a portion of the Barony, which we considered as attached to the site of the Castle, we could obtain no information from the Duke of Bedford's professional Agents, who were extremely liberal in affording us every assistance that could be derived from his Grace's munificence; and we flatter ourselves that the history of his numerous manors will be found to be accurately traced to the present time, with the exception of its being inadvertently stated, in the instances pointed out by Mr. Belsham, that Godington and Rotherham were purchased of John Duke of Bedford, instead of the Trustees under his will: the date is correct, and the whole is accurately fixed in the account of Knotting, which was purchased at the same time. Had our enquiries been directed to the site of the Swan Inn, instead of the Castle and Barony of Bedford, we should in all probability have obtained what we were in search of; or had we known that Mr. Belsham was in possession of the desired information, we should undoubtedly have applied to him for it; but, not having an opportunity of ascertaining the fact, we freely own we risked a conjecture; and when it is considered that we knew that the Gostwick family possessed lands which constituted a third part of the Barony of Bedford; that the Duke of Bedford then possessed the whole, or the greater part of those lands; and that he possessed also the site of Bedford Castle; the conjecture that they passed by the same title will not, perhaps, be generally deemed a very *random presumption*. Since our account of Bedford was printed, we have found a document which proves that the site of the Castle belonged to the family of Snagg, who possessed another third part of the Barony in the reign of K. Charles I. We shall endeavour to trace the possessors of the Castle from the Snaggs to Mr. Henry Horton, whom Mr. Belsham mentions as its owner about half a century ago.

Mr. Belsham observes that we are not

undoubtedly correct, in affirming that Duke of Bedford's estates form may be considered as by far the most landed property in the County. The difficulty of obtaining that information which would enable us to divide the proprietors of the principal landed property into classes; and the injury of giving offence by incorrect statements, has deterred us from attempting of that kind; but we ought, and cannot but still think ourselves perfectly safe, in the casual variation which was thrown out respecting the Duke of Bedford's estates. Though the number of manors of which a person is owner cannot be a sure criterion of the extent of landed property; yet, as the proprietor of the principal manor in a parish really has a considerable estate in it, we may conclude that the possessor of such manors in a county has an extensive landed property there. Now it appears that the Duke of Bedford (in which three which he holds on lease for the Crown) possesses the principal manor in no less than twenty-two parishes, being more than a sixth of the whole number in the county of Bedford, besides thirteen subordinate manors, and several improper rectories.

I cannot tell what the extent of St. John's or Mr. Whitbread's Bedfordshire estates may be, and certainly can have no wish nor motive to depreciate their value; but though united possessions in that County would, according to Mr. Belsham's statement, "be estimated at more than 100,000 *l. per annum*," still, as the number of manors possessed by both bears a very small proportion to those of the Duke of Bedford, I cannot but think we are sufficiently justified in the extension we have made use of. The estates of Lord St. John and Mr. Whitbread may be much more extensive than we were aware of; and this circumstance justifies our caution in having entered into any farther comparison of the respective extent of property amongst the present landowners of the County. Had we meant to pursue any farther the method of estimating the extent of property throughout the county, by the number of manors possessed by the different proprietors, we could have named Lady Lucas next the Duke of Bedford, her Ladyship being the principal manors of nine parishes. It is evident that, in esti-

imating the proportions of ancient property by the Domesday Survey, where the number of hides attached to each manor is specified, this method must be satisfactory and conclusive.

With respect to the residence of Sir Samuel Luke, I am really at some loss to discover what Mr. Belsham means to find fault with. He says, "we are informed (by Mr. L. p. 8) that Sir Samuel Luke's House was Hawnes, or Wood-end. But this was never before supposed to admit of a doubt. Sir Samuel Luke's House was unquestionably situated at Wood-end, in the parish of Cople." There certainly is no doubt, as we have asserted in p. 71, that Wood-end was the seat of the Luke family; however, though neither Mr. Belsham nor we doubt this, yet in the *Magna Britannia* of 1720 Wood-end, near Toddington (in the parish of Harlington), is said to have been the seat of Sir S. Luke; and this error has been copied into two or three subsequent works. The note in p. 9 is perfectly correct; we could not affirm that Wood-end was the seat of Sir Samuel Luke, which Sir Lewes Dyve plundered in 1648, because Sir Samuel had at that time two houses; namely, Hawnes (now the seat of Lord Carteret) and Wood-end; and I have reason to believe that he resided chiefly at Hawnes; the entries of births and burials of the Luke family, from the year 1626 to 1654, having been principally made in the Register of that parish: Wood-end was certainly their ancient residence; they did not possess Hawnes more than 50 years. Here we are again charged with *supposing* instead of ascertaining: Mr. Belsham, I dare say, does not want to be informed that, even were the title-deeds of every manor open to our inspection, in many instances they do not go beyond the middle of the seventeenth century, in some not beyond the beginning of the last: were the Rolls of Chancery which contain the grants and alienations of manors, for the last three centuries, as open to our researches as the more ancient ones deposited in the Tower, we should have had less difficulty in ascertaining this and several other points. The sum of what we could clearly ascertain, with respect to Hawnes, was, that Sir Roger Newdigate possessed it so late as 1608; Sir Samuel Luke at least from 1626 to 1654; and that Lord Carteret purchased it of Sir Humphrey

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Humphrey Wynch in 1667. Your readers will judge, therefore, whether our conjecture, that the Lukes purchased of the Newdigates, and Sir H. Wynch of the Lukes, was very improbable.

Mr. Belsham says, that "the only son of the Duke of Kent was not known by the title of Earl of Harold, but simply *Lord Harold*, his father being Duke, Marquis, and Earl of Kent, and Baron of Harold." I still maintain, on the contrary, that we were perfectly correct in calling him *Earl of Harold*, and refer Mr. B. for our authority to the Heralds Books in the College of Arms, where he will find that the father was in 1706 created Viscount Goodrich, *Earl of Harold*, and Marquis of Kent: the son bore the title of *Earl of Harold*, is described as *Earl of Harold* on his monument in Flitton church, was always so described in writing, but in conversation was, no doubt, according to common usage, called unceremoniously *Lord Harold*. DANIEL LYSONS.

MR. URBAN, May 6.
IT may give pleasure to such of your readers as are fond of antiquity, to be told, that the venerable Cathedral at Lichfield now boasts of having seven fine appropriate windows, purchased abroad for the Chapter, to whom Government liberally relinquished the duty upon their importation.

And as it may tend to illustrate the Topography of this Country, I send you an account of some purchases made at the Warehouse, 97, Pall Mall.

The following were presented:

The Visitation; by the Earl of Carlisle to the Dean and Chapter of York*.

Christ before Herod, and Pilate washing his hands; by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Ely Minister.

The Evangelists and Prophets; by John Wilmut, esq. to Tottenham church.

The Scripture Histories; in Stoke Newington church, by — Eade, esq.

Pilate Washing his Hands; by Sir Robert Lawley, bart. to his parish church.

The Figure of St. Peter; The Story of Joseph and his Brethren; and the preaching of St. John; by the Rev. Dr. Johnson, Joseph Windham, esq. and

* See it engraved in vol. LXXXVI. p. 401.

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Money Hill, esq. to their respective churches in Norfolk.

The East window, of various subjects, in Strelly church, near Nottingham, given by Thomas Webb Edge, esq.

The inhabitants of Rickmansworth have also enriched their chancel by subscription, as well as those at Homerton; the former with a fine window of the *Crucifixion*; the latter with whole lengths of the *Apostles*.

Lord Bagot has filled his fine cloisters at Blithfield with some brilliant lights of *St. John's Life*.

The Gothic windows at Cholmondeley castle, are enriched with passages from *St. Barbara's Life*. And Mr. Clifford has filled the windows of his chapel at Tixhall, with whole length figures, &c. coeval with the building.

I shall communicate any farther particulars relating to this subject, which may offer themselves to your Old Correspondent S. W.

LETTER XL. ON PRISONS.

Ἡμαρτον εἰς τοὺς οὐρανούς, καὶ ἑνότητος*.

MR. URBAN, Sambrook Court, March 29.

THE subsequent history of a prison, conducted by the Magistrates on the best principles, those of promoting reformation and industry, is so amply detailed, as to preclude the necessity of any additional remark. To obtain these salutary effects, is the rational motive for the infliction of punishment. True penitence claims forgiveness, as in the instance of the prodigal son, the narrative of which is conveyed with an impressive appeal to humanity, and with the forcible examples of repentance and forgiveness; and the offender is again admitted into the bosom of society. Opposition, however, was raised, even by him who ought to have been most disposed to sympathize and pardon; for his brother was full of resentment, and refused to enter his father's house, into which the penitent son was joyfully admitted. The conciliatory and benevolent explanation affords a laudable example for imitation, and the nearer it is approached, the greater will be the beneficial influence on society.

Yours, &c. J. C. LETTSON.

* "I have sinned against Heaven, and before thee." Luke xv. 18.

Done

DORCHESTER GAOL. *George Andrews*, gaoler; salary 218*l.* for himself and two turnkeys; fees, debtors 13*s.* 4*d.* which are paid to the treasurer of the county stock. The Under-Sheriff also demands 2*s.* for his *literate*. Felons pay no fees; conveyance of transports 1*s.* *per* mile. Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Bryer; duty, twice every Sunday and once on Wednesday; salary 50*l.* Surgeon, Mr. Arden; salary 40*l.* A Task-master 60*l.* *per annum*. Allowance to debtors, none, except they work for the county, in which case they receive one half their earnings, and a pound and a half of wheat bread made with the whole of the bran in it, and a quart of broth *per* day. All prisoners committed for trial have the same allowance as the debtors, and on the same conditions. After conviction every prisoner whose earnings amount to 5*s.* *per* week has, in addition to the above allowance, three pound of meat *per* week, with a proportionable quantity of potatoes, and one-sixth of his earnings: if his earnings do not amount to 5*s.* he has the same allowance, and only one-sixth of the *profit*. The county finds employment for all who chuse to work, and all must work or maintain themselves; and the last prisoner committed, of whatever description, takes the broom and sweeps the court, or gives 7½*d.* to another prisoner to do it for him.

Remarks. The situation of this Gaol is most judiciously chosen, on the North side of the town of Dorchester, on a piece of ground still called the Castle, and which was formerly the site of a building of that description, at the foot of which flows the river Frome. Around the outside boundary wall is a spacious esplanade laid down to grass; and on the North side, in the front of the lodge, a handsome slope to the river, with trees planted on its banks. The ground on which the prison is erected was in a most handsome manner given by Francis John Browne, esq. one of the members for the county. The entrance building consists of a room for the turnkey and task-master to sleep in, a room containing a mill for grinding corn, and every other requisite for grinding and dressing the flour, and where all the corn used for supplying the prison with bread is ground; a Committee-room for the Magistrates to transact business in, an office for the Gaoler,

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a bakehouse and brewhouse, with iron boilers, an oven, and other conveniences for cooking for the prisoners, and a warm and cold bath. Up-stairs are six reception cells about 9 feet by 4, and 8 feet 6 inches high, where prisoners are placed on their entrance, and till the surgeon pronounces them fit to be removed into the interior parts of the prison; they are then sent to their proper classes. There are likewise three work-rooms in this building, and on the top of the lodge there is a flat roof covered with copper, on which executions take place in view of all criminal prisoners, who are brought out of their cells into the different galleries for that purpose, the church bell tolling during the awful ceremony.

From the Turnkey's lodge you pass through the Keeper's court to the centre buildings. On the ground floor are the Gaoler's parlour, kitchen, and scullery, and a passage which leads to two spacious day-rooms for men debtors, each being 6 yards by 4½ yards, and 12 feet high. When the friend of a debtor comes to see him he is introduced into a narrow slip, the inner door of which is constantly kept locked, the outer one open; there are two windows opening from it, one into each debtor's day room; the windows are iron-grated, but a table goes through each of them, one half being in the debtor's room, the other half in the narrow slip, where his friend is. Debtors are not therefore excluded from the society of their friends, yet the visitors are not allowed in general to come into the rooms. In particular cases the Gaoler, where he finds it proper, unlocks the inner door, and suffers the debtor to take his friend with him into his cell or court. Those who are imprisoned till they pay a certain fine, and those for felony, have each a small slip or space for their friends to converse with them as with the debtors, in the presence of the Keeper; the three gates of the slips or small spaces being all locked, the Gaoler, on application, lets the friend into the space between the first and second gates, and stands himself between the second and third, the prisoner remaining in the court; he can thus effectually prevent the introduction of weapons, liquor, or other articles, the use of which is forbidden in the prison, as well as be a check on any improper conversation. In the case,

how-

however, of some known relation of the party, or other person having real private business with the prisoner, the Gaoler previously searches the friend, and then admits him or her into the space between the second and third gates, and he himself retires.

The friends of debtors are permitted to remain, if they please, from ten o'clock in the morning till four in the afternoon; the friends of fines and sessions are only allowed to remain a short time with them, except in cases of real business, when the Keeper indulges them at his discretion. After four o'clock no stranger is suffered to remain within the walls.

In the centre building are also two store rooms and a large pair of scales. There are eight airy court-yards, the average size from 70 to 80 feet long, and 30 to 40 wide; five of these communicate with the centre building, viz. one for male debtors, and four for criminal prisoners, into which eight single work-cells open. The first floor contains the chapel, to which prisoners have access by different doors to their respective divisions; and all are required to attend Divine Service unless prevented by sickness. At each corner of the chapel is a cell for prisoners under sentence of death, light and airy; and over these are four cells for refractory prisoners, perfectly dark but well ventilated. On this and the second story of this building are 16 sleeping-cells, and two spacious rooms for men debtors, each containing four beds, to be used in case the number exceeds that which can be accommodated in the debtors wing; over these are two other rooms, one for female debtors the other for female fines; and above are the two infirmaries, each 18 feet by 13, and 9 feet 6 inches high, light and airy, with washing-troughs and waver closets, and a communication to a separate flat on the different sides of the roof, one for each sex, for the benefit of convalescents; there is a dispensary between the two for the convenience of the surgeon; and a pew from each opening into the chapel, for the use of such sick prisoners as may be able to attend Divine Service.

The other part of the prison consists of four wings, detached from, but communicating with the centre building on each story by means of cast-iron bridges from the several galleries. Each wing contains 18 sleeping-cells. There are several work-rooms in each

division of the prison; some for single persons to work in in solitude; others for two, three, or more persons, for the purpose of employing the prisoners in such work as they may be capable of, with store rooms, and every other convenience to render the arrangement complete; besides a considerable edifice for the manufacture of hats*, built at the expence of William Morton Pitt, esq. one of the members for the county, as a small testimony of his gratitude for the confidence reposed in him, and for the repeated favours conferred upon him by his constituents. This manufacture was tried for several years with great success; the prisoners who work in solitude are employed in the first stages of it, and those parts of the works which require the labour of several persons working together are performed by those who by the rules of the prison are indulged with a lesser degree of restriction. The produce of the work is divided into shares, of which each prisoner has a share allotted to him, and placed to his account, to be paid him at the time of his liberation; another share is allowed to the keeper, to encourage him to be attentive to this object; and the remainder is accounted for to the county, and defrays a considerable proportion of the expences of the prison.

In the several buildings there are 88 single sleeping-cells, 8 feet 6 inches by 6 feet 6, and 9 feet high to the crown of the arch, to which the county allows a cast-iron bedstead, a palliasse or a ticking filled with straw, a pair of blankets, and a coverlet; and any debtors, male or female, who are content to sleep in the county beds have them *gratis*, otherwise they must provide their own beds and bedding (which they are allowed to do) themselves, or pay the Gaoler 2s. 6d. a week for bed and bedding with one sheet, or 3s. 6d. for bedding with a pair of sheets. To every ward there are arcades 5½ yards by 3½ for day-rooms for the several classes, and water-closets on every stair-case. Net towels on rollers are provided for the prisoners; and, besides the cocks and washing-troughs in the different courts, there is an engine which throws water to the several cisterns on the top of each building, from whence every part is plentifully supplied with water, including the several water-closets which

* This manufactory I found discontinued at my visit in October 1803.

are allotted to the use of each subdivision of cells.

There are no sleeping-cells on the ground floor, by which arrangement the custody of the prisoner is rendered more secure, and his health not liable to be injured by the arising of damp; and by means of air-holes constructed in the back of each cell (except in the upper stories, where they are placed in the arches of the cells), and which are so managed as to exclude conversation, while they admit air, its thorough circulation is preserved. There is no allowance of coal either to male or female debtors except in the winter season in very cold weather, and except an especial order is made for that purpose by the visiting Magistrates; and the coals so ordered are not paid for out of the *county stock*, but out of the *gaol charity fund*. Criminal prisoners are allowed one peck of coals per day during the six winter months, and half a peck per day the six summer months. There is a fund placed in the hands of the chaplain, but under the direction of the visiting justices, and arising from the charitable contributions of individuals, from which an additional quantity of coals is purchased in extreme hard weather for the different classes of prisoners. The debts of such debtors as upon enquiry are found to be truly objects of compassion, are compounded and liquidated, and rewards given to prisoners who twelve months after their discharges produce certificates, properly attested, of their having served those who employed them faithfully, honestly, soberly, and industriously. Mr. *John Derby* left 20s. a year for bread, to be distributed among the debtors on the four quarter days; this is regularly paid, and applied to the Gaol Charity Fund. The donation of sixpence in money and two pound of beef to every prisoner at Christmas by Mr. *Pleydell*, and the donation of two guineas from Lord *Digby*, have been discontinued several years.

The excellent rules and orders and management of this Prison are fully demonstrated, when, upon an enquiry into the characters of all the Dorsetshire prisoners on charges of felony during a period of 14 years, it appears, that out of 393 of both sexes, there have been found 242 reclaimed, maintaining themselves by honest industry: a striking example this of the beneficial effects of *employment in prison*, and

which, it is to be hoped, will be seriously considered by every county, and more especially in those where manufactories have been introduced, and discontinued on account of being in their infant state unproductive. Expectation of emolument by the county from the labours of the prisoners ought not to weigh so forcibly, as the credit of restoring the prisoner to society as a useful member.

Number of prisoners, 1801, Dec. 29, Debtors 3; Felons and petty offenders 80; Oct. 21, 1803, Debtors 9; Felons and petty offenders 55; total 64.

My dear friend, The perusal of these remarks will give you great pleasure. It is here manifest the great good which may be produced by employment and salutary regulations; and it is to be hoped the example of the excellent Visiting Magistrates in restoring so many prisoners to usefulness in society, will raise a spirit of emulation throughout the kingdom. Yours sincerely,

Dr. Lettsom, London. JAS. NEILD.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF HORACE.

BOOK I. EPISTLE VI. *continued.*

I runc, argentum, et minor vctus, &c.] Horace has in this passage brought together all that the rich were at that time most smitten with. Their pomp and prodigality in costly vessels of silver almost exceeds the power of imagination. A couple of centuries before there was so little silver in Rome, that people of quality mutually lent their plate to each other when they gave a grand entertainment. "The Romans live upon a very familiar footing together," said once the ambassadors from Carthage; "we have been treated at all the great tables in Rome, and every where upon the same silver*." But from the time that Scipio Africanus brought the spoil of Carthage and Numantia, and Lucius Scipio the treasure of Antiochus the Great to Rome, affairs were much altered; and now there was more gold and silver seen on the table and sideboard of a man of distinction, than formerly could be got together throughout the whole republic. They strove to surpass one another in the beauty of the pieces; and at length carried things to such a pass, that the works of an Acras or a Mys, even after Time had almost effaced every trace of the tool, were purchased at an enormous price merely on account of the

* *Plin. Hist. Nat. lib. xiii. cap. 2.*

name of the workman. L. Crassus, the famous orator, had silver vessels which stood him in a hundred and sixty-six crowns the pound, and a pair of beakers for which he paid above four thousand crowns, wrought by the artist Mentor. Somewhat later, two beakers with figures in relief; of the work of Zopirus, were sold for about five thousand crowns. Also, in the amplitude of the vessels, their extravagance was ever going greater lengths, till Drusillanus Rotundus, a vassal of Clandius, had the prodigality to cause a dish to be cast for him of 500 pounds weight, and eight small ones of fifty pounds each, for the making whereof a workshop was built on purpose. Cups and other vessels were prized at a higher rate than even gold, when made of what is called Corinthian brass, and executed by the ancient masters; and the people of fashion of those times were so refined in their taste, that they could distinguish the age and the genuineness of such pieces, and the hand of the artist whose work they were said to be, though the imagination had the greatest share in the decision. *Mihi major pars eorum simulare eam sententiam videtur ad segregandos se à ceteris magis quam intelligere aliquid ibi subtilius.* Plin. lib. xxxiv. cap. 2. As is usually the case at all times! The passion of the Romans for cut stones, cups of onyx with figures in relief, jewels and pearls, and the like, was come down from the time when Pompey held his triumph over Mithridates, and in a short time rose to the same height of extravagance as all the other branches of their prodigious luxury. We must have golden couches and furniture of precious stones (as Seneca expresses himself, ep. 110) for distinguishing ourselves from the common herd. Among the most valuable of the drinking vessels that were in fashion in these times, we find frequent mention made of a kind which they called *murrhina*, and which, from the little satisfactory account given of them by Pliny, may be supposed, not without probability, with the learned Salmasius, to have been a sort of porcelaine. *Exercit. Plinian p. 144. conf. Mariette, recueil des pierres grav. du cab. du roi, p. 218, et seq.* For, that the Romans fetched them from the remotest parts of the East, Pliny himself tells us; and this is the only thing comprehensible in what he says about

them. But that these *murrhina* exceeded gold in value is beyond a doubt. Petronius Arbitr, on being forced to go out of the world by Nero, that he might cheat the tyrant of the finest pieces of the property he should leave behind him, previously broke to pieces a large vase of this species (*trullam murrhinam*) which had cost upwards of 12,000 crowns. All this forms a prodigious contrast indeed with those times, when the foremost men in the State ate off dishes of Campanian Pottery, when the Consul Ælius Catus rejected the silver plate which the Ambassadors from the Ætolians, who found him at dinner with iron dishes before him, would have made him a present of; and when even Scipio Africanus, who, at his triumph over Carthage, deposited 470,000 pounds weight of silver in the Capitol, left behind him no more than 32 pounds of plate, Plin. xxxiii. 11— and yet, according to the then standard, died a rich man.

Porticus Agrippæ, et via se conspexerit Appi.] M. Vipfianus Agrippa, the man to whom Augustus owed all his greatness, and who, by his marriage with his daughter Julia, became the second in Rome, a man of mean descent, but of so much the greater soul; and, according to Seneca's opinion, ep. 94, the only one of all who grew powerful by the civil war, that used his power to the benefit of the State. This Agrippa embellished the city of Rome by a multitude of sumptuous monuments more than any one before or after him (as the above-cited author tells us, *De Benefic. 32*; for of the godlike work, the Colosseum, Seneca could know nothing). If Augustus could boast that he had made a marble Rome out of a wooden one, yet Agrippa had contributed the most to that end. The Porticus here mentioned by Horace, is probably the magnificent hall with which Agrippa ornamented the Pantheon, built by him in the year 727, one of the most glorious works of antient Rome. This hall, and the area belonging to it, was apparently at that time the public place, which the great world at Rome most usually made their resort; as the *via Appia* was the road most frequented by passengers, probably because it was the handsomest and broadest of the roads about Rome, and because the generality of the great and opulent had their estates in Campania, whither it led.

Virtutem verba putas, ut lucum ligna?
It seems to me very clear that Horace here aims at the notions of the Free-thinkers of those times, to whom an old grove (*Lucus*) consecrated to the gods, was nothing more than a clump of trees, i. e. a wood like any other wood; though religious persons connected with it the idea of something divine, and accordingly never entered without a pious awe the sacred gloom of such a grove, which, on account of its being inviolable, was naturally more thickly grown, more cool and shady than a common forest, and therefore very much adapted to excite the awful sensation consistent with the secret presence of a deity. Horace, I imagine, puts these two predicates together, the holding virtue for a mere name, and a grove for mere wood, because, ordinarily, he who does not believe in virtue does not believe in religion; but he that believes in neither, must either be an inconsistent man, or he can know no higher good than riches, which procure him all other things that are of any value in his sight. This is what Horace means to say, and in which I think he has said a great deal.

Ne Cibyritica, ne Bithyna negotia perdas. What Horace properly understands by these Cibyritian and Bithynian affairs [*negotia*] is a matter on which his Commentators leave us pretty much in the dark. On the city Cibra the Abbé Belley has, indeed, written an express Dissertation*; but his business in it is only to explain some Cibyritian coins; and he has not even occasionally touched upon this passage of our Poet. This city, which had already been very respectable long before it fell under the Roman supremacy, was still more so, as it became the most usual seat of a diocesan or country tribunal over twenty-five cities, among which Laodicea was the chief. The Abbé Belley makes Strabo say, (towards the end of the 13th book of his Geography) that it drew great profits from its iron mines; whereas Strabo says not a word more than that the city Cibra has this advantage, that the finest-engraved works in iron were well executed there; *το τριαντον τορισεως*, *τρυαντων*, *ferum carum facile*, not *ferum*, as the Latin translator has it. One of the guests at the banquet of the sophists, in the *Atchides*, says,

* See *Mém. de Littérature*, t. viii. p. 270, &c. cap.

likewise the Cibyritian hams, which, he says, are not inferior to the Gallic; and even this affords sufficient grounds to the Abbé Belley to assure us, that the city Cibra carried on a *commerce considerable* in hams. However, though it might not have been so considerable, yet it is very probable, that Cibra was one of the most conspicuous trading towns in that part of the Lesser Asia, which was then, by way of eminence, called the province of Asia; and, together with Bithynia, belonged to the provinces the superintendence whereof had been committed to the Senate by Augustus; and were therefore called the senatorial provinces. These two provinces formed a considerable part of Asia the Less; and the cities Chalcedon, Apamea, Aflacus, Prusa, Nicomedia, Olbia, Heraclea, Amastris, Cymolis, Sinope, which lay partly in the Thracian Bosphorus and partly on the Pontus Euxinus, were so many places of trade through which the principal branches of commerce passed that were carried on at that time about the Black Sea. Here was, therefore, an ample field for the speculations of the Roman knights, and other *entrepreneurs*, who got so rich by it that they farmed the revenues of the provinces, took the public works by contract, and drew together from all parts of the world the objects of the immense wants of the city of Rome.

—[*servum qui dicet nomina*] A slave who possessed the wonderful talent of being able to tell the names of all the people in such a city as Rome, was called a Nomenclator, and was an indispensable piece of furniture in the house of a Roman of quality who was any way concerned in the popular favour. For, as the candidates canvassed personally for votes, even amongst the meanest citizens, they were obliged to shake every one by the hand in a friendly manner, and address him by name; so it was absolutely necessary for every candidate making his circuit for that purpose to have at his elbow a Nomenclator to whisper in his ear how the candidate, or stone-cutter, or whatever else he might be, was called to whom he was to go for his suffrage; and he naturally thought himself disgraced by being so well acquainted with the person of his rank. But the only office of the Nomenclator was to see, from Seneca*, that he did not debase himself by that

that the great men of Rome had need of their service when they wished to know how this or the other of the people, who were waiting in their antichamber, was called; that they must keep regular lists of the *friends* and clients of their master; and that it was sometimes left to the Nomenclator who should be invited to table. In these times luxury had risen to such a height, that a certain species of haughty *bon vivants* even had Nomenclators at their entertainments, to inform the guests of the names of the dishes, and of every particular that it was necessary for them to know beforehand. Pliny mentions a large kind of Oysters which the Nomenclator of a certain *bon vivant* pointed out to the guests under the name of *tridacna*, from their being so big that a man might make three bites of each. But the most curious class of Nomenclators was, undoubtedly, those who in Seneca's time were kept by a person of the name of Calvisius Sabinus. The man was become rich, as many then did and still do, *per jussu regis*; and as he now, by virtue of his opulence, belonged to that order of persons in whom a certain sort of education is supposed, and who on occasion must shew that they have read; so, that he might the more quickly gain his point, he bought a number of Greek slaves, one of whom must have learnt Homer by heart, another his Hesiod, nine others the Nine Lyric Poets, and, in short, each his peculiar author. From that day forward, that Calvisius had collected this living library, it was impossible to sit out a supper without him, says Seneca, for pure literature. In the mean time, however, his slaves were admired. "That I can very well imagine," said Calvisius; "but they each of them cost me four thousand crowns hard money." In short, the man took it into his head, that because the slaves were his, all that they knew was his likewise; and found himself extremely happy in the opinion, that now, as far as concerned literary knowledge, he had no need to stand in awe of any rich man in all Rome. Seneca, Ep. xxvii.

[*Fontum mulus aprum.*] This little digression appears to allude to a comic scene which the boaster Gargilius might, perhaps, then have given for the public benefit, and which was still so fresh in the memory of our Poet,

that it dropt as it were involuntarily from his pen.

[*Si Mimnermus uti censet.*] Mimnermus, an erotic poet, born at Colophon, and a contemporary and friend of the wise Solon, obtained, on account of the uncommon leveliness of his verses, the appellation of *Αγνυραδης*. Hermesianax, his countryman, and a priest of Erato like him, made him merely on that account the inventor of elegy; because he gave to that species of poetry all the spirit and harmony of which it is susceptible; and because he was the first who applied himself to sing the joys and pains of love. His poems breathe nothing else; and his whole life, as it appears, was divided between the two employments of cherishing that passion, and making it the subject of his songs. His wish was always:

Αἰ γὰρ ἄτερ νόσου τὴν ἀφελῆται μιλιδαιον

Ἐξυκοῖσται μοῖρα εἶχον θανάτου.

Solon, who in a far more advanced age still, like Anacreon, bound his halcyon with roses, wrote to him:

Ἄλλ' εἰ μοι κἄν ὦν εἴσι πείσονται, ἔξωλν τῷτο [σάμην.

Μὰ δὲ μέγαις' εἴσι σὺ τῶν ἐπιθρονα-
καὶ μιλαιώσων λιγύς ταδι, ἄδῃ δ' αἰεὶ
Ὀδυκοῖσται μοῖρα εἶχον θανάτου.

Diog. Laert. in vitâ Solon.

But the Parcae punished the poet, who, not so prudent as Solon, had neglected to provide for Winter, in the beautiful season of life. He was beyond the age of sixty, when he grew love-sick for a handsome young girl that played on the flute, who gave him but little cause to thank her for her favours. Nevertheless his elegies, by which he strove to sing her into a delicious oblivion of his grey hairs, were so charming, that even in the times of Athenaeus the public were never weary of singing them. For all these particulars, I refer the reader to the masterly dissertations of the Abbé Soucchay, on the Elegiac Poets, in the tenth volume of the "Mém. de Littérat." There are but few fragments of his Songs come down to us, and these may be found together in the "Analec. of Brunk;" but, few as they are, they are still sufficient for making us comprehend the pleasure the ancients derived from his elegies. It so happens that the very verse is among them to which

which Horace seems particularly to allude;

Τὸς δὲ θύοι, τὸ δὲ σπένον· ἐπεὶ χρυσὸς
Ἀφροδίτης;

Τὴν μὲν, ὅτι μοι μνηστὴ ταῦτα μέλει!

Mr. URBAN, March 16.

IT was suggested by Dr. Woodward, in his letter to Sir Christopher Wren, that something relating to the more early state of London, its site and bounds, and other circumstances, might be retrieved by an attentive examination of whatever should be brought to light in digging for the foundations of the new buildings after the great fire of 1666.

The earliest of these discoveries were made by Sir Christopher himself, in digging the foundations of St. Paul's, which were supposed to have been laid on the site of a Temple of Diana. These discoveries consisted of the tusks and horns of animals offered in sacrifice to that Deity, whose figure, with those of stags*, was found on sacrificing vessels; and Dr. Woodward had a small image of her, dug up not far off.

In April 1707, a tessellated pavement was laid open at the corner of Camomile-street, adjoining to Bishopsgate-street, not more than four feet below the level of the street; its length was uncertain, as it extended from Bishopsgate-street for 60 feet, quite under some houses not yet pulled down, but its breadth did not exceed 10 feet, and terminated on the North side at the distance of about three feet and a half from the City Wall. Red, black, and yellow, were the colours used in its fabrication; hardly any of the tessellæ exceeding an inch in thickness. Under the pavement occurred only rubbish for two feet, and then the workmen came to a stratum of clay, in which, at the depth of two feet more, they found several urns of different, and some of very handsome shapes, and various sizes, the largest capable of holding full three gallons, the least above a quart, and containing ashes and burnt bones: along with them were found a *simpulum* and *patera* of pure red clay, and a blue glass lachrymatory, several beads, copper rings, a fibula, a coin of Antoninus Pius

* Hares, boars, bulls, and stags, with dogs, occurred on pottery since found in Lombard-street.

Imp. XVI. reverse, a woman sitting, holding a patera and *husta pura* *.

After this period, little notice seems to have been taken of Roman remains till 1786, when, on digging for sewers in Lombard-street and Birchm-lane, a series of foundations were laid open, and among them several portions of pavements: one in Lombard-street, which there was good reason to believe had been the floor of an hypocaust, was in extent from East to West 20 feet, from North to South could not be ascertained; it lay at a depth of 12 feet, and was formed of red, black, and white tiles, of irregular figure, but mostly in length about two inches, and in breadth one and a half: other fragments of pavements also appeared, some of the common tessellated kind, and some small tessellæ of different colours: one pavement was of blue tiles, another five feet long, very coarse, and a fragment of small figured pavement was formed of tessellæ one quarter of an inch in diameter, and of different colours.

As it has fallen to my lot to preserve by drawing and engraving two tolerably perfect and not uninteresting specimens of Roman Mosaic, which have been found in the Eastern part of this City since December 1801; I have thus briefly recited former similar discoveries with a view of adding to them a description of my own, and of recording the whole in your valuable Miscellany, in the hope that it may be a means of exciting in future such an attention to them as will further the ends of topographical science.

The Leadenhall-street pavement, which was the first, was discovered in Dec. 1803, at the depth of nine feet 6 inches below the carriage-way pavement, in searching for a sewer, opposite the Easternmost columns of the portico of the East India House. What remained at that time was about two thirds of the floor of an apartment, of uncertain dimensions, though certainly more than 80 feet square; the ornamented centre, although not perfect, appeared also to have been a square† of 11 feet. The

* Woodward's Letter to Wren, p. 12—14.

† I have been assured that it was square, on the authority of that eminent Antiquary the late Edward King, esq. who possessed an old and rude drawing of it, probably taken when it was first opened for the construction of the sewer.

device which occupied the centre was a highly-finished figure of Bacchus, who was represented reclining on the back of a tiger, his thyrsus erect in his left hand, and a small two-handled Roman drinking cup pendent from his right; round his brow was a garland of vine leaves; his mantle, purple and green, falling from his right shoulder, was thrown carelessly round his waist, and his foot guarded with a sandal, the lacing whereof extended to the calf of his leg. The countenance of Bacchus was placid, his eyes well set; and all his features, as well as the beast on which he was riding, were represented with much freedom of design and accuracy of delineation, in appropriate tints. Round the circle which contained the above, were three borders of the same figure; the first exhibited the inflexions of a serpent, black back and white belly, on a party-coloured field, composed of dark and light grey and red ribbands; the second consisted of indented cornucopizæ in black and white, and the third of squares diagonally concave. In two of the angles, which were formed by the insertion of the outer circle in the inner square border, were represented the Roman drinking cup on a large scale, and in the counter angles delineations of a plant, but too rude to be designated; these were wrought in dark grey, red, and black, on a white ground: the inner square border bore some resemblance to a bandeau of oak, in dark and light grey, red, and white, on a black ground; the outer border consisted of eight lozenge figures, with ends in the form of hatchets, in black, on a white ground, inclosing circles of black, on each of which was the common ornament, a true love's knot. The whole was environed by a margin at least five feet broad of plain red tiles an inch square. This pavement was bedded on a terrace of lime and brick-dust an inch in thickness, but the hazard which would have attended digging deeper, prevented the inquiry whether any considerable sepulchral remains were deposited beneath it, as was the case in Camomile street. A small fragment of an urn, and part of a jaw-bone, were found under one corner, as also foundations of Kentish rag-stone and Roman bricks, on opening the ground on the opposite side of the street. This pavement was taken up at the charge of the East India

Company, but broken to pieces in the process, and the mutilated remains deposited in their library.

The Lothbury pavement, which is the second, had been taken up *entire* by the direction of John Soane, esq. the Architect to the Bank, in the spring of 1805, previous to my obtaining a sight of it. The depth at which it lay is stated to have been near 11 feet; its situation about 20 feet Westward from the Westernmost gate of the Bank, opening into Lothbury, and the same distance South of the carriage-way. It consisted of the ornamented square centre, measuring four feet each way, of the floor of an apartment 11 feet square. Within a circle in the centre, is a figure apparently designed to represent four leaves, perhaps Acanthus, expanded in black, red, and dark and light grey tessellæ, on a white field; round this a line of black; in the angles, four leaves of black, red, and grey, and a square bandeau border, similar to that above-mentioned, environed the whole; beyond which were plain tiles of an inch square, extending to the sides of the room. On examining the fragments of the marginal pavement, which had been taken up with it, I observed on the face of them evident marks of fire. I have now by me a small fragment covered with dephlogisticated calx about the thickness of a halfpenny, to which adhere some ashes of burnt wood, and a small piece not quite burnt.

This pavement has been since presented by the Bank Directors to the British Museum.

Previous to the above, some other foundations and remains of pavements had been found in digging for additional buildings to the Bank, of which I could obtain no particulars; nor of three others, which I am told have been opened in London within these few years; the first behind the old Navy Pay Office, in Broad-street; the second in Northumberland-alley, Fenchurch-street, in digging foundations for the East India Company's Warehouses; the third in Long-lane; the depth of the two former, said to be about seven feet.

In Grew's Catalogue of the Rarities belonging to the Royal Society, 1681, p. 380, is the following article: "A piece of Mosaic work, found deep under-ground in Holborn, near St. Andrew's

draw's church, inlaid with black, red, and white stones, in squares, and other regular figures."

Some idea of the comparative accumulation of earth in the different streets of London may be formed from these discoveries.

The depths appear to be as follows: Camomile-street, 1707, 4 feet; Broad-street and Northumberland-alley, by report, 7 feet; Leadenhall-street, 1808, 9 feet 6 inches; Lothbury, 1805, 11 feet; Lombard-street, 1786, 9 to 12 feet; Birchin lane, 1780, 9 to 12 feet.

In a very recent excavation for a sewer up Leadenhall-street, towards Cornhill, the depth of the strata of loam is said to have increased as it proceeded Westward, whence it may probably be inferred, that the site of the Mansion-house has ever been nearly the centre of the Metropolis: but the greatest depth of the Roman level in London appears to fall short both of Paris and of Rome; the former is 16* feet, the latter from 16 to 20†; and it is 14 in Modena, according to Buffon.

Many impediments have hitherto lain in the way of enquiries after Roman Antiquities in London, but chiefly arising from the haste with which all excavations preparatory to building are performed in this Capital of the Commercial World; and from the utter disinclination of the persons employed in superintending them, to any pursuits not immediately connected with the accumulation of wealth: nothing but a powerful patronage can overcome these hindrances, which, however, has been happily obtained in the two instances above described, and will, I trust, in future be more generally afforded. T. FISHER.

To the Rev. THOMAS BELSHAM.

WHEN the exertion of extraordinary talents is not sufficient to convince, the defect may rather be ascribed to ignorance or prejudice in the disciple, than to want of accuracy in the teacher; in this relation we may both be supposed to stand. In the perusal of your "Summary View of the Evidence, &c. of the Christian Res-

velation," I meet with a doctrine which I have heard asserted before by your predecessor at Essex-street chapel, but from whom I never heard any reasoning sufficient to satisfy my mind of its truth; and which, if I rightly connect the sentiments found in some of the following pages, I am still left to express my surprise at the doctrine, as equally unsupported, or rather contradicted, by yourself. Perhaps, Sir, it may be deemed by yourself as of sufficient importance to the rising generation under your tuition in these Lectures, more fully to explain. You say, p. 148, "The Law of Moses, as a system of positive institutions and mental discipline, has answered its end: it is dead; it is abolished. The believer in Christ has no more to do with the institute of Moses as a rule of life, than with the precepts of Pythagoras or Confucius; or, to use one still more energetic illustration of the Apostle, than a living man with a dead carcass." This may be well considered, without touching the question of the Divine Legation of Moses; at the same time, if the history of the promulgation of the first code of Laws, and the miraculous leading of the Jews from Egypt and through the wilderness, is to be believed as true, it requires no small hardihood to deny that the legation of that Leader was Divine. But, Sir, our Saviour said, he came not to destroy, but to fulfil; by which I understand that he fulfilled all the moral Law of Moses; and, therefore, if the ceremonial Law was abolished by his doctrine, the Law which he came to fulfil was to be the future rule of life for his Disciples: now the question between us seems to be, to ascertain which is that Law which he came to fulfil, and this I take to be the Mosaic Decalogue, which I believe was given to him from above, and which, had it not been so miraculously delivered, would never have remained the standard Law which has existed so many thousand years, and is still the basis of all human laws in the civilized world. You tell me, and you tell your younger disciples, that the believer in Christ has no more to do with it than with the precepts of Pythagoras or Confucius. The words of our Saviour in his Sermon on the Mount are to me very unequivocal of this principle, that the ancient moral Law instituted by

* *Essais sur les Rues de Paris* par M. de Foix.

† Twenty feet is the depth round the arch of Severus.

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by Moses was confirmed by him to be the permanent Law to the latest posterity; and, lest his new doctrines should be mistaken to militate in the least degree against it, he declares (Mat. v. 17, et seq.) "Think not I am come to destroy the Law or the Prophets: I am not come to destroy, but to fulfil; for verily I say unto you, till Heaven and Earth pass, one jot or one tittle shall in no wise pass from the Law till all be fulfilled; whosoever, therefore, shall break one of these least commandments, and shall teach man so, he shall be called the least in the Kingdom of Heaven: but whosoever shall do and teach them, the same shall be called great in the Kingdom of Heaven." The caution thus given to his Disciples is accompanied with the strongest confirmation which any Legislator of a subsequent period can express of an ancient Law—the Bill of Rights did not so strongly confirm any part of the Magna Charta of England. I will next demand whether Christ abrogated the Law of Moses, so as to teach mankind that they need no longer acknowledge the one true God; that they might, if they chose, worship him in idols, the work of men's hands; that they were no longer forbidden to take God's name in vain; they need not keep holy the Sabbath; that the law of Nature, which bade them honour their parents, was abolished; and that the ancient prohibition against theft, adultery, false-witness, and covetousness, were a dead letter? Is it consistent with good policy, abstracted from religion and morals, to teach that such laws are not to be "the rule of life," and that the master of our salvation hath so taught us? This to me seems very repugnant to all I ever learnt of the Christian faith. But in speaking, p. 129, of the Divine Attributes, you add, that "ceremonial institutes were never accepted as substitutes for moral virtue, which was indispensably necessary for obtaining Divine favour." Here for a moment I conceive myself to have misunderstood your meaning, until, by recurring to the passage first recited, I read your words without any limitation; and where you even assert that the Mosaic Law, as a system of mental discipline, has answered its end, and is dead; do not then the first four of the Decalogue establish any mental discipline? "Whence then, I might add to your

own words (in p. 127), this firm belief, this unhesitating conviction, this uniform and universal persuasion, that God is one," &c. &c. And I answer you in like manner, "it was by revelation from Heaven, and by that alone." That revelation to me was made by Moses, has been confirmed, not abolished, or changed in one iota, by Jesus of Nazareth. Is it right to conceive it possible that the revelation given by Moses as to this Decalogue should be ever abolished, which had for its object the morality of all ages? Can mortals dare to assume such a possibility, that God would ever declare to be null what he had chosen to reveal of himself, and that it should have its day, and become "dead." You, Sir, believe Moses, for he taught of Christ (p. 140); how then do you receive his prophecy of Christ, and yet reject his promulgation of the moral Laws, which he derived from the same source of revelation? How are your young disciples to comprehend such a mixture of difficulty? You will, perhaps, answer, that Christ preached a more enlarged code than that of Moses. I ask you for no other concession, for this admits the Mosaic Decalogue to be the basis of the Christian Law. Every prayer uttered by Jesus was a confirmation of the first commandment; every parable he related was an exemplification of the second table. I am at a loss to discover the consistency of your admitting this and the other prophecies of Moses, and yet rejecting the chief principle of his ministry. Neither do I discover a ground for wishing to abrogate the Decalogue as obsolete, when there is not one law of the whole ten that is not at this instant, by universal consent, the governing code of all nations. Would Christ have so often referred to Moses during his life, and after his resurrection in his way to Emmaus, had he come to abolish the Law which Moses had taught?

I have strong fears and hopes that I have misunderstood you, more especially as the Decalogue forms a part of your adopted Liturgy on the Sunday appropriated to the communion. I should not have addressed this to you publicly, but that as a public teacher you are fairly asked to publicly explain; and though I am not one of your disciples, yet as you have published

lished your Lectures, I cannot be out of order in addressing you as one of your readers; and I earnestly hope that you will afford an explanation, to satisfy the minds in which you may have excited doubt.

A. H.

MR. URBAN.

March 11.

AN account of the several ways by which the City of London was formerly served with fresh water, whether by conduit, basin, pumps, &c. (taken from the Harleian MSS. No. 5900) may be interesting to many of your Readers.

"Although there hath been great care taken by several noble-minded citizens for the supply of the City with fresh and clear water from time to time; yet we find about the days of Edward VI. that they supplied the houses with water by hoses with water-buckets, which afterwards were left off, and then the tankard-bearers came in use.

"The first grant to the City of fresh clear water was in the year 1236, in the days of Henry III.; for the poor to drink, and the rich to dress their meat, granted to William Sandford, with the liberty to convey water from Tyburn by pipes of lead into the City; and the first cistern was the great Conduit, or cann, in Cheapside, built in the year 1285, William Wells Mayor.

"The Standard in Cheapside was built in 1442; and the water brought to it.

"The Water-course from Paddington to St. James's-head is 510 rod; from St. James's-head to the Newsgate is 102 rod; and from thence to the Cross in Cheapside is 484 rod, in all 1096 rod.

"Thus great care was taken by men of public spirit in ancient times for the common good, though at a vast expence, which was defruid by private persons, and not out of the public treasure.

"It was a most laborious and expensive undertaking of Sir Hugh Middleton to bring the water from Amwell, and not to be paralleled in former ages; it was finished in the year 1613.

"There was an engine set up at the Bridge foot in Queen Elizabeth's time, for raising water to serve the City, and since improved. Lately they have taken in another arch of the Bridge, and the ingenious Mr. Seracoll hath

contrived a most admirable machine there.

"A water-house was set up at Broken wharf; and another, situated against Somerset-house Garden, at high tide was encompassed round. It was very high, with a gallery on the top of it. When the Queen Mother after the Restoration kept her court there, the Capuchins complaining they were overlooked by it, it was demolished about 1668.

"There is another in York-buildings, near Hungerford-market; also next to Suffolk-house, in the Strand; at Westminster, near the Ferry; and at St. Saviour's-dock, in Southwark; and several other places." M. GREEN.

MR. URBAN.

May 4.

AFTER the dreadful catastrophe of Hatod, p. 267, where an invaluable Library depended on the carelessness of a servant in airing a bed; your Antiquarian readers will not be displeased to learn the fate of a valuable collection of Provincial Topography, formed in the last age by the learned and industrious Antiquary Edward Lhwyd, of Wales, and of Jesus college, Oxford, where he succeeded Dr. Plot as Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum. In search after the languages, histories, and customs of the original inhabitants of Great Britain, he travelled several times through Wales, Cornwall, Scotland, Ireland, and Bas Bretagne. Many curious observations in Natural History, Botany, &c. made by him in those travels, were inserted in the Philosophical Transactions; particularly Nos. 334, 335, 336, and 337. The chief fruit of his travels was his *Archæologia Britannica*, Oxford, 1707, fol. Glossography divided into 10 sections. He left in MS a Scotch or Irish-English Dictionary, which Mr. David Malcolm, a minister of the Church of Scotland, undertook to print by subscription, and published proposals, 1732, in above 80 sheets, 8vo. Mr. L. had the use of all Mr. Vaughan's collections, at Hengwert (who was the next great collector for illustrating the Principality); and having, with incessant labour and great exactness, employed a considerable part of his life in searching into the antiquities of the Welsh, all that was ancient or valuable in their MSS. transcribed all the old Charters of their Monasteries

Monasteries that he could meet with; examined into the Antiquities of Ireland, Armoric Bretagne, and other countries inhabited by the same people; compared them together, and made his observations upon the whole; but died 1709, before he had digested them into the form of a discourse on the original inhabitants of these islands. He communicated large and valuable additions concerning Wales to Bishop Gibson, when he was publishing Camden's *Britannia*, which he revised for the second edition. His intimate acquaintance Tom. Hearne characterises him (*Account of Antiquities between Windfor and Oxford*, in Leland's *Itinerary*, V. 144) as "a man of indefatigable industry, and of an enterprising and daring genius, whom no difficulties or hardships could deter or frighten from prosecuting his worthy and laudable designs; and therefore, as nothing uncommon or fit to be noticed could escape his inquiry, so he could never be satisfied till he came to a view of it himself." His collections for a second volume of *Archæologia*, which was to give an account of the Antiquities, Monuments, &c. in the Principality, were numerous and well chosen; but, on account of a quarrel between him and Dr. Wenne, then fellow, afterwards principal, of Jesus college, and Bishop of St. Asaph, the offer of purchasing them was refused; and they were purchased by Sir Thomas Saunders Seabright, bart. of Beechwood, in Herts. who was of the same college, created LL. D. 1782, and died 1786. His two sons and successors died 1765 and 1794; and his grandson, the present baronet, in arranging his Library, dispersed them by auction, in the course of the last month. They have, however, found a patron in the author's countryman, Sir Watkins Williams Wynn, bart. who purchased for 70 guineas Mr. L.'s Notes and Drawings of Antiquities, Monuments, &c. in 1 folio, 6 4to, and 6 8vo books; and 36 of his pocket memoranda-books of observations on Natural History and Antiquities in various parts of England, Wales, &c. &c. for 20 guineas; four volumes of Copies of Welsh Rolls and Charters for 6 guineas; and for 9 guineas 4 volumes of Ancient Welsh Chronicles, Poets, &c. a volume of loose papers including collections for the Welsh Counties, for Bishop Gibson. Various parts of an-

tient Welsh MSS. and the original MS. of the *Archæologia* for 5l. Mr. Owen, in his "*Cambrian Biography*," 219. has fallen into a strange mistake, in saying that Lhwyd's "*Collection of Welsh MSS.*" which once formed the Seabright Collection, is now in the possession of Thomas Jones, esq. of Hayod, in Cardiganshire."

Sir Roger Twissden, bart. whose books make a part of the Library at Beechwood, was a great encourager of learning, and a generous patron of learned men, being himself a member of our ancient Saxon and English History and Laws, and of the first and last united character of the scholar and gentleman." (*History of Kent*, II. 176.) The published collection of our Chronicles, printed by Northern ones, in Latin, 1659 (Simon Dunelmensis, Adamnensis, Ricardus abbas Herefordensis, Alfridus abbas Rygerensis, Radulphus de Diceto Londonensis, Johannes Brompton Jorvalensis, Geruallus Monachus Dorobernensis, Thomas Stylis Dominicanus, Gul. Thorn Cantuariensis, Henricus Knighton Lincolnensis.)

Among those preserved here with his signature, were Higden, bought for 2l. 12s. 6d. by Col. Stopley; *Malmesbury de Gestis Regum Anglorum* (1l. 7s. by Mr. Heber); *Thorn* (12s. do.); *Henry of Huntingdon and Giraldus de Expugnacione Hibernie* (2l. 1s. do.); *Ven. Bede* (1l. 3s. Dr. Burney); *Chronicon Math. Paris*, five *Historia minor*, cum viâ Antiquis per doctissimum virum Rog. Twissden, bart. in paper (2l. 8s. ditto.) *transcript of Leland's Collectanea de rebus Pluribus* (1l. 1s. Triphook.) Besides a variety of Rolls of Parliament, of Richard II. Henry IV. V. and VI. Among others are the 9th to 12th Parliaments of Richard II. in the beginning of which are "several curious tracts and remarks by Sir Roger, beginning with some abbreviations of the 8th of Edward III. the Roll itself being wanting. This abbreviation was taken by Mr. William Bowyer, Keeper of the Records in the Tower." Others from beginning of the 13th to the end of the 2d Richard II.; from the beginning of the 1st Parliament of Henry IV. to the end of that reign; from the beginning of the 6th to the end of the 13th; from the beginning of the 1st Parliament to the end of the 9th of Henry V.; from the beginning of the 1st to the end of the 15th of

H. May

Henry VI. ; from beginning of the 18th to the end of the 39th. Those 8 vols. were bought by Col. Shipley, son of the Dean of St. Asaph, for 7 guineas.) "Extracts and notes taken out of the original Journal of the Upper House of Parliament, as copied from Sir Symonds D'Ewes' own book, who copied them from the original. This very book was collected and written by the learned Sir R. Twissden from Sir S. D'Ewes, whilst the said Sir Roger was a prisoner in Lambeth House, 1645; and contains a 1^{mo} Eliz. ad conclusionem 43 ejusd. reginæ. 1601. He was then confined in the Lollard's Tower at Lambeth." He suffered greatly for his loyalty, and was forced at last to compound for his estate for the sum of 1800l. He died 1672, aged 75. Hearne published *Gulielmus Neubrigensis* from a copy collated by him with an excellent MS. formerly of St. Mary's abbey, at Newburgh, purchased by Mr. Heber; and another copy, containing other pieces by the same author, purchased at this sale by the Marquis of Buckingham.

A beautiful Coran, in Arabic, the capitals illuminated with gold, in its original binding; and at the beginning this attestation of its being presented to Sir Roger by Sir Paul Pindar, when Ambassador to the Porte, in the reign of King James I :

"*Liber hic ex dono Pauli Pindari equitis avari, qui oratoris munere publice sanctus Constantinopoli, domi revertus per procuratorem suum propter meo (cujus erat amantissimus) non sine difficultate obtinuit eam illis partibus, ad eum non cuicunque personæ venduntur hi libri. Unde fit ut necesse sit magis laudem eorum in transcursu libris ad prætorum (totum enim hoc opus MS. est) an admittatur illorum credendum, qui tamen credunt quæ extant eorum, non audeant. Donatus meo fuit 1624. Roger Twissden*"

This was purchased for the A. chief-bishopal library at Lambeth by the Rev. J. H. Todd, Librarian there.

A MS. on vellum, 4to. inserted at the beginning, ending "Explicit speculum oratoris." By Thomas Wignall, a Prebendary monk, of Dereham abbey. No folio, mislabeled in the copy in the Bodleian Library *Wygiate*, for *Wignall*.

"Mount Calvary, or the History of the Passion, Death, and Resurrection of our Lord Jesus Christ. In Cornish and English, by John Kergwin." This is a transcript of the 3d Cornish MS. in the Bodleian Library mentioned by Dr. Borlase, *Nat. Hist.* p. 295, "which Mr. Lhwyd received from Mr. Anstis. Mr. Scawen had a copy of it 1678, long before Lhwyd had his copy from Anstis, and gives a literal transcript of it. This MS. was mentioned before, and was in the possession of Dr. Lyttelton, Dean of Exeter."

Proceedings, Speeches, and Debates in Parliament in 1627 and 8. "These debates are not printed. The Authors of the Parliamentary History appear to have seen a MS. of the same period, but do not give the debates at length. A few leaves wanting. This was bought for the Marquis of Buckingham for 6l. 6s. as also Sir John Poley's account of his services with Lord Essex in Ireland, with a drawing of the battle between Blackwater and Ardmagh, where the English were defeated by Tyrone and his keme; for three guineas and a half. This came out of the Poley Library, which was incorporated in that of Bechwood. Also, for 2l. 15s. a copy of George Owen's History of Pembroke-shire, 1603, of which there are several copies. D. H.

MR. URBAN,

May 15.

THE perusal of Mr. Malthus's Essay on Population having suggested to me the following remarks; the publishing them in your valuable Miscellany may, perhaps, help to dissipate the black cloud which he has thrown over a subject of great and national concern. Much useful information is contained in his performance; but the adoption of an erroneous fundamental principle has led him to pursue his reflections in a strain that has acted upon many readers as the prophecies of Brothers acted upon the credulous multitude, and has even given claims to men of penetration and solid understanding. Nothing can be more contradictory to fact than the fundamental principle of his performance, "that the subsistence of man increases only in an arithmetical proportion." How such a proposition could have misled so judicious a writer, or how those who have published remarks upon his performance could have let it pass as an incontrovertible maxim, has been

been to me matter of astonishment. Let a comparison be made of the increase of the human race with the increase of their subsistence, and it will quickly appear with how much greater rapidity the latter augments than the former. Suppose a man and his wife to have possession of a territory having the same fertility as the soil of Great Britain, and that for the first year provision is furnished to them with a small surplus; but after that they are to earn their livelihood by their own labour. Their annual consumption we shall suppose is two quarters of wheat each; and to this is added two quarters as a surplus, which they sow. These two quarters the year following produce 16 quarters; but a child being born, the consumers are now three in number, consequently, the consumption is six quarters; there remains, however, a surplus of eight quarters, allowing a loss of two quarters for the seed, which being sown produce the year following 64 quarters, when the consumers, we shall suppose, amount to four persons, by the birth of a second child, demanding for their subsistence eight quarters, and leaving a surplus of 54 quarters. Here then, while the consumers are only doubled, their subsistence is augmented above twenty-fold.

Pursue this investigation further, and the excess of subsistence becomes immense. Indeed, hardly a year passes but we have some accounts of the almost incredible fecundity of a grain of wheat; and of the fecundity of animals fit for the food of man, and of trees and plants, we have daily experience. But the fecundity of man, and of brute animals, and trees and plants, always supposes their being supplied with food; for without that the increase of all of them must stop. I cannot have twenty thousand cabbages from a garden six yards square; nor can a hundred millions of men subsist upon the produce of ten millions of acres.

According to Mr. Malthus, the principle of population (it ought to be the principle of propagation) in man, leads to an indefinite multiplication of the human species; but I have just observed that the same principle in brute animals, and in trees and plants, leads to an indefinite multiplication of their respective kinds, with a much greater rapidity than in man. The primitive law to man is, "Increase

and multiply, and replenish the earth;" but this does not imply the crowding two millions of people into Holland, or thirty thousand people into Spital-fields, or a million of people on the banks of the Thames. It says, spread over all the surface of the globe, wherever subsistence is to be procured; and till the earth be so replenished, Mr. Malthus's doctrine is not only practically but theoretically unsound. Who knows but the day after the earth is fully replenished with inhabitants, it may cease to exist in its present form? But till it be fully replenished with inhabitants in every climate, nothing can be more vain than to speculate on the effects of the principle of propagation, which *in possi* could not only fill this globe with inhabitants, but an hundred or a thousand such globes. If population in one place becomes so great that subsistence is procured with difficulty, still do not put a restraint upon the natural principle of propagation, by forbidding to marry, which St. Paul reckons a blameable and unchristian principle; but encourage the people to emigrate and move off to other lands, where subsistence is procurable by the labour of man. The summary of the doctrine of propagation appears to me to be fully expressed in the following proposition: *The Creator has implanted into men and other animals, and also into trees and plants, a principle of propagation and increase; but that principle cannot have effect beyond a supply of food proper for each.*

The distress of the poor in Great Britain in the late years of scarcity, has acted on Mr. Malthus's philanthropy, to make him speculate on the means of preventing such distress in future; but the erroneous principle he has adopted has drawn him to conclusions which, if practically pursued, would, I think, greatly retard the prosperity of Great Britain and Ireland; a circumstance, I am sure, very far from his wishes and design. Because the poor of Great Britain, a few years ago, were miserable for want of a due supply of subsistence; "therefore," he says, "it is the duty of the Legislature to endeavour to keep down the population to the actual measure of the subsistence." This doctrine, I maintain, ought precisely to be inverted; and it would have been more consonant to the law of nature, and to the dictates of true policy, to have concluded — therefore

it is the duty of the Legislature, while any part of the territory remains uncultivated, to use every means to increase the supply of subsistence beyond the wants of the people, that none may suffer from want. J. Gr.

Mr. URBAN, April 15.
ORDER is a term so often vociferated in Parliament, and so little attended to by the conductors of periodical publications, that a few words on the subject may not be unreasonable. When you receive a letter written with deliberation by a person well known to you, no volunteer, but called forth in consequence of being spoken of by the Author of your Obituary as criticising a Pamphlet he never saw nor cared about; it is undoubtedly at your option either to print it entire, or to suppress and lay it aside to be returned when called for: if you first garble and then destroy it, you may justly be said to do your correspondent an unprovoked injury. To begin with your alterations; "charges me with quoting a Charge" is certainly not better than "takes me with quoting a Charge." The iteration of a word sometimes gives strength, as in the famous passage of Scripture: "Let there be light, and there was light;" but when used in two senses, as in the first instance, and in one soon after, "turn out unfavourably to those who turn" (for which I take shame to myself) it shews at the same time poverty of language and a want of ideas. The other is of a still more serious nature; "the Episcopal Bench," instead of "the B-vy who gup after the being translated;" though neither their Chaplain, nor their Apparitor, nor in any mode enlisted under their banners, I was not disposed to speak *thus* of Bishops collectively: even in these days of rancorous fanaticism, we have just seen five of them come forward as friends to a meritorious though fallen Administration: on the question of the Slave Trade, all who spoke or voted appear to have favoured the abolition. We may consider it as in some measure owing to the Prelacy, that we are no longer shocked in our Churches or Courts of Judicature with a form which to our disgrace continued for centuries: "of Great Britain, France, and Ireland King;" thus intermingling our gracious Sovereign's unquestionable titles with a pre-

tension, if possible, still more visionary than that of the exiled Bourbons. Public Prayer reverting back again to more modest and becoming language, than "for that we alone among the Nations," is their immediate work.

I proceed now with omissions ascribed to "the abuse of individuals;" the only two mentioned in the part struck out were, Archdeacon Daubeny and Mr. Reeves: of the former nothing more was said, than that, in translating a passage from the Epistle to the Ephesians, "*Mithras* of the Devil," he seemed indebted for the hint to Swift's derivation of "Alexander the Great" from "all eggs under the grate;" he could mean only to exercise his facetiousness, and raise a good-humoured laugh at the expence of the Methodists: his talents as a profound Greek scholar, or a "sturdy Polemic," were not brought into question. Of Mr. Reeves there was yet less advanced; the preference of a black-letter Bible and its version to any of his editions, did not imply that he was unfit for the office of King's Printer, or that his types or compositors are inferior to those of your Editor or Mr. Bulmer. If I contend that a word in the Apocalypse ought not to be altered from "Messenger" into "Angel," I rely on the context, on Stephens's Thesaurus, and approved English versions of the most ancient Greek Historians, to bear me out against some Commentators and some Interpreters.

The occasion of my writing was to bring forward three memorable instances of Bishops unbecomingly interfering in elections during the last century; and to shew how much more undue influence they now have over their clergy, if disposed to exert it, from the sole power of enforcing or dispensing with residence being vested in them; the power of exorbitant tithes having *now* no control over his rector, as heretofore: if Bishops resist such temptation thrown in their way, the greater is their merit.

Such of your readers as frequent Tunbridge, Cheltenham, or Brighton, are much better qualified than the Society for Christian Knowledge or Propagation of the Gospel, to decide on the truth of the assertion with which I conclude; that since the Statute of Henry VIII. has been repealed, greater shoals than ever of the benighted Clergy, not excepting Mat-

424 Captain James Cook.—Solemnization of Marriage. [May,

Matthew Pole's Angels, are to be found in places of public amusement, every where in short but their proper stations.

L. L.

Mr. URBAN, April 17.

THE late Bishop of St. Asaph, in his Charge to the Clergy of that Diocese (published since his decease) states some circumstances relative to the *legality of marriages solemnized after banns in churches built since the Marriage Act, or in chapels where banns had not been usually published before or at the time of passing that Act*; which seem to require the very serious consideration of both Clergy and Laity. The Bishop says that all marriages celebrated in such churches or chapels are null. In 1804 he got an Act to legalize them up to that time, *provided the Registers were transmitted to the Mother Church in a given time*; but as to all subsequent marriages, they will be null, as if this Act had not been passed.

The illegality of such marriages is probably as much unknown to the Clergy who celebrate them, as to the parties, who little think that their issue are not legitimate, and cannot inherit.

Why the Bishop confined the benefit of the Act to what was passed, does not appear. It should seem that it ought to have legalized all future marriages regularly solemnized in churches or chapels built since the Marriage Act, if duly consecrated and licensed by the Bishop. He got an Act to allow all future marriages in the chapel of *Vodelas*, in the district of *Tir Abbot*, in *Denbighshire*, on account of its great distance from the Mother Church: but this argument will apply to many others.

This matter cannot be too generally known, and it is hoped that some of the Right Reverend Bench will apply to Parliament on a general plan. A.

Mr. URBAN, April 16.

THE account in your Obituary of the late Lieut. James Ward, vol. LXXVI. p. 985, was read over, from a particular interest I took in it, again and again, with little satisfaction at last.

Capt. Tomlinson, whose name and striking naval successes occurred in the account, had detailed last summer the wanton and unnecessary refusal of Capt. Cook, in the Resolution, to save Mr. Ward's coat, bedding, and cloaths,

though that Commander too well knew the various severe exposures to come made any provision of warm garments a matter of necessity, equal to meat and drink. To have thrown Mr. Ward overboard after them, would have shewn a comparative kindness!

In a trice of thought, I saw Mr. W. liberated from flesh and bone, stretch away upon wing, all eager self, into the world of spirits. See him float into the embraces of long-lost companions in the voyage and its perils, and of many a hungry, midnight, cold, and comfortless watch! The happy group become a knot never relaxing from friendly congratulation, until the shade of Cook is pointed out as a preposterous aggravated subject of terrestrial praise: he but catches their eye, and scowls away, unworthy of claiming their acquaintance, to hide his diminished head.

I sailed with Capt. Cook in the Endeavour. At that time my knowledge of naval matters was very limited. Experience since empowers me to say farther, that never, through many years service on-board his Majesty's ships, or on-board any ship of any nation, has it fallen to my lot to observe any Officer so completely lost as to presence of mind in the moment of imminent danger. On-board the Endeavour, upon such occasions, Lieut. Zachary Hicks (who died on our return after leaving the Cape of Good Hope) naturally took the lead, inasmuch that a stranger must have concluded such were the rules of the Navy. I leave this trait to Capt. James Cook's future Biographers: should a proof be demanded, there yet survive shipmates enough to be referred to.

Yours, &c. WILLIAM PERRY.

Mr. URBAN, May 9.

I SHALL feel myself much obliged to any of your correspondents, if they will inform me in what manner I can procure an account of a very splendid and memorable *fête* given by Admiral Edward Russell Earl of Orford, at his house, which he built in Covent-garden (now the Royal Hotel) in consequence of his acquittal of the several charges of high crimes and misdemeanours preferred against him by the House of Commons May 9. 701.

Yours, &c. C. R. Ma.

Mr. URBAN,

April 2

A GREEABLE to the request of your respectable correspondent, A very Old Subscriber, p. 186, I herewith send you a List of Irish Archbishops and Bishops who have died since his present Majesty's Accession to the Throne.

Yours, &c.

J. S. BROWNE.

	Names.	Bishoprics.
1761.	Dr. Freicher	Kildare.
1762.	Dr. Edward Synge	Elphin.
1763.	Dr. Robert Downes	Raphoe.
	Dr. George Marley	Dromore.
1764.	Dr. George Stone	Armagh.
1765.	Dr. William Carmichael	Dublin.
	Dr. Charles Cobbe	Dublin.
	Dr. Richard Pococke	Meath.
1767.	Dr. Robert Johnson	Cloyne.
1768.	Dr. William Barnard	Derry.
1770.	Dr. James Leslie	Limerick, &c.
1771.	Dr. John Averal	Limerick, &c.
	Dr. Arthur Smythe	Dublin
	Dr. Nicholas Singe	Killaloe & Kilsenora.
1772.	Dr. Edward Young	Leighlin and Ferns.
1774.	Dr. Dennis Cumberland	Kilmore.
1775.	Dr. John Ryder	Tuam.
1778.	Dr. John Cradock	Dublin.
1779.	Dr. Richard Chevenix	Waterford and Lismore.
	Dr. Michael Cox	Cashell.
1780.	Dr. George Chinnery	Cloyne.
	Dr. Samuel Hutchinson	Killala and Achonry.
	Dr. John Oswald	Raphoe.
1782.	Dr. John Garnet	Clogher.
	Dr. Jemmet Browne	Tuam.
1783.	Dr. James Trail	Downe and Connor.
1784.	Dr. William Gore	Limerick, &c.
1785.	Dr. Robert Pool Finch	Raphoe.
1787.	Dr. Walter Cope	Leighlin and Ferns.
1789.	Dr. William Preston	Leighlin and Ferns.
1790.	Dr. Charles Jackson	Kildare.
	Dr. Isaac Mann	Cork and Ross.
1794.	Right Hon. W. C. Lord Viscount Glentworth ..	Limerick, &c.
	Right Hon. J. D. Earl of Mayo	Tuam.
	Right Hon. Richard Lord Rokeby	Armagh.
	Dr. Richard Woodward	Cloyne.
1795.	Dr. Charles Dodgson	Elphin.
	Dr. John Hotham	Clogher.
	Hon. Dr. Henry Maxwell	Meath.
1800.	Dr. William Newcome	Armagh.
1801.	Dr. Robert Fowler	Dublin.
1802.	Dr. William Fortter	Kilmore.
	Dr. Richard Marley	Waterford and Lismore.
1803.	Right Hon. Frederick Earl of Bristol	Derry.
1804.	Dr. William Dickson	Downe and Connor.
	Dr. George Lewis Jones	Kildare.
1805.	Dr. Hugh Hamilton	Offory.
	Hon. Dr. Thomas Stopford	Cork and Ross.
1806.	Dr. Thomas Bernard	Limerick, &c.
1807.	Dr. James Hawkins	Raphoe.

ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION.
No. CVIII.

ROYAL PALACE WESTMINSTER.

(Continued from p. 224.)

PAINTED CHAMBER *, externally. (I again entreat the reader to refer to my first survey, vol. LXX. p. 35, and constantly compare notes as he goes on.) The North side untouched. East side. The mullions and tracery, uncommon in form, and high in simple grandeur, knocked out; and a dividing *deal* frame set to each window to sustain common quarry, or diamond panes of glass. This innovation has this plea: "Got more light." Ridiculous subterfuge; "Got more items in the Penman's Diary." Surely, by this one circumstance, it may be believed that our Ancestors lived not in "ages dark!" The light in this chamber was sufficient for them to consult on many a glorious good, from which we now reap the blessings. It might be a gentle retort to whisper, this is the *dark age*, when we cannot *thoroughfare* through this place, for want of *more* light: so out go the mullions and their accompaniments.

Exterior of the House of Lords untouched.

Ditto of the Prince's Chamber †, untouched. The interior of the basement story, in my first survey, had no description, having been unable at that time to gain admittance into it. At this my present exploration, I have been more fortunate; indeed, I may say, kind Chance has thrown every part of the Palace open to my speculation; and as I have had my full swing of gape feed, free of all *expense*, my good friends the Publick shall not be without their share of entertainment on the occasion. Well; this basement presents but the bare walls, with modern brick groinings. The windows stopped up. Workmen with lights being busy in removing lumber and rotten pieces of timber, gave me the view of every thing around; and, mortifying to recount, I found these beings (unknowing what they did) casting much of this stuff, as it underwent examination, on—how shall I speak the dreaded truth?—various large portions of the matchless paintings lately taken from the walls of St. Stephen's chapel, thus thrown on the ground as *lumber* also. These indivi-

dual paintings, if my intelligence is correct, were, previous to this consignment to oblivion, drawn from, at the expence of the Society of Antiquaries, to be engraved, and sent into the world as relics of the refinement of Art in the Fourteenth Century. It was on my earnest entreaty, not to say mixed with a pecuniary recompence, that these *outcast* precious morsels were stayed at this time from utter disfigurement and demolition.

The remains of old walls, windows, hanging buttresses, and projecting tower, near the above Chamber, have been broken through, and nigh demolished, to make ready admittance to a provisional Mason's shop, here set up.

COURT OF REQUESTS; externally untouched on the East and North sides, but built against, and cut into, on the West side, by the Old Palace Yard; new erections already detailed. South side escaped as yet; shewing the Architecture of Edward the Confessor. The two diagonaled windows, noticed as stopped up in my first survey, have been opened; the purport of which in its proper place.

The approach to the Cloisters of St. Stephen's Chapel is through two drives on the South East Angle of New Palace Yard, entering into a small court belonging to the Right Honourable the Speaker, who inhabits the said Cloisters and the connecting buildings. The Exchequer, and East sides of the Court, untouched. On the Great Hall side, the stables and coach-houses have been removed, whereby the elevation of the Hall on this part is brought out clear to sight. The height to the range of windows is the original work of the Hall by William II. which is Saxon. Against the piers are breaks, in manner of pilasters, for their support. The string on which the windows (the work of Richard II.) began their line, is an original Saxon decoration also, curiously ornamented with squares indented diagonal-wise. Notwithstanding Richard's windows are found in regular succession on each side the Hall, William's basement cannot so well be traced. To give additional strength to each side wall, for the more effectually enabling Richard to effect his bold and wonderful flight of scientific skill, the open timber-worked roof; flying buttresses have been thrown out from the piers, which are of a design majestic to behold, and of the

* Engraved in *Antient Architecture of England*.

† Ditto.

the most perfect construction, so as to answer the end for which they were erected. One of these buttresses has here been left clear to observation; which is not the case in any other situation, as they are either built up against, or otherwise obtruded upon.

On first view of this scene, congratulation, commendation, and all those sentiments allied to the happy theme of restoration, are about to break forth upon the hands thus employed; but Investigation, with chilling welcome, soon points out particulars that wait to be accounted for. The window story, or upper half of the elevation is left untouched, (a matter highly to rejoice at), exhibiting its particular mode of Masonry, in the laying the various courses of stone, their jointing, &c.; the windows giving to all their chaste, unpoluted (as yet) mouldings, tracery, &c. while the lower part of the upright, partaking, beyond a doubt, of equal masonic character, is *composed* over, in troweled sham joints, and an anticipated semblance of modern Masonry in a state of decay. Is this *manner* to be adduced as proceeding from an over-refinement of taste, or beheld as capricious professional mummary, playing tricks with the opinion of certain approvers! The string enrichment has in like sort been partly *composed*. That we may have enough of all this, and more than enough, the flying buttress has come in for the like care and attention; for a square turret, rising out of the junction of its splay and great arch, has been *improved* and *composed* with a stunted dwarfish pinnacle, with pediments, crockets, and finial; and all this in defiance of the original buttresses visible on the West side of the Hall, which display no more than plain, appropriate, pyramidical terminations. The half, or feeble desire, to *compo*, or not to *compo*, the face of this flying buttress, is here alike on exhibition. The splay half of the buttress is *composed* over, trowel-jointed, with mock mutilations, &c.; while the arch portions are left bare and *exposed* in all their original masonic beauty.

On the Cloister side, the range of edifices have in part been Tudorised, in *compo* guise, or otherwise changed from their appearance in 1800. And first, the large square Tower abutting against the Hall (but on what account, or pretence, that can be accounted for

by *real necessity*, or *due consistency*, we have yet to learn) has been in part demolished*. A very ingenious Artist had last year, at the Royal Academy, an interior view of this Tower in its state of havock, when nearly brought down to the *proper* level of destruction. Much interesting Saxon work was in shew on that side contiguous to the Hall. Whether in order to accommodate the new interior of this Tower, these enrichments have been bricked up, or cut away, is a matter I have not been able to come at the knowledge of. To speak of the *restoration* of this Tower; it is not so high as the original by many feet; the upper story left out, which had curious windows, &c. The lower story has indeed got a window, which calls for all my flock of imitations from Antiquity to bear it out; but I turn over my sketches to little purpose, and find nothing in point. I cannot resist being particular, however, on this decoration. It is a large pointed opening; without an architrave; no sweeping label, or cornice; gives a plain transom; the tracery on the ogee turn, but extremely unclassical, my sketches barely giving countenance to any thing of the sort. The glazing *double* diamonded to the springing of the ogees; but in the head of the tracery, *one large piece of crown glass*. Upon the whole, here is great sinning against the old windows of the Hall, which are so near this new one. Below this window, are two small narrow *sham* lights; tolerably copied in the mouldings, but not in their heads, from narrow *real* lights to flairs East and West of the North Transept of the Abbey church over the way. The altitude of the Tower has battlements, but still from the same mould as given in Old Palace Yard.

Adjoining, and to the left of the Tower, is a—I cannot tell how to name it, (nothing of this kind of arrangement in antiquity,) Porch? No. Arcade, then, “porch-wise.” It consists of three flat Tudor arches, buttresses between each, with a half-diamond entablature, wanting the attendant small battlements. Be it remembered, no cornice in our Antiquities is left as a finish to an elevation, but furnished with battlements, or other appropriate embellishments. Within the Arcade are Tudor groins, supported by co-

* This Tower is a conspicuous feature in Hollar's Thames View of the Palace.

lums *without* bases, shewing plain capitals with a circular abacus, *temp.* Hen. III. The mouldings to the ribs, which spring and diverge from the capitals are done without reference to the Tudor or any other method; they have bosses *temp.* Hen. III. The door within the centre arch, a modern square-headed one. Within the other two arches are two Tudor flat pointed windows, with *chamfers*: sash frames, half modern, and half mullion-work. Above the arcade, three large square Tudor windows with proper labels; but shew sash frames entirely of the common modern run. Altitude of the wall the usual battlements. Still bearing to the left, the line of building projects, protected by a *wide* proportioned buttress. This part of the general elevation, like that behind the foregoing Arcade, has two stories, a basement, and an upper tier, with similar windows, excepting that the three upper ones, which are ingeniously shewn as if placed within Pointed windows, *temp.* Hen. II. They are also distinguished by being honoured with architraves; the first enrichment of the kind brought forward in all these works (cannot praise their *entire* truth of copy notwithstanding). A device is played off in this architrave, as thus: one of the mouldings, a large torus, centered with a fillet, according to a very early character, is suffered to shew the said fillet round the sweeping head, but no farther; when it should have been continued the whole course of the torus; on the perpendiculars, or sides of the architrave. Though this circumstance may seem of little account to common observers, yet to me no one instance of the want of true knowledge of our ancient Architecture met with in these undertakings so thoroughly manifests that the workers have no fixed principle to proceed upon, they catching at every slender imitation to keep their fame afloat, as men commanded to perform that they neither understand, or have the desire to become proficient in. In short, every part of the *improvements* in this Court shews professional ability at a stand, or utterly worn out. Battlements to the altitude of the walls. On the North East angle of this Court, two or three square towers are seen to rise above the roofs of the dwellers, but without any remarkable, except that the square-headed Tudor windows have French sash frames.

AN ARCHITECT.

Mr. URBAN, *March 3.*
IN the collection of Obits by Sir William Musgrave, I find, in 1730, the death of the widow and relict of *Sir Francis Widdrington, of Froome, co. Somerset, bart.*; and as the usual or general source fails in giving me authentic information respecting this person, should deem myself favoured for some account of him, as also where Mr. Le Neve's MS History of the Baronets is now to be found*.

Mr. Wootton was fortunate enough to purchase it at Mr. Le Neve's sale; and the fine Account of the Baronets he published in five volumes octavo, 1741, reprinted by Kimber 1771, appears principally from Mr. Le Neve's work, who doubtless at the time he wrote it knew who possessed the honour granted to Edward Widdrington, of Cartington, Aug. 8, 1642. Sir Edward was a colonel, and died in Flanders intestine 1671. He had a relation a captain, Francis Widdrington, a very active cavalier, made a prisoner at London 1658, who went by the name of Green; and, if I mistake not, there is a letter addressed to him under that name by King Charles, 1653, published in the first volume of Thurloe's State Papers. N. N.

Mr. URBAN, *Stamford, May 6.*
PERMIT me to inform your Correspondent I. M. in your present vol. p. 326, that, on Thursday April 16, I observed a swallow in fine plumage, in the meadows adjoining this town: and that, on the following day, I saw a considerable number, more than 20, in the same meadows; and as we are so much farther North than I. M. I thought this information might be acceptable to him and others among your numerous readers.

In Dryden's "Macfrenoe" I find the following lines:

"Thou *last great prophet* of tautology.
Even I, a dunce of more renown than
thou,
Was sent before but to prepare thy way;
And, *coarsely clad in Norwich druggel,*
came
To teach the nations in thy greater name."

Now, Mr. Urban, when we reflect that our blessed Lord was *the last great prophet*, and that John the Baptist was sent to prepare the way before him, and

* It is in the Library of Ralph Bigland, esq. Norroy King of Arms. EDIT. farther,

farther, that the said John the Baptist was clothed with camel hair, and uniformly taught in a greater name, assuring his hearers that one mightier than he was to come after him; we can have no doubt the eminent author was guilty of fabricating a most awfully blasphemous parody of a portion of Holy Writ; and, as it was written shortly after his change of religious persuasion, it makes it evident that, when he forsook the Protestant and embraced the Popish Faith, he retained a spirit of profaneness incompatible with sincerity in either. I am, and have been for many years, your constant reader, C. L. R.

Mr. URBAN, Bath, Jan. 27. 1807.
MY attendance on the late Right Hon. the Earl of Gosford during the last days of his fatal illness, has been the subject of much animadversion in this City. For the sake of my own feelings, as well as in justice to the noble family who committed him to my care, I have drawn out his Lordship's case, the situation in which I found him, and a faithful account of the various turns of his disorder to the time of his dissolution. My independent situation will, I trust, secure me from the imputation of any sinister motives in publishing this statement; and my character and connexions in life will not suffer me to assert what I do not in my conscience believe, and cannot indisputably prove.

Yours, &c. JOHN RIDDLELL.

Case of the Earl of Gosford.

Early in the morning of the 24th of December last I arrived at Bath from London, having received a very pressing solicitation from Lord Acheson to attend his venerable father the Earl of Gosford, then lying dangerously ill. On my seeing Lord Acheson, he thanked me in the kindest manner for the expedition I had used, but was sorry to inform me that his father was in so reduced a state, that the physicians had given him over, and that his dissolution was considered inevitable, being too far gone for any human aid to restore him; adding, that he did not conceive it would be doing myself justice to undertake a case so desperate, as his father was reduced to a skeleton, and that there was not a ray of hope left. I proposed seeing his Lordship. Even this request, he said, required the sanction and consideration of his other relatives. However, about one o'clock it was settled that I should be admitted into his Lord-

ship's chamber; I found him surrounded by a melancholy groupe of a most affectionate family, all expressing the greatest anxiety and solicitude. On questioning his Lordship about his complaint, I had some reason to presume that my medicines might afford him relief. Having stated what I conceived to be the nature of his Lordship's disorder, and described his feelings, he looked at me with a degree of astonishment, and his countenance brightened up, when he told his family that I seemed to have a right idea of his complaint; then turning to Lady Gosford, he said, "I will put myself under the Colonel's care; I have made up my mind to it."

Lord Acheson left the room, and made a motion for me to follow him; he still hesitated, and told me the Professional Gentlemen had informed him, if medicines were given that should operate on the bowels, immediate death might be apprehended. I assured him, if my medicines were brought into action, I would venture my life that his Lordship would derive ease, and that they would prolong his existence. My opinion and confident declaration were canvassed by the family; and it was settled that I should have the sole management of Lord Gosford, and proceed in my own way. I then began, and in the evening had the satisfaction to thank him better; on the morning of the 25th he appeared considerably amended, took his breakfast of tea and toasted bread, with two eggs, and ate it with an appetite. His Lordship had been much oppressed by a quantity of phlegm on his chest, attended by a violent cough; this symptom was now considerably decreased, and he told his family that he felt himself better; and for the first time entertained hopes of recovery. He continued to mend throughout the day, dined on fowl; and in the evening had his tea, toast, and eggs!

On the 26th I found Lord Gosford still better; he had brought away a quantity of red gravel or sand, which I had informed his Lordship on my first interview I considered contrary to some opinions before given as part of his complaint. He took his breakfast as before, and dined comfortably on roast beef, vegetables, &c.; he sat up all in high spirits. I informed them that he would not be so well the next day; and that the fourth and fifth would be days of severe trial.

On the 27th not quite so well; cough gone, but feverish and irritable; ate his meals as before, but not with so much relish; fever occasionally, which was subdued as quickly as it appeared.

The 28th rather worse, but at times better; particularly so after the medicine pre-

then divided equally into two sets, one receiving, the other paying, contribution. But, despising theory, do not facts prove conclusively to us, that no expenditure, however lavish, can banish poverty? Within the recollection of many living, have not our rats been decimated, and quadrupled, and have not the poor increased greatly in numbers notwithstanding? The more we expend money in this manner, the more widely we spread poverty. Add millions to the rate now collected, and millions more will very shortly be wanted. The demand at present is unlimited, insatiable; and the more you supply it, the more you make farther supplies necessary. The vain attempt to extinguish poverty is the surest route of it. Our enemies know this, if we do not know it; or, knowing it, will not attend to it. French writers have seen with exultation this defect in our policy, and have derided it in its true colours. That the system has not produced still greater evils by far than we at present experience, is principally owing to two causes—to the prodigious progress of our agriculture and commerce, and to the numerous wars since its establishment; the one occasioning an extraordinary demand, the other an extraordinary waste, of men." (pp. 17—20.)

"The radical cure is, a total abolition of the system; or, what approaches to it, a restriction of the rate to a very low and certain amount. For instance, were it enacted, that two shillings in the pound should be collected annually in every parish as a standing rate, to be at the disposal of the Vestry, for any charitable purposes; such a provision might be very beneficial. A limited provision holds out no temptation to the unwary, furnishes no excuse to the idle, assures to no man support. A fund is established, which may be applied to the relief of such accidents among the poor as no human prudence can guard against; to temporary assistance, more valuable often than permanent; to the reward of merit; to any thing, in short, which contributes to the comfort and encouragement of the industrious. All niceties about settlements should be disregarded; and every man resident in a parish considered capable of receiving relief, if deserving of it. Great care must be taken, even here, that the rate fixed be a very low one. A high rate would tend to impoverish the middle class in particular, that useful class just above the poor, as I have before stated." (pp. 21, 22.)

"In Mr. Whitbread's Bill, Parochial Schools are provided. The next provision is, to establish two offices in London, to be called 'The Office of the Poor's Fund,' and 'The Poor's Assur-

under the direction of Commissioners appointed by his Majesty. Here the poor may invest their smallest savings with safety and advantage, free from all charge or brokerage, and exempt from the property tax, and all stamp duties. Upon this head I will just observe, that I fear the Commissioners will have to wait some time before they see the fair pages of their books much defaced with ink. The novelty of the thing, the inexperience of the laborious class in these transactions, will deter many. Their present habits will form a greater impediment. The Act then proceeds to create a new species of settlement, by five years' residence as a householder, without having been chargeable, and without having been absent, during the time, six weeks in the whole in any one year. I doubt very much the propriety of this clause. If it is intended to promote the pauper's comfort, by not removing him from friends and connexions, this is certainly a very humane consideration. But it will sometimes have a contrary effect. Where a man has gained a settlement in this manner, it may be destroyed by some subsequent settlement; or, if he has done nothing to gain a subsequent settlement, he may reside after an interval in another parish for three or four years, form new connexions there, and then becoming chargeable, be removed to the parish where his old friends and connexions are worn out or dispersed. I do not think the pauper will be much benefited by it. If it is intended as a public benefit, and to prevent waste of money, by making removals less frequent, it does not go far enough. Certainly, the more you multiply the modes of gaining a settlement, the more you lessen the frequency of removals. It is curious to consider how the policy of the law has wandered on this subject, from one extreme to another. Previous to the Statute 13 and 14 C. II. c. 12, forty days residence in any tenement of any value conferred a settlement. That act admitted of the same mode of gaining a settlement, subject to a power given to two justices of removing any person likely to become chargeable, upon complaint of the parish-officers within forty days after any such person coming to settle in any tenement under 10l. a year. This mode of gaining a settlement was rendered, from time to time, more difficult, by the introduction of notices, and, finally, by 35 Geo. III. c. 101, repealed. Forty years residence will not give a settlement now, where forty days were before effectual. The last-mentioned statute too has still farther abridged the modes of acquiring settlements, by not allowing any settlement to be gained by payment of public taxes

taxes in respect of any tenement under 10l. a year. It appears, therefore, that it has been the policy of former days to throw open settlements, and of latter years to close them. I submit, however, that the antient policy is much the wisest, whether we consult the ease of individuals or public economy. Throw open settlements, unlock parishes, invite and not discourage labourers who traverse the country for employment; permit again forty days residence to confer a settlement, not only on householders but lodgers, and then these two very salutary effects will follow: the poor will be left at rest, and the parishes will save a world of removals." (pp. 21—28.)

"The next clause empowers Magistrates to make orders of adjudication of settlements of persons likely to become chargeable; and directs a copy of every such order, and of the evidence, to be delivered to the Parish where the settlement is adjudged; and gives an appeal against such orders of adjudication to the next Quarter Sessions, in the same manner as if there had been an actual removal to the appealing Parish. But no adjudication is to interfere with the right of a person to gain a settlement by residence, by virtue of the preceding clause, where, at the date of the order, he was a resident householder. I cannot help observing, that this clause, like the preceding, favours very much of the wisdom of a Vestry. The fear, that Parishes may be burthened with the support of paupers who do not belong to them, is the parent of all this precaution. But to lift our eyes from Parishes, and to take a wider range of observation; what signifies it to the Kingdom at large, whether a pauper be maintained by this or that Parish? At the same time it is very material to the Publick that there should be an end to these disputes about paupers." (pp. 29, 30.)

"The Bill should be confined to the greater objects, the education and management and relief of the poor, without intermeddling with these inferior matters touching settlements and removals. These may be made the subject of another Bill, if thought advisable.

"The next clause relates to the better regulation of Vestries; they are to be holden monthly; the minister, or senior churchwarden, or overseer, or principal inhabitant present, is to preside therein; and persons rated at, and in possession of, 100l. annual value, are to have two votes; 150l. three votes; 200l. four votes. All questions to be determined conclusively by majority of votes; in cases of equality, president to have a casting vote. Nothing can be more equitable than these regulations, founded on the plain principle,

that those who contribute most largely to the parochial fund should have the greatest weight in the management of all parochial affairs.

"The Bill then proceeds to declare that stock in trade, or any other personal property (other than farming-stock), within any parish, producing profit, is rateable. It is apprehended that this law is only declaratory, and intended to make the rating of personal property general, which before was practised only in some places.

"The Bill then directs that the Justices at the Quarter Sessions shall assess Parishes to the county-rates equally, according to the annual value of the real and personal property assessable to the poor's rates within each parish. This seems an excellent and very great improvement of the old law; and is a very equitable assistance to such particular parishes as, from local circumstances, may happen to be more burthened than others.

"The Bill then empowers Justices at Quarter Sessions to bestow on any man having resided for the last seven years in the county, and having brought up by labour of himself and family, without any charge to any Parish, six or more children to the age of fourteen, a reward out of the county-stock, according to the number of children so brought up, not exceeding, in any case, twenty pounds. They may likewise, in addition to such reward, provide for him out of the county-stock some badge of distinction. I will just observe, that the creation of new honours is a most hazardous undertaking, especially when conferred on poor persons. There is always great fear, that, instead of making them respected, we make them ridiculous. I should hardly choose myself to be the first man to venture abroad in parochial honours. A *badger* is a word well known both in legal lore and in natural history; and I am much mistaken if the common people would not apply it in a new sense. A silly joke is fatal to dignity.

"Then follow two clauses allowing exemptions from rates to persons solely occupying cottages not exceeding the value of 5l. a year, and not being of sufficient ability to pay rates. Such exemption not to be deemed alms or parish-relief.

"The next clause is very material for the comfort of the poor. It repeals so much of the Statute 9 Geo. I. c. 7, as prohibits relief to persons refusing to be maintained in work-houses.

"Then follow other clauses, empowering Parish-officers, with the consent of the inhabitants in vestry, to provide poor-houses for the reception of sick and infirm persons, orphans and idiots, and to build

build cottages for the poor. The cottages are to be let to the poor at the best rents; but, where they are not of sufficient ability to pay, they may be permitted, by consent of Vestry, to occupy without rent, or at a reduced rent. These are kind attentions to the health and accommodation of the poor, to which every one must give his hearty assent.

"The Bill then enacts, that the poor-rates, before they are presented to the Justices for their allowance, shall be laid before the Vestries, where they may be corrected and amended. It is also enacted, that no parish-officer shall be allowed to give any poor person relief without the direction of the Vestry, except in cases requiring immediate relief. This is a very proper regulation, calculated to lighten the duties of parish-officers, and to give more satisfaction to those that apply for relief.

"The next clause enacts, that no parish-officer shall be compelled, except in cases of sickness, to give for the support of any poor person or family any greater sum than shall, with so much as the person or family to be relieved shall earn, or with reasonable diligence might earn, amount to the following rates, viz. one fourth of the usual price of labour for a man; one fifth of the usual price of labour for a woman, and for each child of the age of twelve years; and one sixth of the usual price of labour for a child under the age of twelve years. By a subsequent clause, the Justices, once a year, are to ascertain and declare the prices of bread and labour. This appears to me the most important of all the clauses. Here, for the first time, some limit is put to the extent of parochial relief. The poor are now, at last, told the painful but necessary truth, that they must rely for support principally on their own exertions, and not on the funds of the parish. To impress them with this conviction is the main business, the one thing needful.

"The Bill then allows Justices to order relief to persons, having property of a limited value, in case of sickness.

"Then follow clauses allowing the placing out of poor unable to take care of themselves, and allowing churchwardens and overseers to contract with others for the labour of the poor able to work.

"The next clause deserving notice enacts, that rules, orders, and regulations shall be made for the government of work-houses; and prescribes the manner in which they are to be made and confirmed, and the objects to which they are to be directed; and defines the nature and extent of punishments for disobedience of the regulations.

"A subsequent clause prescribes the quality and quantity of provisions to be given to healthy poor in work-houses.

"The last clause which I shall notice is that which inflicts punishment on persons becoming chargeable by their idleness and misconduct. It allows churchwardens and overseers, with consent of Vestry, to exhibit to the Justices at Special Sessions a complaint against any person so offending. The Justices are to determine the matter; and, if they find the complaint true, may adjudge the offender to be a rogue and vagabond, and to be punished as such. The Justices are further empowered to order, that such offender shall wear on his upper garment a badge, containing the words 'Criminal Poor.' On proof of good behaviour for one year, the Justices may dispense with his longer wearing the badge.

"I have now gone through the most essential parts of the proposed Bill; and cannot help thinking that it is one which will answer the end designed, and prove highly beneficial to the Country. I have pointed out some matters in it which appear to me liable to objection; but these are subordinate, and of a nature by no means to affect the general good tendency and merits of the Bill." (pp. 31—39.)

"On the supposition of superabundant population, and on many other accounts, the Politician sees often reason to be convinced that the improvement of Nations is intimately connected with the progress of Christianity. If I have alluded to these customs at all, it is only to shew the embarrassments which an excessive population has occasioned, and how much the Governments of the East have been at a loss to apply a proper remedy." (p. 44.)

66. *An Olio!* By F. S. A.

THIS *jeu d'esprit* is really, we understand, the production of an F. S. A. and intended for the amusement of his friends, being circulated only as a present, and not intended for sale. A copy of it having been sent to our Publisher, we shall select from it a few of the ingredients of which the *Olio* (for such it strictly is) consists.

The Poem is beautifully printed by Meyler of Bath; and the "principal element in it, originating in one of those ridiculous scenes which tritles present in every family," is illustrated by a frontispiece of the "Temple" of a certain Goddess, rapidly produced by the genius and ingenuity of a Gentleman to whom the Author acknowledges various and many obligations.

"Two

"Two others," we are told, "lent their assistance, who, by expunging superfluities, and well-timed additions, have much improved it. To one of them the World is under great and acknowledged obligations, both in a classical and poetical career; and to the other for some good poetry, which seems to come from the heart. So assisted, the Author feels himself covered from great defects; and being given to understand there is a sprinkle of *originality* intermixed—a shoot of slow growth among his fellow-verifiers!—which is his only apology for errors, it is offered, with all its imperfections, to partial perusal."

The scene is laid in Bath; where

"—muddy Avon steals along,
As loth to quit Bath's motley throng,
In fullen, stately silence moves,
Laving the winding banks she loves;
Reflected from themselves below,
Her willows in luxuriance grow;
And, as they tremble o'er the deep,
For their lost field^a incessant weep.

"Dole-Mead, that with such splendor
shone,

In liv'ries which were Nature's own;
Lov'd by the people as a right,
And still remember'd with delight.
From earliest dawning of the mind,
That lisps the Nothings yet design'd;
When flowers scarce felt the fairy puffs,
Except to make their numbers less;
To twist a garland, wild and gay,
And ere entwined—to fling away.
To that proud state, when we retrace
The pastimes at each favor'd place:
The banded ball, that whizzing flies
In varied boundings till a prize;
What skirmish follow'd, and who won;
Who farthest leapt, or twittest run;
Or truant play'd, to bathe and fish,
And 'scaped a flogging—for a dish^b.

"Who proudly rear'd the largest kite,
Until an atom to the fight;
Whilst others in low regions play,
And glitter like—the Milky-Way;
Till unwith'd twilight darkling comes,
And send them weary to their homes:

Soon o'er their leaden eye-lids creep
That heavenly night-cay—*balmy sleep!*

"No Lovers now, in sighs suppress,
Dole out the anguish of the breast;
Or hilt suffuse a heartfelt word
In whispers, lest the willows heard;
Or, as their hone spulses beat,
The tenderness they feel repeat.

"Thoughts of the past such feelings
So closely to the mortal cling, [bring,
In sad proportion we deplore
These once-lov'd haunts—we see no more:
For where the verdant carpet grew,
Rough, tasteless gardens choke the view;
Whose limits dirty lanes divide,
Their utmost breadth—one stony stride;
Where rotten excrements appear,
The fetid refuse of the year.

"Those hilly meads like em'alds seem;
The cozie vales with plenty teem.
The *Beechen-Cliff*, with hazle vest,
Rears o'er her slopes a tutted crest;
While cattle grazing on the side,
Lessen'd by distance, seem to glide;
And, cloathed in perennial green,
The tow'ring pine-tree shuts the scene.

"Yon pond'rous work'd, so lately new,
Chequers the variegated view;
A chain which distant parts combines,
Grand effort of Man's vast designs:
Few vessels now her bosom press,
To crown the present with success;
Yet, on some more propitious day,
Fair Commerce shall her stores convey;
Spread her home cargoes far and wide,
The Avon wand'ring by her side;
Her ornamental batons load,
And Plenty make it her abode.

"Behold, where *Allen's* columns rise!
Allen, all-worthy, meek and wise;
Through humble paths his genius soar'd,
And Bards and Nobles crown'd his beard.
His life was one unerring line,
A mortal's actions with divine.
Trees that defy the rudest gale,
The scenery in th' umbrageous dale,
Its winding paths, its fountains clear,
And seats to meditation dear,
Where Pope in matchless numbers wrote,
And Walsbyron embodied thought,

^a "Dole-Mead;" i. e. "a meadow parceled out to many;" in short, a common field. The natives were indignant, and continue to be so, at the defacement: and Dole-Mead may now be truly explained, '*Pratum Dolendum*,' or 'The Meadow of Grief.' Strangers who remember it deplore the change; and, without knowing by whose orders it was defaced, think that Lower Bath hath lost one of its most deliverable features, either to walk in or as an ornament; for which the paltry advantage of a few insignificant, disgusting gardens could be no pecuniary consideration."

^b "Which happened to the Author when a school-boy."

^c "The knolls on this interesting hill, with cattle grazing, and sheep dotted on them, have a charming effect from the South Parade. It is said, if the rage for building continues, a large square is to be built that will obstruct the view, which may from *Allen* be called—*The Square of Grief!*"

^d "The *Therid* and Avon Canal."

^e "The Allworthy in *Tom Jones*."

Owe

Owe all to his creative taste:

He fertiliz'd the shapeless waste,
Clear'd of its dross the dreary soil,
And made the barren prospects smile.

"Who, who could pass his mansion^f by
Without a retrospective sigh?

That gorgeous pile which nobly stands,
And the gay town he lov'd commands;
No wants his massy gates oppos'd,
By 'pamper'd ænial' harshly clos'd,
They open'd with the break of morn,
Nor ever clos'd on the forlorn;
While patient Labour always found
Industry by endearment crown'd.

"But chang'd the scene—no Allen now
Cheers the once hospitable brow:
Perhaps, ere long, the fluted stone^g
May to destructive mallets groan,
Whilst trembling Echo flits the tale
Adown her sweet neglected vale;
The Dryads hear the mournful sound,
And Sylvan tears bedew the ground;
Lone Philomela^h pours her song,
Mingling their loud laments among;
And, when old Night o'er earth prevails,
In solitary silence wails.

"When ruin social haunts invades,
Nature runs wild, existence fades;
So on the Continent we trace
The mis'ries of our fellow-race;
Forc'd to obey the Tyrant's call,
The humble with the mighty fall.

"Oh! could that State, so steep'd in
crime,

Tear from her helm *the false sublime*;
Where the Usurper wields his rod,
And styles himself 'th' *approv'd of God*!
Her rightful long-lost line restore,
And hail her exiles to her shore!

"*Happy Britannia! Queen of Isles!*
In thy girt coasts fair Freedom smiles;
Securely cloaths each passing day,
Chafes the World's black storms away;
And, as thy glorious Navy roams,
Thy country is—A LAND OF HOMES!"

We pass over the main subject of
the *Olio* (which F. S. A. has managed
with much delicacy), to transcribe the fol-
lowing appropriate compliments to poe-
tic merit. Speaking of Mr. Gifford,
and of the Scottish Bard, he says,

^f "Prior Park."

^g "Report hath spoken of it, as if it was soon going to be dismantled."

^h "Those who are not accustomed to hear nightingales erroneously suppose they only pour out their exquisite melody in the night; but in the day they will cover themselves in thick foliage from your sight, though apparently close to you; sometimes exposed on a tree, as if delighted with themselves and the delight they fill you with."

ⁱ "When this unrivaled Genius burst forth, his Countrymen, proud of their Bard, drew him to Edinburgh, loaded him with praise; subscriptions, and high living; the havoc of which remained, without damping his gigantic powers. When he had gorged the bloated round of the Metropolis, freighted with promises, they sent him home again—an exciseman—a poor exciseman! and, to their eternal discredit, kept him so, until his lamented death; after which, they broke out afresh in condolence, whining praise, and timeless honours. It may not unaptly be said of him, as of poor Butler, 'he wanted bread, and he received a stone!'"

"Before his spear, the pie-bald crew
Vanish'd away like Autumn dew;
He soon the latent folly saw,
And gave to sense poetic law.

"Immortal Burns!ⁱ by Genius nurs'd,
Like lightning fierce from darkness burst,
With such resplendent beauties shone,
He made th' inspir'd Bards his own;
Strewing bright *halos* as he writ,
Midst sweet simplicity and wit;
All form'd, by intellect's strong tie,
In the proud seat of Memory;
So deep the source, and yet so pure,
Lasting as Time it will endure."

67. *Sermons on various Subjects, preached at the Octagon Chapel, Bath. By J. Gardiner, D. D. Second Edition.*

THESE Sermons, which are not without considerable merit, have hitherto been, contrary to our intention, overlooked by us. They are, indeed, possessed of much excellence; and we wish to make atonement for our neglect, by recommending them, without reserve, to the perusal of our readers.

These Discourses were written for an auditory usually termed genteel; we know not that the Congregation of the Octagon can be called devout; but the Preacher, in the Sermons before us, has omitted nothing on his part to render his hearers "wise unto salvation." These compositions, dictated by a pastoral zeal, and coming warmly from the heart, by no means disparage the head. They are written on the true principles of Pulpit Eloquence. Dr. Gardiner has composed these Sermons with the Gospel before him; or, rather with its doctrines and duties engraven on his heart: they are the addresses of a Christian Preacher to a Christian Congregation; of a man who expresses the utmost solicitude to regulate the sentiments, inform the understandings, improve the morals, and renew the hearts, of his hearers. These Discourses receive too, in our judg-

ment, additional merit by their being subservient to the interests of the Established Church. The Author is one of her sons—would to God she could thus boast of all her children!—who supports the character, and venerates the worth, of his Evangelical Parent.

The Sermons on Advent and Lent are distinguished by judicious appropriation and insinuating piety; but we shall not from them make our extracts; we will give two, the first from a sermon intitled *The Heavenly Life of a Christian*.

“If I take care of the body only for the sake of itself; if I supply its necessities only by way of indulging a carnal appetite; if I am vigilant and active in the profession I have embraced only to amass a sordid wealth; if I discharge the functions of an office with which I am invested only because in neglecting them I should injure and degrade myself in the eyes of the World—though, in all these respects, I should not fall into any odious excesses, yet I should be only the *natural man*, as St. Paul says; all the approbation I could merit would be that of having profited by the advice of Solomon, who refers the sluggard to the ant; and of having put my occupations on a level with those of that insect. But, in all these respects, may we not soar higher, and become *spiritual men*? This is what true Christians have the art of doing. *Godliness, which is profitable to them for all things*, is so in these particulars. In the same manner as rivers incessantly return into the ocean all the waters they originally receive from it, so does that Wisdom which pours on them its gifts from above perpetually cause these gifts to re-ascend there by the use we make of them. If they study a human science, it is in discerning that there is no one whatever which does not lead to the *Father of Lights*, either by manifesting the marvels of his works, or by illustrating the admirable ways of his Providence, or by laying open the rich treasures contained in his word—it is in discerning that there is no one study whatever, which, in improving their understanding, or giving them more clear, precise, and extensive information, does not enable them to advance more at present in the *knowledge of the holy*, and to have a greater share hereafter in their supreme felicity. They propose ends no less sublime in the other occupations to which they are subject during this earthly pilgrimage—if they *eat or drink*, it is, says the Apostle, *to the glory of God, to taste how gracious the Lord is*, and to be the better able to serve him—if they *rejoice*, it is *in the Lord*; in blessing

him with a grateful heart for the innocent pleasures with which he vouchsafes to diminish their troubles and alluage their pains—if they earn their bread by the sweat of their brow, or discharge faithfully the offices entrusted to them, it is to contribute all that they can, and as instruments in the hands of the Most High, to the welfare of society and the happiness of its members. Thus their object is, to render glory to God; to support order and peace among men, to promote the interests of virtue, and exalt their own nature; and can Angels act on any better principles? Do not the effects resulting from them, apparently the most trivial, experience a transmutation, if I may so speak, more excellent than that of the basest metals into the purest gold? And may we not justly affirm of those who are influenced by these principles in their most trifling actions, that their life or conduct is like that of citizens of Heaven?”

That our readers may more clearly judge of the character of these Discourses, we present them with another quotation from the last Sermon, *On the Dispositions requisite for studying and receiving the Truth*.

“If then we may be permitted to indulge this flattering prospect (viz. that the earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea), the conclusion is, that *the candle of the Lord is removed from the land of France* only for a time, that it may be restored, free from the impurities it had collected, to burn with a brighter and a stronger flame. Long accustomed to entertain a reverence for the absurdities and impurities of Popery and Superstition—as one extreme too often leads to another), the zeal of this people for the novelties and fascinating dreams of a vain philosophy is the less surprising. But whilst, in consequence of this, we have had to lament a partial eclipse of the *Sun of Righteousness* in one region of the earth, is it not a consolation to reflect that it has received in another, and at the same period, I had almost ventured to say, a proportional increase of light? To the charge of a laxity of principle, a depravity of heart, and licentiousness of morals, of lukewarmness, ingratitude, and a stupid inattention to the warnings of Providence; against such a charge, I say, in general, in vain could the people of this land attempt a justification—but amidst those evils which have long since pressed upon our wearied minds, the too just causes of animadversion and reproach—shall we not look for relief to the many well-founded claims that may be produced of approbation and reward? Let us acknowledge, that, while the

the Enemy has been industrious, and but too successful, in sowing his tares, much good seed also has sprung up, and brought forth fruits—let us acknowledge, that, amidst the despisers and abusers of Christianity, so numerous in the world, this divine system has found among us illustrious followers of its precepts, zealous advocates and powerful defenders of its doctrines. Perhaps in no æra was ever this or any other country known to abound with more useful and valuable productions for the support and diffusion of religious truth.

“To this circumstance let us add that of our professional attachment to the purest form of worship established since the Apostolic age, and an outward reverence, at least with many, for the rites and ordinances of the Church—and then may we not consider ourselves, in some measure, without presumption, and in forming a contrast with our apostate neighbours, as *Stewards of the mysteries*, Guardians of the *oracles of God*? May we not hope that we are destined as instruments in the hands of the Most High for the revival and propagation of the true faith? And can we contemplate the august commission without exultation and joy? Shall not so glorious a design stimulate our Christian ambition? Shall we not be impressed with a strong and lively sense of this our exalted privilege? If, after unparalleled scenes of confusion, of tyranny and bloodshed, which have disgraced the present times, we have reason to be thankful for contributing to the restoration of order, political liberty, and public peace: how much more ought we to rejoice in the prospect of renewing and establishing in the minds of men that spiritual liberty, that knowledge of Christ and peace of God, *without which all earthly blessings are of no avail!* In proportion as the soul is of more value than the body, or eternity is preferable to time, ought not our *crown of rejoicing*, in this last respect, to be more splendid? Let us then testify our gratitude to God for this distinction by a readiness to promote his merciful views on a sinful race, to bring back our fell wretches to a true faith in him, to rouse the deluded sinner, and open the eyes of the incredulous and blind.”

These Sermons, as the Reader will perceive, are not adapted to ordinary compunctions: we recommend this volume as well deserving a place in every gentleman's library, and as containing one of the best models for young Divines, who are ambitious to excel in their profession. The Author seems to have read the French Poets

with great care, and to have incorporated in his own compositions their many excellences, whilst he has studiously avoided their defects. To review Sermons like Dr. Gardiner's *crashes* to be drudgery and becomes delight.

68. *Trafalgar; the Sailor's Play. In 5 Acts.*

WHATEVER may be thought of the Poetry of this Dramatic Essay, the work of no juvenile Bard, its Patriotism is unexceptionable. The scenes are some of them in Cadiz, the others on-board the *Santa Anna*, a Spanish man of war; and the Victory, the memorable flag ship of Lord Nelson.

Our readers will accept a specimen or two of the Author's language.

In the Third Scene of the First Act, Lord Nelson thus addresses his Admirals and Captains:

“Brothers in Arms,
That long-desir'd hour is happily near,
When France and Spain, all confident in
strength,
As overmatching your supposed force,
May try the chance of War. Fallacious
hopes [rant
Entice them from their coast, still igno-
Of our late junction, and more equal
means. [join,
Sufficient distance gain'd, our squadrons
And, mindful ever what Almighty hand
And outstretch'd arm have granted hitherto
Conquest and safety, will in combat close
Each ship with her opponent. We have
conferr'd
At large on circumstances. I depend,
Each Captain now remembers—Britain's
page
With never-dying Worthies rank his name;
As to his single arm entrusted gives
Occasion rarely found; such as in vain
The great Cornwallis pants to realize.
What Grenville and his crew attempted
once,
In wondrous daring for a matchless Queen,
We've equal cause, and tenfold means
to work:
He died a loyal soldier. We, my friends,
May some receive as bright reward, and
join
A Patriot Band above. Should that event
Be our blest fortune, England's gratitude
And prince-like Merchants gather largesses,
In funds so liberal and ample made,
As set at rest domestic anxious care.
How cheering this reflection—Never man
Fell yet, who fought for home, but full
enjoy'd [Heaven!
His own lov'd Country's tears, a tide to
Tis only vent'rous fools, call'd Duellists,
That die in doubt, and fear for quitting
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The port allign'd; as coward-sentinels,
 Their baseness imprecates eternal woe!
 What British Chieftain ever might escape
 His own defeated plan, a Foe's success,
 By true report upbraiding heartless souls
 Or nerves unstrung, in men he led to fight?
 No: various attributes all nations own
 As several mark'd; our people know not
 fear! [close,
 Shew them but enemies, and place us
 Nature and Nature's prowess do the rest.
 On Minden's plain, when orders found
 delay,
 What Soldier else drew back? Anomaly
 Confirms a general rule; and Granby stands
 Synonymous for courage, glory, fame.
 One word to him enough, no arrow flew
 With prompter aim; obedience gave re-
 nown, [esteem;
 His Sovereign's confidence, the world's
 And high-deserv'd employments grac'd
 his life."

The Spanish Admiral Gra ina, in
 Scene IV. tells his brother officers:

"In these eventful times, a Seaman's
 wish
 To do his duty sudden intercepts
 Friendship begun, and form'd 'twixt man
 and man,
 Coadjutors in war. With England first
 Our swords unscath'd at treason struck in
 France:
 Tractors successful since revers'd the scale,
 And Spain—no, fearful counsels forg'd a
 chain,
 That honour may not break.
 The turn was base!
 Cassilian feelings will have utterance
 To sleep in friendly ears. Forgive, ye
 Chiefs, [night,
 An old man's disappointment: sunk in
 Our glories rise no more; whilst Britain
 snars
 To work Hell's ruin.
 These from Villeneuve, (*distributing papers*)
 Fixt to come out, but doubtful how to
 act,
 Are order dark and contradictory.
 His first intent to let the nations strive
 Apart in emulation, shew'd a trust
 We fought for, dearly bought.
 Th' arrangement hardly made, mean
 creeping doubts,
 Worthy an upstart's minion, alter quite.
 Now intermix'd, you find the several ships
 As tho' we wanted watching—Spaniards
 watch'd! [rue.
 An arrogance of thought that France may
 I've liv'd some years too long; for you
 reserv'd
 New changes let me hope."

In Act II Scene II. we find the
 prudent and intrepid Nelson thus en-
 couraging his Seamen:

"Brave Shipmates; upon this same
 coast Earl St. Vincent, that most noble
 Admiral, taught us how to conquer; and
 repeated approbation in England since
 proves, we have never forgot his Lord-
 ship's lesson. Under the same auspices I
 am indebted to your exertions for the ho-
 nours our good and beloved King George
 has so liberally bestowed; and my wishes
 are, upon any of you pleading his services
 hereafter, that the victorious Earl may be
 reminded, ye have all been gallant seamen
 of his own rearing

"Tis my duty to see the white in an
 enemy's eye: we have plenty of ammu-
 nition for the French and Spaniards, but
 not a single shot to fire at random. I have
 earnestly prayed to be thought worthy of
 conquest *once more* for your sakes; and I
 feel the longings of a woman to place you
 close aboard their largest ships for my own.
 (*A roar of applause from the Men.*) Many
 a man, that hears me now, shall be telling,
 in his old age, of every past battle, how
 many foes of his country he has overcome,
 how many laid low. The brave Colling-
 wood, the brave Northesk, with the Cap-
 tains' names, and the ships of this Fleet,
 will be an early horn-book for children's
 children; and when one of these points
 out any poor man, blind or maimed, as
 passing by the hatch, that shall give you
 an opportunity of explaining the ways of
 Heaven; which on this day employs me,
 a little mutilated being, far less than De-
 vid against Goliath, for Great Britain's
 Admiral, and your Conquering Chief.
 (*Another roar of applause.*) I know, my
 boys, we are all prepared. The fight will
 begin without hurry, and end, on our
 side, without confusion. At the onset
 you must draw their teeth; double shot
 your guns, until the metal begins to heat;
 single shot briskly bowled away after will
 effectually do the business. The proud
 floating castles of the enemy shall be soon
 dismantled, and all that abide the can-
 non's mouth become mere sinking coffins.
 Who but allows it an awkward time be-
 tween piping to dinner, and the appear-
 ance of salt junk and plum-pudding?
 so is this: we are ready for battle, but
 not quite near enough to play away—I
 can't sing, but you shall have my story.

"When a lad, they carried me to a
 puppet-show: the captain of the wires
 exhibited many a pleasing sight, and, to
 my strange immoderate enjoyment,
 chanced to end with—'Now you shall
 see one great thing indeed: you see the
 brave Captain Smith Callis. You lookce
 now, there you see him burn all the
 Spanish Galleys!' The man grew tired of
 repeating this. They tore me from the
 show-box. I could have looked for ever.
 At that moment they beat gave the first
 thump

thump against the enemies of Old England, and has never ceased beating since to the same tune. (*Another roar of applause.*) Now, my brave fellows, your harvest of glory is ripe: may ye live long, and rejoice over it, as years come round, still delighting all ears, that eager listen to this day's story. The young men shall burn with desire to shew equal valour in the same cause; whilst the women, old and young, strike hands for joy, and call out,—“Heavens bless you!” I promise you all victory; take care, every man, to thank God for it.”

One very short Scene from Act V. shall close our extracts.

“SCENE IV.

The middle gun-deck of the Victory.

A Lieutenant, and from each Ship a Seaman and Royal Marine, bearing banners furled. *These range on each side, two and two respectively.*

Lieut. Welcome, sad welcome to the Victory;

Numbers I see complete. (*as counting them*)
Enter Steward.

Has every Man

Been serv'd a cheering cup?

Stew. Yes, Sir, they have. (*Exit Stew.*

Lieut. The solemn office done, we'll mend that draught, [wood;
And thank our present Admiral Colling-
In whom devolv'd command so rich with
praise

Obliterates not a just and manly grief

One Friend should feel that suffers other's
loss; [self,

Where each had grown his Fellow's second
By mutual interchange in War's dread
hour, [son mourn.

Either Fame's darling. Now, we NEL-
Hither, as envoys from the different ships,
Ye bring what last respects the waves al-
low [relate

Our hands and tongues to pay. Could I
The journal of his life, strangers to us
Might reasonably doubt my story's truth:
The battles number'd, great and small,
exceed [days

Romantic legend—more than an hundred
Has Duty flash'd his sword in England's
cause. [last,

For us He piecemeal fell; and Heaven at
The mission all complete, resum'd it's
loan.

His actions stand example of our day,
As WOLFE does of our Fathers'—Both
bright links [guard

In Britain's chain of Heroes, stretch'd to
Her favour'd Isles from ev'ry threaten'd
harm; [they dream,

That Charlotte, Bess, and Sue, blest as
May think of us in peace, our sleeping
Babes [we fight.

Clung safe in Mothers' arms. *For this*

These papers, for each ship, are copies
made

Of our lov'd Admiral's address: his words
Inspir'd the veriest Sot, possess'd my ears
So fully, that successive cannon's din
Has not remov'd the sound. The man-
ner how [me

That final speech was utter'd, would in
To shew be vain attempt. Convey them
safe. (*distributes papers.*)

Enter a Midshipman.

Midsh. Sir, Captain Hardy calls the
Banner-men:

Both Admirals are wishing to review

The people come.

Lieut. All follow as ye stand. (*Exeunt.*)

69. Dr. Reece's Medical Guide;
continued from vol. LXXV. p. 451.

SINCE our former notice of this work, it has been brought, by public favour, to another edition, and ex-cel-lent, by the additional attention of the Author, to twice its original magni-tude. A few diseases, which were omitted in the former Editions, are now inserted; and a very large portion of new and important matter added, relative to the prevention, distinction, and cure of diseases, the ordinary ma-nagement of children, and the treat-ment of those cases of emergency which often prove fatal before medical advice can be procured; the whole interspersed with such cautions and observations as are well calculated to prevent the mis-application of the remedies recom-mended. By attending to its instruc-tions, which are clear and intelligible, the Master and Mistress of a Family may be enabled to remove the little complaints of continual occurrence; or the Clergyman of a retired Village, or Gentlemen who reside on their own Estates, may, in common cases, be enabled to do much good at a trifling expence, and even to arrest the progress of more serious disorders, till medical aid can be procured. In this point of view, we consider this work entitled to recommendation; and we have no doubt that the benevolent intentions of the Author will be considerably promoted by its publication.

The First Part, which is termed “The Family Dispensatory, or com-plete Companion to the Family Medi-cine Chest,” comprehends clear direc-tions for the use of such medicines ge-nerally employed in Domestic Medi-cine, or private practice; and the se-cond Part, intitled “The Modern Domestic Medicine,” contains the His-tory

tory of Diseases, with their Symptoms, Causes, &c. alphabetically arranged.

80. *Sympathy; and other Poems; an elegant Pocket Volume; including "Landscapes in Verse," and "Cottage Pictures;" revised, corrected, and enlarged. By Mr. Pratt. With Engravings by Cardon, after Drawings by Louthenburg and Barker. The Tenth Edition.*

THE pleasure of seeing and hailing an old acquaintance, who, from time to time, retires from our view, and, "By a short absence, sweetens quick return,"

is confessedly among the most interesting felicities of the social world. We often feel this extend to our friends in the world of letters; when any writer, who has long amused, instructed, and delighted us, has withdrawn awhile from observation, and comes back to us with those gifts in his hand, which we receive as the offerings of a *tried* friend, and which we willingly accept, because we are sure of their deserving it.

These feelings are peculiarly applicable to the author of the volume before us; and more especially in reference to the poem of "Sympathy," which now appears to us for the Tenth Time. The "Tears of Genius," "Cottage Pictures," "Landscapes in Verse," are also recognized with satisfaction; and if they must now be considered as old friends with new faces, at least with new features, they discover the same tenderness of character, the same fluency of manner, the same benignity of disposition (the efforts of which have been so long his own), mellowed by time, and improved by judgment: just as the persons of our friends may exhibit more interest, spirit, and animation, at one time than they do at another, and yet preserve the leading traits by which we always knew them. This volume is "elegant" in all the parts that compose it, as well in the manner as the matter. It is *got out*, to use a technical term from the theatre, with considerable care: the Engravings (we mean the three new ones to "Sympathy," by Cardon) are so good, that the Drawings from which they are taken must be indeed admirable. We have before seen those to "Cottage Pictures," by Louthenburg, and allowed them the praise due to that great master. Indeed, the Pieces which they illustrate, as well as the rest of the Poems in this fascinating little Selection, have

already received their just measure of applause; and had it not been for their improvements, which are indeed very material and general, particularly of "Cottage Pictures," which is new shaped and fitted to the times, we could not have afforded the space in our critical columns to be thus occupied. The lines added to "Sympathy" are important, as appropriate to the present posture of political affairs, and of uniform excellence with the rest in point of composition.

81. *The Book of Monosyllables; or, an Introduction to the Child's Monitor; adapted to the Capacities of Young Children; in Two Parts; calculated to instruct them, by familiar Gradations, in the First Principles of Education and Morality. By John Hornsey.*

"THE adage, 'First creep, and then go,' is extremely applicable to the mental instruction of young Children. If a difficult book be put first into the hands of a child, my experience in teaching convinces me, that he will learn to stammer, not to read; but, on the contrary, if you give him something quite easy and progressive, there can be little doubt of his making improvement in proportion to his capacity, and the attention paid him by his tutor. By these considerations, I have been urged to compose this easy manual, which is intended to precede 'The Child's Monitor;' and I flatter myself, that the simplicity of its materials, and their gradual and natural arrangement, will render it generally acceptable."

"The composing of this book has been a very arduous task; nevertheless, I shall feel myself highly compensated, if those for whom it is written reap from it that advantage which it is intended to yield."

The "Child's Monitor" was noticed in our last volume, p. 1222. And we have much satisfaction in expressing our approbation of this Introduction to it. Mr. Hornsey's "arduous task," in compiling a Lilliputian volume, made us smile; but, on further examination, we are perfectly satisfied that it was no easy matter to compile near 200 pages, and to compile them well, consisting entirely of monosyllables. A specimen shall be given, in a short Hymn.

"Come, and I will shew you what is grand. It is a moss rose in full bloom. See, how it grows on its stem, and seems to be the queen of the plants! the air wafts round its sweet smell, and all eyes are glad to look on the rose. It is fair; but

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but there is one more fair than a rose. He who made the rose is more fair than it. He is all love. All good hearts are glad at the thoughts of Him. I will tell you what is strong. Some wild beasts are strong. The horse, the cow, the sheep, and the lambs, flee at their roar. Wild beasts are strong; but He who made the wild beasts is more strong than they; for He could kill us, at once, and no man could save us. I will show you what is bright. The sun is bright. When he shines in the clear sky, when his beams spread their warmth on the earth, how bright he is! and how grand is the sight! The sun is bright, but He that made the sun is more bright. He can see in the dark as well as in the light. His beams shed grace in to our hearts, and by it we are freed from the guilt of sin. It is He who keeps us safe, while we sleep. He is great and good. He made all things: the sun to rule by day, and the moon and stars to shine by night. How great are the works of Him who made the whole world, and the things which are in it! He is God; and you must learn to praise Him, and to thank Him, with your best thoughts and words, for what He has done for you."

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Literary World will shortly be gratified with the appearance of the First Volume of a new edition of the Harleian Miscellany, which is preparing for publication, under the editorial superintendence of Mr. Park, the Antiquary. To the already very extensive collection of rare tracts preserved in this curious Miscellany, it is understood to be the Editor's intention to form two additional volumes, which a recent investigation of the Harleian Manuscripts, deposited in the British Museum, has brought to notice.

The Rev. Thomas Kidd, of Trinity College, Cambridge, proposes to publish a new edition of the Iliad and Odyssey; of which, in the Iliad, the Townleian Codex, aided by the Marcian MSS. and a faithful collation of the Harleian copies, will form the ground-work. It is intended, at present, to insert the Digamma in the text, on the authority of the great Bentley, whose unpublished papers upon the Iliad and Odyssey will, through the kind permission of Trinity College, Cambridge, contribute to enhance the value of this edition. The body of variations from the Vienna, Breslaw, and Moschow MSS. as published by Professors Aler and Heyne, as well as

those gleaned by a re-examination of the MSS. consulted by Baines, will be classed according to their respective merits under the text, and incorporated with an accurate collation of the first, second Aldine, first Strazburgh, and Roman editions; the peculiarities also of the venerable document dispersed through H. Steph. Thesaurus Ling. Gr. will be specified in their proper places. The text of the Iliad, with the variations, will be given in two volumes, octavo. A Supplement to the Villoisonian Scholia, from the Townleian and Harleian transcripts, with short notes, shall form the third volume; and a fourth volume will contain the text to the Odyssey, with various lections, to be introduced by fac-similes of the characters and descriptions of the respective MSS. engaged in the service of the text; to which will succeed a small volume of Scholia, chiefly from MSS. with short notes, a dissertation upon the genuineness of Od. α, a collation of the pp. of Ed. Rom. and Bas. of Eustathius, with the omissions of the latter; and application of the Digamma to the remains of Hesiod.

Mr. Johnes, of Hafod, to whom the public are under obligation for so splendid an edition of Froissart, is now engaged in a Translation of the Chronicles of Monstrelet, which includes the period from 1400 to 1467, and describe the particulars of the conquests of Henry V. and of the subsequent expulsion of the English from France.

The same gentleman has lately published a Translation of the Memoirs of Joinville, who was contemporary with Louis IX. and accompanied that Monarch in his famous expedition into Egypt. It is to be hoped that the recent destruction of this gentleman's beautiful mansion at Hafod will not diminish his ardour in his interesting literary pursuits.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

When we return our Thanks to BENEDICTUS, and inform him that we approve of nearly all his suggestions; he may be assured, that we have substantial Reasons for not adopting them.

A FRIEND TO RELIGIOUS LIBERTY cannot expect that we should either defend or attack every Book we review.

G. B. has overshot his mark. The *Hoax* will not take.—We advise this young gentleman to reform before it is too late.

BENEDICTUS as soon as possible.

POEMS

POEMS for the ANNIVERSARY of the
LITERARY FUND; continued from p. 350.

III. Written by SAMUEL BIRCH, Esq.
and recited by C. TWEEDIE, Esq.

WHO but with rapture can this scene
survey?

Who but must gratulate this festive day?
A feast indeed of intellectual joy,
Where e'en excess produces no alloy;
As each full heart in secret shall attest,
By sweet Reflection satisfied and blest.
What tho' no studied pomp these walls
afford,

Nor splendid banquet dignify your board;
What tho' no Eastern gems of purest dye
Are spread to dazzle or delight the eye;
What tho' no fretted dome of fragrant flame
(While martial strains your high-born
guests proclaim)

On midnight revels shed a noon-tide blaze,
And stars reflect Right Honourable rays;
Nor melting lutes the vacant hours be-
guile,

To wring from aching hearts an aching
smile;

Nor anxious Journalists their pens em-
ploy,
To chronicle the phantom of a joy—

Yet here—to other fame you have re-
course,

And draw your pleasures from a nobler
source.

Your Guests are the forsaken of the earth,
To Want consigned by Genius at their
birth;

Though here unseen—bedewed with tears
For them your hospitable board is spread,
And ev'ry gift your graceful deeds impart,
By silence flows more precious to the
heart.

Though here unseen—the sinking soul
And kindred claims with ev'ry sage that
lives.

The bond confests'd indissolubly strong,
Each Son of Science must to each belong;

This truth he feels in penury confin'd,
Man's only worth is majesty of mind!

All else the sordid triumph of an hour,
Caprice of Fortune, or the sport of Power;
A poor distinction, but by few possess'd,
A fleeting perishable prize at best.

You bid him live—not merely bread im-
part,

But wake his Maker's image in his heart;
And with harmonious sympathy renew
The kindred energies that woes subdue.

Thus cheer'd—a thousand ills may he
endure,

Who feels it no dishonour to be poor;
Who feels that from his breast you pluck
the thorn,

The fool's derision, and the proud man's
scorn;

That talent more than title you can prize,
And honour not as wealthy, but as wise;

Who knows that, when his sorrows here
shall end,

The fatherless in you shall find a Friend.
GENT. MAG. May, 1807.

In deeds like these, as swift-revolving
Time

Shall mark your progress sacred and sub-
lime,
Tho' no recording monument shall rise,
With countless trophies tow'ring to the
skies,

Yet wreaths of deathless glory shall you
wear,
Be-gemm'd with many an Orphan's grate-
ful tear.

Oh Britain! Oh my Country! Free-
dom's feat!
With generous pride each native heart
must beat,

And prove how blest it is to breath thy air,
The pure diffusive type of all we share.

As this impartial, on salubrious wing,
Blesses alike the Peasant and the King;

Thy equal Laws, to other lands unknown,
Protect the Cottage as they guard the
Throne.

Say, what shall harm thee, lovely Queen
[of Isles,
Where Valour triumphs, and where Mercy
smiles;

Where all thy sons, enamour'd of thy
charms,
Rush to the ranks, their very souls in
arms?

And while the din of Fury from afar
Bears to thy Coasts the threat of ruthless
War;

Tho' ev'ry ready hand, thy cause to serve,
Grasp the tough spear with more than
giant nerve;

The swelling heart can still confess the
power
Of meek-ey'd Mercy at her festive hour.

Here oft as lovely Spring returns to cheer
[power
The smiling promise of the infant year,
And on the frozen lap of Earth to pour

Her genial sunshine and prolific shower;
The soul of Sympathy asserts her sway,
And beams on human woes consoling
day;

Pleas'd, like the solar orb, the dews to
chafe,
She dries up ev'ry tear on ev'ry face.

Say, what shall harm thee, favour'd thus
of Heav'n,

To whom the Charities of Life are giv'n?
Oh cherish then, with fond domestic care,
These hallow'd Spirits of the earth and air!

These graceful Genii of thy prosperous
shores,

As the clouds darken, and the tempest
roars,
Shall, highly mission'd, keep their faith-
ful post,

Thy bark though lab'ring, and the Pilot
lost.
These active Cherubs, fluttering in the
blast,

Perch'd in the shrouds, or stationed on
[be mast,
Shall hurl thy thunders with unerring
aim,

And add a tenfold terror to thy name;
Shall "Stablish on the floods" thy Em-
pire free,

And, 'midst the wreck of Nations, rescue
[Thee!
Their blessings shall a grateful people
own,

And ev'ry heart shall be their Monarch's
Throne!

AN ADDRESS

Intended to have been delivered at the same Anniversary.

By CHARLES MONCK, Esq.
Barriſter at Law, et Nov. Coll. Oxon. Soc.

Yet aſt a ragged Cowt's been known
To make a noble Aiver,
Sae may ye doucely fill a Throne,
For a' their cliſhmaclaver;
Than him at Agincourt wha ſhone,
Few better were or braver;
And yet wi' funny queer Sir John
He was an unco ſhaver,
For monie a day.

BURNS' POEMS.

HEAR ye the Clafh of Arms, the Din
of War? [Iona's Car,
See! where yon Deſpot mounts Bel-
Ruſhes like Mars acroſs th' enſanguin'd
Plains, [reins!
And o'er the furious Courſers ſhakes the
All Europe trembles: Nations kiſs the
Rod,
And Kings obey a Guilty Tyrant's Nod;
Nature's convuls'd, the very Sky's o'er-
caſt, [the "Paji;"
The "Future" ſeems more awful from
The Tempeſts gather, the big thunders
roll, [Pole;
The vivid Lightnings flaſh from Pole to
But lo! round Albion's Iſle an Heav'nly
Form [Storm!"
"Rides in the Whirlwind, and directs the
'Tis Britain's Genius, arm'd with pow'r
divine, [ſhine!)
(See! beaming Glories round his temples
Proud of his ſea-girt cliffs and happy plains,
Where Genius, Beauty, Courage, Free-
dom reigns; [Lance,
He views the tented fields, the threat'ning
And ſcorns the "air-drawn" Swords of
"ſickly" France.
"Arm, arm," he cries, "'tis Valour
ſaves a State, [Fate!
"Commerce alone can ne'er encounter
"Let Commerce periſh, to the State be
Free,
"And ſacrifice your Wealth to Liberty."
Like the proud Monarch of the Sylvan
Train, [Mine,
Shaking the Dew-drops from his brindled
He warms our hearts, he diſſipates our
tears,
Exalts our Courage, and forbids our Tears.
God of theſe Iſles! whom valiant Sons
adore, [more,
And, "ſince united," reverence more and
True to thy call, the Boafter we deſy,
Reign our Trade, and on our Swords rely;
Carthage in Wealth, we will that Wealth
forego,
To launch the Roman Valour at our Foe!
The Spark Electric runs along the Chain
That binds us to our and the
Main;

Already Eylau makes a noble ſtand,
And trembling Pruffia courts our bounteous
hand;

Old Bennigſen feels fir'd by Nelson's Fame,
And ſtrives to rival Abercromby's Name,
While gallant Stewart, on Maida's plains,
The long-loſt trophies of Poictiers regains;
With Acre's Hero, whoſe high-ſwelling
Soul

Not all the Gallic Legions could controul—
Acre, that ſaw the baffled Deſpot fly,
While Sidney ſtood reſolv'd to vanquiſh or
to die.— [claims

But who to Glory fires? Who beſt pro-
Or glorious Chiefs' or glorious Chieftains'
Names? [with care,

The Muſe, The Muſe,—perhaps oppreſt
And doom'd to all the torments of Deſpair!
Britons, be juſt—tho' high the "Victor's"
Name,

Auguſt his Deeds, and ſacred be his Fame;
Yet Milton, blind, and aged, and oppreſt,
Still claims your Pity, ought to be careſs'd;
Young Ammon felt Achilles' martial fire,
But ſigh'd in vain for Homer's matchleſs
Lyre. [died,

Britons, be juſt—Had your own Nelson
Not, as he did, upon the crimſon'd tide,
But ſtung by Poverty (forgive the word),
Had fall'n like Cato on his own great
Sword— [diſdain"—

How had ye borne it?—"Your eyes flaſh
"Is this the Conqueror of the ſubject
Main?" [ſide,

"Is this his Country?" Famine at his
Yet Chatterton drank the bitter draught,
and died; [mourning,

Thus Orway periſh'd, though Monimia
And Belvidera hang upon his Urn.
Then dath the poiſon'd Chalice to the
ground, [wound;

Or with rich Balfam heal the gaping
Nor let forſaken Genius now complain
(A Prince our Patron) in a Brunſwick's
reign; [Nine,

A generous Prince who loves the ſacred
Whoſe poliſh'd mind their gayeſt gifts
refine;

At whoſe command Italia opes her ſtores,
And Roman relics grace Britannia's ſhores;
Brave as his Moira, and like him a Friend
To all that can his Country's Cauſe extend;
Whoſe great munificence, his Foes confeſs,
Has cauſ'd at once his ſplendour and diſ-
trefs! [he leads,

"He leads the way"—go, follow where
And ſilence clamour by your generous
Deeds. [High

But—Hold—Immortal Newton from on
Looks thro' the azure mantle of the ſky.
Pleas'd to behold the "Sons of Science"
thrive,

And * his own Race to generous deeds alive;

* Mr. Newton, a collateral Relative of
the Great Philoſopher, has lately be-
queathed 2000l. to the Fund.

Picas'd

Pleas'd to behold a Newton but in name
Feel all the glories of Newtonian Fame,
Behold Him greatest at his dying Hour,
And blest beyond the pageantry of Pow'r;
Behold Him rescuing Lettered Want from
Woe;

While *future* Poets in return bestow
The warmest praise that Gratitude in-
spires,
When Genius prompts, and Zeal Poetic
fires.—

Eternal Laurels shall surround his Bust,
And spring for ever from his sacred Dust;
Our PRINCE approves, the Patron smiles
applause, [Cause—

And Newton adds fresh glory to our
No more, I trust, shall *future* Bards be
told [gold"—

"How warbling Eunuchs lavish'd all our
The Great will feel what *private* worth
can do,

And the same Path in Rivalship pursue—
GENIUS with FREEDOM shall adorn our
Plains,

While Want, with Faction, groans in ada-
mantine chains.

SONG for the ANNIVERSARY of the
LITERARY FUND, 1807.

Written by P. KELLY, Esq, and set to
Music by WILLIAM SHIELD, Esq.
(Musician in Ordinary to His Majesty);
and sung by MR. DIGNUM.

POETS, your annual Tributes bring
This noble Festival to sing;
Sweet Lays, with more instruction fraught
Than antient Bards or Sages taught:

A new Benevolence you shed;
No Homer now shall beg his bread.

Here kindred Wits devoutly join
To cherish principles divine;
Learning and Science to befriend,
And heav'nly Genius to defend—
A glorious Task! to you assign'd,
As Guardians of the human mind.

Protest but one unfriended Bard,
You have a paramount reward;
Nor listen to the Miser's cant—
"His own imprudence led to want."
Cold Avarice will always find
A specious cause to be unkind.

But gen'rous Virtue never can
Thus meanly judge the gifted Man,
Nor deem providence a loss;
He soars above all earthly dross.
Pure sparks of Genius upward rise
From earth, and claim their native skies.

Proceed, great Souls! your plans extend,
And seek new Objects to befriend:
To you the vestal charge is giv'n,
To guard the sacred Flame of Heav'n.
That holy Fire, which Poets share,
Is here committed to your care.

LINES
Addressed to the SKY-LARK.

HAIL! early songster of the fields,
To thee now blooming Nature
yields:

Her sweets salubrious; and the gale,
Now fast approaching o'er the vale,
Which wafts thee slowly on the wing,
Whilst melodious thou dost sing.
Spring is the season of thy joy,
Then thou lov'st without being coy:
Happy with thy dear-lov'd mate,
Thou seldom know'st the passion Hate.
Enchanting songster of the Spring,
Notes melodious thou dost sing,
Which please the ear, and charm the heart,
And to the virtuous do impart
A secret and a lasting pleasure,
Which they fondly always treasure.
The happy Peasant thou dost greet,
At early morn around his seat,
His happy seat! where Peace doth dwell,
For never doth his bosom swell
With madd'ning Passion's bitter ire,
Nor Lethe's draughts doth e'er require.
Thou cheer'st his labours all the day,
With many a plaintive pleasing lay.
For which he seldom fails to pour
To the Almighty ev'ry hour
His prayers, that he may long preserve
Thee from the Poacher's ruthless nerve.
Happy Bird! may'st thou ne'er know,
What 'tis to feel despair or woe;
But pass, without grief or sorrow,
Thy days; not thinking of to-morrow.

April 12.

R. N.

ADDRESS,

Written and spoken by MISS SCOTT,
On the closing of the SANS-PARFIL THEATRE
for the Season, on Saturday, April 4.

THE little spark that on the touch-
wood flies,
If no one fans it, quickly fades and dies;
But if judiciously the spark is fann'd,
It to a blaze transcendant will expand.

A little spark, a stranger here I came,
Uncheer'd by Patronage, scarce known
by name; [fire.
Yawning Indifference damp'd each rising
Which Envy try'd to crush, with keen
sarcastic ire.

Yet some kind friends, to Genius dear,
Oftimes the fading spark to cheer;
And doubly all my poor attempts re-
warding,
Have kept themselves from sleeping, by
applauding.

One flame they rais'd, that never can
expire, [fire:
'Tis Heav'n-born GRATITUDE's celestial
Thro' life the hoarded treasure shall be
mine,
And but with life that treasure I'll resign.
Methinks

Methinks I hear you pond'ring Critic say,
 Egotist, enough! The subject pass away:
 We've plenty had, of flame, and blaze,
 and spark— [the dark.
 Well, Sir,—you'll have enough soon of
 Our Manager, not like him of whom
 'twas said, [the dead;
 Failing to raise the living tried to raise
 Our's by the dead, the living tried to raise,
 And vain would frighten you to death, to
 merit praise.

Aye, and to merit it, no toil he thought
 too great,
 He rais'd this fabric from a ruin'd state;
 Science and art approv'd the plan so well,
 That, both admiring, call'd it *SANS PAREIL*.
 Somehow, in England, merit's out of
 fashion,
 Unless imported from a foreign nation;
 Then, hundreds crowding throng—the
 great, I mean,
 Is it to hear?—to see?—No—to be seen!
 Here all is laughter, no one cries,
 Except, (psshaw! what's the matter with
 my eyes? [my heart!
 Oh) except me! These tears are from
 I fain must weep with such kind friends
 to part.

But part we must, for this plain reason—
 Our Theatre is closing for the season.
 One pleasing thought my drooping spirits
 cheer,
 Another season I may greet you here.
 Ere then may *PEACE* her Olive-branch
 extend, [fare end.
 To bless our Commerce, and dread War—
 And now, farewell! May joy, with smiling
 mien,
 Attend your steps, and gladden ev'ry scene!
 May Heaven on you its choicest gifts
 bestow,
 And happiness preside where'er you go!
 May Love harmonic in each mansion
 dwell,
 Add with that wish—I bid a last farewell!

MR. URBAN, *Norwich, March 23.*
 THE following lines are to the memory
 of a young Officer, who, as a brother
 and a friend, will be long sincerely
 regretted; who, having gallantly served
 his country in Holland, in Ireland at the
 battle of Vinegar Hill, in Egypt under
 the lamented Abercromby, and in Gibraltar
 during the mutiny, fell a victim to
 the climate in the East Indies, whither he
 had been accompanied by a chosen few,
 whose affection for their leader induced
 them to prefer the severities of foreign service
 to the allurements of their native home.
 Yours, &c. J. C.

BORNE on the murmurs of the echoing
 storm,
 Now swelling loud,

The muffled drum at intervals I hear,
 Which beats to long repose the lifeless form
 Of one than whom a braver never trod
 The path of honour. O'er the hallow'd
 sod, [to tell
 Which hides that form (O! had I words
 How much below'd), my fancy hears sent
 forth

The martial tribute of respect and worth.
 And thrice each volley seems to bid farewell;

Farewell, thrice Echo to the sound replies,
 And thrice farewell, each fellow-soldier
 sighs. [stand;

Mark yon sad group, still lingering on the
 In vain rough manhood seeks the tear to
 hide,

In vain youth imitates the soldiers' pride.
 For thee, brave youth, they left their
 native land,

In thee, like orphans from a parent torn,
 Alas, their leader and their friend they
 mourn.

Haply amid the silence of that hour,
 When the last flutterings of thy heart
 drew nigh, [breath'd the sigh,

When thy pale trembling lip scarce
 That fluttering heart might form, that lip
 might pour [death

The wish—that some lov'd relative, from
 Might steal the pang, and catch thy part-
 ing breath. [doin'd

While they, unconscious of the fate or-
 To meet thee, entering on a foreign clime,
 Hop'd, fondly hop'd, within the lapse of
 Time, [gain'd,

Once more the brother and the friend re-
 To hail thy safe return—once more to view
 The various laurels to thy valour due.

At the sweet thought, tho' clouds have
 overcast [to flow;

Thy brilliant dawn, the tear shall cease
 Haply thy sword reveng'd the blow
 Which Abercromby doom'd to breathe his
 last!

And haply too, when Rebel discord sway'd,
 The love thou hadst acquir'd the storm
 allay'd.

Yet, when I trace the virtues of thy heart,
 Where every softer passion sweetly strove,
 The brother's fondness, and the general
 love,

Thou hadst for all alike, the tear will start;
 For say, does Love, does Friendship,
 claim the tear! [date here.

Worth, Courage, Honour? pay the tri-

C CASIONAL PROLOGUE,
 To a Play acted at *Bojinn*, by young Gen-
 tlemen, for the benefit of the Poor; after a
 General Subscription for the same purpose.

IN this sad season, when th' industrious
 poor [more;

Their honest labours now can ply no
 When Cold and Hunger press, in dread-
 ful strife, [life;

Which fierce shall invade their wretched
 You

You once already have your blessings shed,
In well-tim'd bounty, on the poor man's
head. [suz blend

Again, this night, with harmless Plea-
Fair CHARITY: she's Pleasure's truest
friend.

We Players too, by your example, offer
Help to distress: applaud the well-meant
proffer;

And while you make all other poor folk
gay, [away.

Send not poor Players with heavy hearts
OCCASIONAL EPILOGUE,

At the second Acting.

YOUR kindness twice I've ask'd; nor
have I ask'd in vain: [refrain
When pretty fellows beg, what ladies can
Kind wishes, and the kindest thoughts,
to entertain?

But passing that, and jesting now no more;
Most serious thanks from us, and from
the poor.

All round this charitable house be heard:
As them your bounty, us your praise has
cheer'd. [taught;

Two lessons you, of late, have strongly
And long shall they commend our earnest
thought: [not they bear,

You've taught the poor, that while their
Honest and peaceable, their wants shall
be your care: [to see;

You've taught us youths, true pleasure now
Which in good deeds consists, and most
in Charity.

For, not all gaieties of youth combin'd,
With half that joy could fill th' exulting
mind, [bours poor,

Which, from these humble aids to neigh-
We feel.—Vain plaudits, then, and smiles
no more [we fear;

We court; nor (pardon me) your frowns
Our truest, surest, warmest praise is here*.

S. P.

HEUS ETIAM MENSAS CONSUMIMUS!
TE leves lusus phalerataque gaudia, risus
Ite breves; nimirum falsa et fucata voluptas
Empta nocet luctu, vacuis & ludimur
umbris! [Mensæ

Me mea fata manent. Sit versu suplice
Fataque fortunaque exusta que membra
Rotundæ

Fas lugere mihi; sit fas mihi ferre sub auras
Omnia, si qua latent, quæque ipse miser-
rima vidi, [Mensæ

Et quorum pars magna fui, si funera
Tam sacræ, et meriti per tot venerabiles
annos [ruinæ

Pingere quis numeris valeat, tantæque
Ingentem possit lacrymis æquare dolorem.
At tu, quod nostro succumbis victimæ ludo,
Infelix Lignum, auræ solatia flammæ,
Hos versus habetas; cineri superaddere
carmen

Musa tuo gaudet, neque enim te carior ulla
Mensa fuit Musis, quæve accumbentibus
olim

* Clapping the hand on the breast.

Tantam inspiravit flammam, aut tot
disticha fudit. [Olympum

Cum jam discedens tenebris occulsi
Oceano merfus Titan; cum gaudia tecum
Extinctum eripuit lumen, visque acrior Euri
Admonuit vino surgens propellere frigus;
Cum jam sepositis placuerunt otia curis,

Et finita dies suasit finire labores;
Convenere, quibus dilecti dona Lyæi,
Colloquiumque horas fallens, curisque solati
Vultus, & placidi comites, risusque, tubique,
Cordi, instruxeruntq. hilari convivium oæta.
Dumque ita permittis alteroant pocula
fumis [Phyllis]

Phyllidis in laudem (commendat pocula
Dum serpit sensim non intellecta voluptas;
Igne carent, ignem votis ardentibus op-
tant: [Amicis]

Cum tandem è sociis aliquis malè falsus,
Rem vobis monstrabo, inquit, quæ triste
fugetis

Frigus, quæ vobis adfint Vulcania dona.
En! Aulâ in mediâ nullos adolevit in usus
Mensa, superfluum cui tornus habere Ro-
tundam

Artificis dedit, hanc sicco circumvolat ore
Dira fames; quartus jam poenè revolvitur
annus, [pore nulla

Quo primum hoc lignum novi, quo tem-
Planitiem quernam exornârunt fercula,
discum

Impositum vidi nullum, mantilia nulla
Roboreum flavere orbem, deterfa supellex
Nulla nitet super. Annon hæc ingentia
vobis [tur?

Urendæ, Socii, Mensæ argumenta viden-
Quin majora mihi restant dicenda, tru-
cemque [nistrant.

Quæ magis exacuant rabiem, furiasque mi-
Scilicet his nuper mensis, Ixionis instar,
Affixus, solo commessatore libello,
Esuriens sedi media inter fercula, dumque
Accumbunt alii circum, lætæque palato
Indulgent, cyathosque implent, ego, Tan-
talus alter,

Nequicquam coenis inhio fugientibus, ora
Nequicquam prensant epulas, metuentia
tangi [amaros

Fercula defugiunt, meque ungues rodere
Suadet dira fames, patulis nec parcere
Quadris. [passis,

Sed quid ego vobis, eadem gravioraque
Huic toties Mensæ fixis, hæc dicta revolve?
Ferte citi flammæ, crudelem exurere
quercum [pestem.

Fert animus, diramque focus extinguere
Si tantis peream cæptis, perissem juvabit.
Sic dixit Senior, cunctique uno ore proba-
mus. [future,

Nescia mens juvenum fati sortisque
Et servare modum, dulci inflammata Lyæol
Cottile, tempus erit, magno cum optaveris
emptum [ista diemque

Intactum tripodem hunc, et cum spolia
Oderis. En! similis formæque usuque resurgit
Machina, non segnî fraterni funeris ultrix!

T. HUNT, ex Æd. Ch.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE FIRST AND ONLY SESSION OF THE THIRD PARLIAMENT
OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, 1807.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Feb. 16.

Lord Grenville, on bringing forward his Bill for the better Administration of Civil Justice in Scotland, stated that the measure would go no farther than to introduce some alterations into the Supreme Court of Justice, and the mode of administering that Justice; which would prevent the multiplicity of Appeals to that House. His Lordship then detailed the chief provisions of the Bill.

The Duke of Montrose, Lords Eldon, Harcourt, Ellenborough, and Erskine, severally spoke in favour of the measure; but the two last recommended the introduction of trials by Jury.

In the Commons, the same day, a Petition from the Ship-owners against the continuance of the Tonnage Duty, was presented.

The House went into a Committee on the Resolutions which had been submitted by Lord H. Petty, in which Mr. Long objected to carrying this novel measure to so long a period as 20 years. He supported the ideas of Lord Castlereagh, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would be under the necessity, not only of borrowing the interest on the Loan, but also the interest of the interest, in addition to the surplus of the Consolidated Fund. To a certain extent, he had no objection to borrowing from the War Taxes; but the borrowing ought not to exceed nine millions, including the produce of the Property Tax.

Mr. Tierney made several observations in favour of the plan. And Mr. Rose, on the contrary, insisted that it actually tied up the hands of Parliament for 20 years. His great objection to the system was, that it was entirely founded on the War Taxes, not one of which, particularly the War additions on Customs and Excise, could the Government continue with any degree of safety. He asserted, that there might not be a great difficulty in borrowing 32 millions for the present year; but, if that was attempted to be repeated for 20 years in succession, it would be unattainable in the money market, or any where else. He then proceeded to enumerate the various duties on wine, malt, rum, brandy, and on the foreign tonnage of goods for several years back, in which he shewed the decrease of the consumption from the augmentation of the duties. He likewise decanted upon the depreciation on goods and wares. On the article of sugar, the duty was 32 1-3d per cent. and as it stood, it was impossible for the planters to make more of it than 20 in time of peace. With regard to the wine

duty, that was not a War duty, as it had recently been made permanent; but its duty ought to be lowered materially. With regard to the linen trade in Prussia and Germany, it was so flourishing, as actually to under-sell articles of British manufacture of the same description. After enumerating several other points on this subject, he concluded by earnestly recommending delay in the enactment of the new system.

Lord H. Petty recapitulated all his arguments in favour of the measure; stating, that were he not well assured of its efficacy, and of the benefits the country would derive from its adoption, he should be the last man to urge its adoption. He proceeded to describe the necessity there was of suffering the country to enjoy a repose from taxation, as this indulgence would suggest and point out fresh resources, which would thus be accumulated, and ready for instant operation, should any particular emergency arise.

Lord Castlereagh re-stated all his arguments against the plan; and, after some observations from Messrs. Giles and Giddy in favour of the system, the Resolutions were agreed to.

Feb. 17.

The House went into a Committee, to consider of the best means of encouraging the West India Trade. Lord H. Petty proposed, as a remedy for the embarrassments of the Merchants, that an additional bounty should be granted in favour of the export of sugars; and in favour of Rum, by a countervailing duty upon the import of all other spirits, either for home consumption, or export, thereby to throw a decided balance in favour of the Rum. He then moved a series of Resolutions, which were adopted unanimously.

Feb. 18.

Mr. Rolton observed, that, since 1802, six millions had been voted for the Barrack Department in Great Britain, and two millions for Ireland; and he believed that, if the papers were granted for which he moved, he could convince the House, that the Country had lost two millions of money, by not adopting the resolutions he proposed in that year. He concluded by moving for a considerable number of papers respecting Barracks.

Lord Howick objected to the motion, as not being the proper way to obtain the desired object; and he observed that the two Committees who were sitting would best investigate the business.

HOUSE

HOUSE OF LORDS, Feb. 19.
Several Bills received the Royal Assent.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Whitbread* rose, to make his motion on the Poor Laws; and began by observing, that his object was to resolve the problem how the sum of human vice and misery could be reduced, and happiness promoted. He alluded to the different attempts made by our ancestors, to effect this great Christian purpose; and touched on the Act of the 43d of Elizabeth, which even Mr. Pitt had said was to be considered as standard as the Bible; the subsequent Acts having all been founded on that statute. He also commented on the different systems proposed by public writers; shewed the impossibility of reducing them to practice; and, after much animadversion on the present Laws, concluded with moving for a Bill to promote the encouragement of industry in the labouring classes, and for the more effectual relief and regulation of the criminal and necessitous Poor. Agreed to.

Feb. 20.

In a Committee on Irish Finance, Sir *J. Newport* proposed, in lieu of the former house duties, 1s. 6d. on every house, which, with the farm belonging to it, rented from 4l. to 7l.; and 2s. from the value of 7l. to 10l. where no hearth-money was paid. On houses which rented higher, he should propose 3d. in the 1l. from ten to forty, and 4d. from forty upwards, if the house was not liable to the window-tax. He proposed from 5s. to a guinea on jaunting cars, and an additional duty on horses, where more than four are kept. Bachelors for personal taxes to pay double.

After some debate on the propriety of advancing sums for a Roman Catholic College in Dublin, the motion was carried.

Feb. 23.

On committing the Slave Trade Abolition Bill, Lord *Howick* addressed the House in a long speech, in which he repeated all the arguments which have been used by Ministers in defence of the measure. He laid much stress on the assertions which the advocates for the Slave Trade had brought forward, relative to the enjoyments of the Negroes during their passage to the West Indies; descanted on the erroneous observations as to a diminution of the Dock Duties, by the abolition of the trade; and concluded by moving that the Speaker do leave the Chair.

General *Gustoune* repeated all his former arguments against the Bill. He described it as ruinous and overwhelming to the interests of his constituents, and as destructive of the capital of the West-India

Planters, who could not employ their money in any other way.

Lords *Mahon* and *Miltoun*, Mr. *Roscoe*, and Mr. *B. Bathurst*, severally supported the Bill; the latter, however, suggested certain alterations, which he conceived necessary to the perfection of the measure.

A diffusive discussion ensued, which lasted till half past four; when there were, For the Bill 283—Against it 16.

Feb. 25.

Lord *Folkestone* presented a Petition from Mr. *Paull*, complaining of the return of Mr. *Sheridan* for Westminster. The Petition referred to an instance of corruption; a person named *Drake* having been offered a situation abroad for certain offices relative to the Election; it charged Mr. *S.* with a conspiracy to keep witnesses out of the way while the Petition was pending.

Sir *T. Turtton* moved for the production of Papers relative to the assumption of the Government of the Carnatic. He observed, that the late Nabob died in 1800, since which his son and heir had been excluded from the throne, and a more remote heir placed on it. Agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Feb. 27.

The Earl of *Warwick*, submitted a new plan of taxation. His Lordship, by a variety of ingenious and complicated calculations, endeavoured to establish, that a tax of one half per cent. upon the expenditure of this country, would produce upwards of two millions more than the Property Tax, which was calculated at eleven millions and a half. He concluded by moving that his plan should be referred to a Committee.

Lord *Grenville* combated the principles laid down by the Noble Earl; which, he observed, if carried to their full extent, would be little short of a Poll Tax, and consequently fall with an unsupportable weight upon the labouring classes of the community.

The Resolution was rejected without a division.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Biddulph* presented a Petition from some Electors of Westminster, praying, *demanding*, and *insisting*, that an earlier day than the 14th of April might be fixed on for proceeding in the affair of the Election, in order that they might not be deprived of their elective franchise. Several Members having objected to the indecorous language of the Petition, it was withdrawn.

The House then went into a Committee on the Slave Trade Abolition Bill; in which the usual arguments were repeated.

Ma ch

March 2.

Lord Howick brought down a Message from the King, respecting the Treaty of Peace with the King of Prussia; and that, his Majesty's Ministers having agreed to an advance of 80,000*l.* to his Prussian Majesty, he expected the House to make good the same.

On a motion by Lord Folkestone for reconsidering the Westminster Election Petition;

Mr. P. Moore said, that many Electors, accused in Mr. Paull's Petition of having tampered with his witnesses, wished to prove the falsehood of the assertion. A discussion arose on the seriousness of the charge, and several petitions were presented from various persons, denying the statements in Mr. Paull's Petition, and begging to refute them. A long conversation followed. At length a witness named Drake was examined for several hours: his evidence went to prove that he was in some degree related to Mr. Sheridan, who had promised to provide for him, but had not kept his word; that, having been active in the election in behalf of Mr. S. he desired him to keep out of the way, in order that he might not attend the Committee. Being asked who signed a certain Letter, Mr. T. Grenville and Lord Howick objected to the question; as that might fix agency on Mr. S. and lose him his seat. Some other witnesses were examined, who prevaricated on certain points: on which the business was postponed till Thursday: the House having sat till six in the morning.

March 3.

Sir J. Pulteney brought forward his project of Finance. After a few explanatory observations, he read his last Resolution, which gives the result of his plan. By the new plan of the Chancellor of Exchequer, there would be, at the expiration of 20 years, a permanent debt of 319,311,405*l.* By the Baronet's it would be 285,590,705*l.* leaving a difference in favour of the latter of 32,715,790*l.* By the Baronet's plan there would be a permanent sinking fund of 14,359,000*l.*; by that of Lord P. it would be only 12,779,000*l.* a difference in favour of the Baronet's of 597,700*l.* The total of the permanent taxes, according to Lord P.'s plan, would amount to 2,051,000*l.*; whereas, by the plan he submitted, it would amount to 1,985,228*l.*; a balance in his favour to the amount of 65,790*l.* This Resolution was read *pro forma*.

The debate was adjourned.

March 4.

The House went into a Committee on the Mutiny Bill; and Lord

notice of a motion for a separate Bill, respecting the free exercise of the Catholic Religion in the Army and Navy.

In a Committee of Supply for voting 80,000*l.* to the King of Prussia, Lord H. Petty entered upon a defence of the grant, which was intended for a particular service, viz. the strengthening of the fortresses which still remained to the King of Prussia. Agreed to.

In a Committee of Ways and Means, Lord H. Petty said, it would be necessary to make a few observations, in consequence of the Loan that had been contracted for; and he had opportunities of additional and more accurate information as to the produce of the Ways and Means. He should, in the first place, recapitulate the Supplies for the year, and then the Ways and Means.—The Supplies were, For the Navy (including 422,500*l.* for Ordnance), 16,977,837*l.*; for the Army of Great Britain, 10,202,967*l.*; for that of Ireland, 3,443,130*l.* making a total of 13,648,097*l.* for the expence of the Army. To this was to be added, the expence under the head of Barracks, of 975,687*l.* for Great Britain and Ireland; and 841,526*l.* for the department of the Commissary-General. Total expenditure of the Army, 15,465,310*l.*—The excesses of the Extraordinaries of the Army last year was 793,710*l.*; of all expences, these had been hitherto least under the controul of Government; but as the excess of the Extraordinaries last year was principally occasioned by the expeditions fitted out, and as he could not state that there might not be as many this year, he was not warranted to estimate the extraordinaries for 1807 lower than they had been for 1806. He should, therefore, estimate the whole of the army extraordinaries for the year at 2,650,000*l.* for Great Britain, and 680,000*l.* for Ireland. This would make the whole of the expence of the Army, ordinary and extraordinary, amount to 19,809,022*l.* The Ordnance would be 3,264,469*l.* for Great Britain, and 470,246*l.* for Ireland. There was also to be a vote of credit for three millions, 200,000*l.* of which was to be on account of Ireland. In this vote were to be included all the subsidies which could be expected to become necessary in the present year. Of this sum 500,000*l.* had been very lately (within this month) paid to Russia. Eight thousand pounds had been advanced to Prussia; and the King of Sweden was to receive 240,000*l.* in the course of the year. These were all the subsidies that he could state to the House with any positive assurance, as likely to be called for in the present year; but there was no reason for supposing that any case would occur in which larger subsidies would

would be required than what the Vote of Credit could supply. He then recapitulated the different items of expenditure, including the miscellaneous services, by which it appeared that the whole expenses of the year would be 47,146,575*l.*; but that, deducting from this total the sum of 5,545,677*l.* being the proportion of Ireland, the sum total to be raised by this country was 41,600,898*l.*—He should next state the Ways and Means, which were Malt and Hop Duty, 2,750,000*l.* Surplus of the Consolidated Fund, 3,500,000*l.* War Taxes, 19,800,000*l.* Lotteries, 350,000*l.* Vote of Credit, three millions. Loan, 12,200,000*l.* Surplus of the Ways and Means of last year, 171,135*l.* which being added together, made a total of 41,771,185*l.* giving an excess of Ways and Means over the Supply, of 170,265*l.* As to the Loan which had been contracted for, it was taken on terms very advantageous to the publick. For every 100*l.* the subscriber got 70*l.* in the Three per cent. Reduced, 70*l.* in the Three per cent. Consols, and 10*l.* 12*s.* in the Five per Cents. The interest for the present Loan was 4*l.* 17*s.* 7*d.* each 100*l.*; whereas the interest of the Loan of last year, which was reckoned very advantageous to the publick, was at 4*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.* for each hundred. When he stated the expenditure at thirty-two millions only, he deducted from the actual expenditure of the year all that was due on account of arrears, subsidies, or extraordinary payments; and then he would consider that the permanent Ways and Means would be equal to what may be called the permanent expenditure. If he were to deduct from the total charge of 41,608,440*l.* the excess of the extraordinaries as before stated, 350,000*l.* for payment on account of the Loyalty Loan, 500,000*l.* subsidies to Russia, and 320,000*l.* to Sweden and Prussia, besides the vote of credit for two millions, which still remained unappropriated, these sums to be deducted amounting to 3,943,710*l.* would reduce the expenditure to 39,010,130*l.* from which was also to be deducted the arrears on account of outstanding Exchequer Bills. He concluded by proposing his first resolution.

Mr. *Rose* said, he was more than ever convinced that Lord P.'s plan was a fallacy; for, after stating that 32,000,000*l.* was to be the utmost of the war expenditure, he now came with the information that a subsidy had been granted to Prussia of 80,000*l.* and in consequence he had applied for the sum of 3,000,000*l.*

The House went into a Committee to consider of the propriety of granting bounties to Captains, Officers, and Seamen of the Navy, for the capture of vessels carrying

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ing Slaves, when 40*l.* as a bounty for each male, 30*l.* for each female, and 10*l.* for every child, were agreed to.

March 5.

Lord *Howick* brought forward his motion relative to granting religious privileges to Catholics in the Army and Navy: he stated that his object was to do that generally for persons of all religious persuasions, which was at present permitted in Ireland, and to extend to every one the privilege of defending his country; and he argued at much length to convince the House that there could be no danger in the measure.

Mr. *Perceval* made a strong opposition to the measure; and considered all such attempts as innovations arising from the mild toleration afforded by the Protestant Religion. He was of opinion that, if all the Civil Offices in the kingdom were thrown open to the Catholics, they would not be satisfied.

Lord *Temple* defended the measure; and spoke with much asperity against the speech of Mr. *Perceval*.—Leave given.

The examinations relative to the Westminster Election were resumed, and continued till four A. M. Many altercations took place; and at length Lord *Howick* said, that it appeared to him, that the Petition was false, scandalous, and malicious. He afterwards moved, that the Minutes be printed.

March 6.

The House in a Committee on the Slave Trade Bill, Sir *C. Pole* represented the necessity of prolonging the period fixed for the abolition. He was opposed by Sir *T. Norton*, and several other Members; and Lord *H. Petty* delivered his sentiments in favour of the Abolition.

March 9.

In a Committee on the Mutiny Bill, several amendments were agreed to, rendering soldiers accused of felonious offences liable to be tried by common law; for putting a mark on every deserter's body for his second offence in that way; and also enacting that deserters shall forfeit their pay and allowances.

HOUSE OF LORDS, March 10.

In a Committee of Privileges, it was declared that Mr. *C. A. Ellis's* claim to the Howard de Walden Peerage was justifiable; and a decision was made accordingly.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, March 12.

Mr. *Herbert* made his motion respecting the Petition of the West India Merchants. He stated at great length the situation in which

which the West India Islands had been for many years past; the great importance they were of to this Country, in contributing so largely to its revenue, and also to the encouragement of its shipping and manufactures; the consumption of the latter carried out there amounting to five or six millions a year; added, that the Planters were labouring under the greatest difficulties in consequence of high duties, and other disadvantages they had to struggle with; and said that, where the grower of an article was oppressed, it was better the State should bear a part of the burden, than that his industry should be crushed. He concluded a speech, which evinced a most extensive knowledge of the subject, by moving—"That the Petition be referred to a Select Committee, to examine and report the same, with their observations and opinions, to the House."

The motion was agreed to.

March 16.

On the motion for the 3d reading of the Slave-Trade Abolition Bill, Mr. *Hibbert* entered at great length into a vindication of the Trade; and cited, as authorities in its favour, Messrs. Park, Bruce, and Edwards. He called upon the young men who had taken so zealous a part in the Bill now before the House, to take care how they mistook warm and rash assertions for solid facts. It had been asserted, that this Trade had been the cause of the sufferings of the Natives in Africa; but it had been asserted only: it never had been proved.

Sir P. Francis, Messrs. *Lyttleton*, *H. Thornton*, *Barham*, and *Wilberforce*, spoke in favour of the Abolition; and Messrs. *T. Plumer*, *Capt. Herbert*, *Windham*, and *Lord Castlereagh*, used many forcible arguments against the Bill.

Mr. *Sheridan* expressed his opinion that the trade ought to be gradually, and not suddenly, abolished. The Bill was passed.

HOUSE OF LORDS, March 17.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the Loan, Brandy Duty, South Sea Navigation, German Yarn, Irish Revenue, and ten Private Bills.

In the Commons, the same day, a Petition from the University of Oxford, praying that the Catholics' Naval and Military Service Bill might not pass into a law, was laid upon the Table.

Lord *Percy*, after a short speech, moved for leave to bring in a Bill for gradually abolishing Slavery in his Majesty's Settlements in the West Indies.

Lord *H. Petty* felt it his duty to deprecate the discussion of such a subject at the present moment.

March 18.

Lord *Howick* said, that, since he had proposed the second reading of the Catholic Officers Bill, circumstances had occurred, which would render it necessary to defer that measure still longer.

On the motion for consideration of the Westminster Petition, Mr. *Sheridan* alluded to the conduct of Wetherhead, one of the witnesses against him; proved that he had deserted no less than four times; made many comments on the charges that were alleged against him; and concluded with hoping that the House would vindicate its own character, and protect his.

Mr. *M. A. Taylor* declared that he considered the Petition as a most flagrant conspiracy, to impose upon the House; and moved "that the allegations contained in it are false and scandalous."

Lord *Folkestone* defended his own conduct, and some of the parties concerned; and was ably replied to by Mr. *Whitbread*; after which, Mr. Taylor's motion was carried, with the single negative of Lord *Folkestone*. Drake was then ordered to be committed to Newgate, for gross falsehood and prevarication.

On the motion for the 3d reading of the Freehold Assents Bill, Mr. *Tuffnell* opposed the measure; and Mr. *Simcoe* defended it.

The Master of the Rolls contended, it would be a dangerous innovation, which would shake the security of marriage settlements. The Lord Advocate of Scotland highly approved of the Bill. The House divided;—Against it 69—For it 47.

HOUSE OF LORDS, March 23.

The Sugar Bounty and several Private Bills received the Royal Assent.

In the Commons, the same day, Lord *Euston* presented a Petition from the University of Cambridge, against the Catholic Naval and Military Service Bill.

March 24.

Mr. *Eames*, after deprecating the granting of Places of Trust and Responsibility in Reversion, moved a Resolution of the Committee appointed to investigate abuses in offices, That no place, salary, or employment, in any part of his Majesty's dominions, ought in future to be granted in reversion.

Mr. *Yorke* contended, that the power of the Crown, in rewarding individuals by offices in reversion, had been referred to only in cases where meritorious individuals had rendered essential services to the State; and if it was a custom, it was a saving to the country, as the individual who might receive an office in reversion was only remunerated in his own person, with a descent to his heirs, so that the sum never could

could accumulate upon the publick, but die away by degrees.

Lord Howick supported the resolution; and declared that the present Administration had granted no office whatever in reversion, except two trifling offices in the Court of Chancery, granted by the Noble Lord who presided there to the poor relations of a very meritorious character. He was even of opinion, that the resolution ought to have gone farther; and expressed a hope that no place or salary should be granted for life.

Mr. Johnstone supported the Resolution; and observed, that if it had passed years ago, the sum of 60,000*l.* *per annum.* now enjoyed by one noble Family, would be devoted to the purposes of the State.

General Gascoigne expressed his suspicion that the object of the resolution was intended to fetter the Administration now forming.

Mr. Sheridan defended Ministers from such charges; and a Bill was ordered to be brought in pursuant to the Resolution.

HOUSE OF LORDS, March 25.

The Royal Assent was given to the Slave Trade Abolition, and several other Bills.

In the Commons the same day, in a Committee of Ways and Means, Sir J. Newport stated, that the separate Loan for Ireland was 1,500,000*l.* which had been taken at a rate something more than the former one, but that the difference was only 1*s.* 6*d.* between this and the English Loan. He went through the different items of the Expenditure, and the Ways and Means to answer them; and contrasted the Imports of 1805 and 1806, by which there appeared to be a decrease: but he shewed that the increase of Exports was so much greater, that the Revenue was improved to the amount of nearly 1,200,000*l.*; that the increase in shipping was one-sixth in number, one-ninth in tonnage, and one-eighth in seamen: that not only the Irish Shipping was increased, but the British also; the British had increased one-twelfth, whilst the foreign shipping had decreased one-eighth, and that the Exchange had fallen to 9*l.* from all which, he assured the Committee he had no doubt but the Revenues of Ireland would soon be found adequate to her expenditure. He concluded by moving, "That 1,500,000*l.* be granted by annuity for the service of Ireland." Ordered.

Mr. H. Martin rose to move an Address, entreating his Majesty not to grant any office for life, that had usually been granted otherwise. He observed, that since the year 1000 there were only two instances of the Crown having granted the Office of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lan-

caster for life. He contended that Mr. Perceval, who already holds a great reversion, was not entitled to remuneration from the Country for accepting a place in the Administration; and asserted, that a similar motion would have brought forward when the late Ministers came into power, if it had not appeared that their conduct would not induce them to grasp at every advantage.

Mr. Hard seconded the motion.

Mr. Perceval expressed his anxiety to hear the determination of the House; because he had already entreated to be excused from accepting the office with which His Majesty was about to honour him, till he had an opportunity of addressing the House on the subject now before them: at the same time, however, he declared, that no inducement should prevail on him to decline affording those humble services which His Majesty conceived him capable of rendering. He least of all expected that this objection should be made by the son of the Lord who had been principally instrumental in procuring that situation for Lord Ashburton. It was in the recollection of the House, that the late Administration had procured a private Act of Parliament, to enable Lord Grenville, against the law of the land, to continue for life in the enjoyment of a place entirely inconsistent with the additional place which he had accepted. That Lord might as well have been called upon to surrender the place he held for life, as he to refuse the place which had been tendered to him. He then commented on the conduct of the late Administration, in giving away places in reversion to Mr. Erskine's clerk, from whom no public services had ever been expected. After repeating his intention to afford his services to his Majesty, he left the House.

A long debate ensued for and against the motion: Lord H. Petty defended it; and alluded, in terms of praise, to the conduct of Lord Sidmouth, who a few years ago had refused this very place, because he thought it ought to reward greater public services than his own.

Mr. S. Fournie proved, that the salaries which Mr. P. would receive from the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer and for the Duchy of Lancaster, would not be one-half of what he could make by his profession at the bar.

Mr. Sheridan, for the reason just mentioned, ridiculed the idea of Mr. Perceval accepting a situation which would deprive him of such emoluments. He observed that the late Ministers had gone out of office without taking a shilling by places for life, while the Country could not get a Ministry to succeed them without buying them at enormous bounties. Lord Howick

spoke

spoke to the same effect; and on a division there were, for the motion 208, against it 115—majority 93.

HOUSE OF LORDS, March 26.

On a motion by Lord Hawkehurst, that the House do adjourn to Wednesday 10th next;

Lord Crinville rose, he said, not to oppose the motion now made, but to explain to their Lordships, previous to their adjourning, the circumstances which led to the present state of affairs. It must, under every consideration, have been desirable that he should be at liberty to enter into this explanation, but much more so after the unprecedented publication which had taken place, in a mutilated form, for the worst of purposes, of the transactions of his Majesty's Privy Council. He had applied for his Majesty's permission to this effect; and his Majesty, with that benignity, goodness, and love of justice, which characterised his whole reign, had granted his request in the most ample form. When the Administration, of which he formed a part, retired from office in 1801, they had forbore to enter into any statement of the particular circumstances which led to that event; choosing rather to run the risk of those misrepresentations which actually occurred, than subject themselves to the imputation of disclosing the difficulties which opposed their longer continuance in the management of public affairs. It was not true that Mr. Pitt's Administration had stipulated any thing to the Catholics, as the price of their support to the Union; but it was a matter of notoriety, that, in debating that great measure, every encouragement had been held out, that their claims would receive the most favourable attention in the United Parliament. The late illustrious Statesman to whom he had just alluded, soon after, with his colleagues, looking at the affairs of the Empire in a general point of view, with the intention of using every means of collecting the united strength of these kingdoms to guard against the dangers which continued to press upon them, felt that they could not, consistently with any principle of sound, just, and liberal policy, shut their eyes to the situation of 1,000,000 of their fellow subjects in Ireland. His Lordship having here stated the consequences of the advice then given to the Sovereign, went on to relate, that at two subsequent periods, a Noble Viscount (Melville) had, on the part of his Majesty, made proposals for his return into office, unaccompanied with any restriction, as to the advice which he might feel it his duty to give on this topic; and, in fact, no pledge was exacted when he

came into office last year, though, from the recent discussion of the Catholic claims, his opinion and that of his colleagues could not but be well known. Aware, however, of the delicacy which existed with regard to this question in a certain quarter, it was certainly their wish, if possible, to prevent it being pressed to that large extent to which their own sentiments would go. It was hoped that the Catholic body in Ireland would for the time rest satisfied with the conviction of their favourable disposition towards their claims, and with that mild and liberal policy which the Noble Duke at the head of the Irish Government would observe towards them, both from his own feelings and his positive instructions. The Noble Lord then proceeded to state the various circumstances which accompanied the introduction and different stages of the Catholic Bill, in nearly the same language as that used by Lord Howick in the other House. After finding that no modifications could make the measure accord with the original intentions of Ministers, and the hopes of the Catholic party, it was thought proper to drop it altogether. But Ministers felt that some explanation would be called for. They made a reserve to that extent, nor was it at the time objected to; but soon after, a demand was made, that they should bind themselves, in writing, never to renew their advice on this subject, under any circumstances.—This they felt to be totally inconsistent with their oaths as Privy Counsellors; and completely subversive of the British Constitution, as it would shift responsibility from Ministers to the Crown—a doctrine, which, contrary to reason, law, and justice, had placed a British Monarch at the bar of his subjects, and led him to the scaffold. His Lordship concluded with earnestly impressing on their Lordships and the new Ministers the propriety and necessity of an enlightened and liberal policy towards Ireland, and towards preventing a renewal of religious animosities in the kingdom at large.

Lord Sidmouth rose, for the purpose of stating, that the Administration would never have proposed the measure, unless they conceived it met with the approbation of his Majesty. There was certainly great misconception on one side or another. He should wish to see the man who carried the principle of toleration further than he did, but he would always regard the distinction between toleration and power; he always thought that any concession as to the latter towards the Catholics, instead of preventing discontent, would promote it. When he became part of that Administration which was unhappily dissolved, (he said unhappily, because he considered

sidered their services important to the best interests of the Nation), he stated distinctly that nothing should fetter him as to the Catholic question. On that principle he had acted; and to that he would adhere, because he conceived it to be necessary to the liberties of the Country, and to the maintenance of the Constitution in Church and State.

Lord *Hawkebury* maintained that, according to the theory and practice of the British Constitution, as established in 1688, there were certain principles and institutions which were to be regarded as fundamental. Of this description were, the right of petitioning, the independence of the judges, and the trial by jury, and, inseparably connected with these and all other invaluable privileges, the permanent existence of the Protestant ascendancy in Church and State. Aware that the explanation now given by the Noble Lord was likely to be made, he had applied for and obtained his Majesty's permission, to make such observations as might be necessary to place the transactions which had recently occurred in the clearest point of view. The result of the statement made by the Noble Lord was, that his Majesty, when he gave a reluctant and guarded assent to the proposition relative to the Catholics, concluded that it was not to exceed the principle of the Irish Act of 1793.—His Lordship, in remarking on the statement submitted by the preceding Speaker, shewed how this misconception operated in the whole of the subsequent proceedings, until the measures assumed the form of a Bill, when it was discovered that Ministers used the term *principle* with a latitude of signification not unusual; whereas his Majesty applied it in its more strict sense, according to which the proposition of the United Parliament, while it granted all the concessions, was also expected to contain all the limitations of the Act of 1793.

Earl *Moir* and Lord *Holland* defended the conduct of themselves and colleagues.

L. Viscount *Melville* (from the Ministerial Bench) expressed his satisfaction that the discussion had been entered into; and he wished that every person, from one end of the Island to the other, should be informed of the true state of the question. An illustrious person (Mr. Pitt) had been alluded to; he joined from the very bottom of his heart in all the praise which had been bestowed; and so ardent was his attachment to the opinions of that great man, that he wished to make them the polar star of his life. He would now advert to a part of the conduct of that eminent character. In the year 1801, he withdrew from the service of his Majesty, because he then thought that he could

not conscientiously remain in office without permission to introduce the Catholic question to the attention of his Sovereign, which he then thought of much importance. But it was a notorious fact, with which the Noble Baron could not be unacquainted, that having fully weighed the consequences in his retirement; having also reflected on the rooted conviction of his Majesty on that subject, long before he came again into power; he said, that, whether in or out of office, he would never disturb again the feelings of his Sovereign on that subject. It was urged, that there was an absolute necessity for this measure; and that the late Ministers were made acquainted with circumstances which their duty to the Crown would not admit them to disclose. Was then this Bill proposed under circumstances of imperious necessity, affecting the integrity of the Empire; and had they agreed to relinquish it? They had abandoned it; and it was obvious, therefore, that no such controuling urgency existed. What then was the unavoidable inference? It was this, that they had brought it forward wantonly, and contrary to the will of their Sovereign. Then with regard to the pledge, he could not conceive how they could continue in the service of his Majesty, with the reservations for which they contended. Could they retain their situations with the liberty of bringing forward the measure so opposed by the King, and to connect with it all the authority of their situations in Government? How could his Majesty submit tranquilly to remain in such a situation? If the late servants of the Crown would not comply with the wishes of their Royal Master, others would be found, who by conciliatory measures (and he had heard of no others) would avert the calamities which were apprehended.

Lord *Caernarvon*, in urging a similar justification, contended, that any Minister who fettered himself with conditions inconsistent with his oath as a Privy Counsellor, would commit an offence tantamount to high treason.

The Earl of *Buckinghamshire* explained the views with which the Act of 1793 was proposed and adopted in the Irish Parliament, stating that it was originally intended to propose a similar measure in this country. No consideration, however, could induce him to go the length of the measure recently brought forward.

Lord *Erskine* professed himself an enemy in principle to the Catholic Bill, and therefore could not but highly approve of and admire the firmness displayed on this subject by his Majesty. On the other hand, he was convinced that his late colleagues

colleagues acted from the most conscientious motives.

In the Common-, the same day, Mr. *Perkins* moved, that the House do adjourn till Wednesday se'nnight.

Lord *Horick* then rose, and spoke to the following effect: "Sir, I think it may be permitted to me to take this opportunity of giving to the House the explanation which I promised on a former night. To begin with the period of the formation of the late Administration; it was perfectly well known, that there were many who were called to be Members of it, whose opinions and whose principles, upon what is generally called 'The Catholic Question,' had been recently manifested in the most authentic way by their speeches and their votes in parliament. But no stipulation was required of them at that time, nor was it hinted at; and if such stipulations had been required, his Majesty's late Ministers would have held it inconsistent with their honour and with their duty to have accepted of office. *(Hear! hear!)* At the same time that their opinions were well known upon the Catholic Question, they too were aware of the difficulties which would oppose any farther concession to the claims of the Catholics, and came into government with a sincere and ardent desire to avoid, as much as possible, the introduction of any question on the subject. We hoped that, without agitating a question, we might, by a prudent and conciliating Government in Ireland, keep the Catholic question for a long time at rest. At the end of last year, however, serious disturbances broke out in the West of Ireland. Those disturbances increased to a very serious magnitude; and although Government were repeatedly urged by those who preferred force to every other argument, to take the most rigorous means for suppressing those disturbances, yet Ministers did hope, and, thank God, their hopes in this respect were realised, that, without adopting any violent measures, they would be able to suppress those disturbances.—*(Hear! hear!)* Many measures were under contemplation for effectually tranquillising that country by measures of conciliation; and among the rest, that plan was suggested which I had the honour of bringing before the House. While this measure was under contemplation, accounts were received from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, which mentioned that there was a dispute among the Catholics to renew the claims which had been formerly stated to the House in their petition. When I heard this, it gave me a great deal of concern; and I can safely state, that as far as my advice and representations could go,

I gave it as my opinion that it would be highly impolitic in them now to agitate the question, and that it would not be likely to be attended with any advantage.—When his Majesty heard me state the reasons for this measure, which I first intended to ingraft on the Mutiny Bill, he expressed no dissent. Afterwards a detailed dispatch was written to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, informing his Lordship of the measures in contemplation for the Catholics. This dispatch was laid before his Majesty, who certainly then expressed a strong dissent. The Cabinet then humbly represented to his Majesty their reasons for pressing their measure, and considering it of such importance. The King did certainly shew a considerable degree of reluctance at the time; but finally consented. When his Majesty's assent was thus obtained, the dispatch was sent over to the Lord Lieutenant, for the purpose of having the contents of it explained to the Catholic Deputies. A meeting of the Catholics was assembled for the purpose of receiving this information; and Mr. Elliot, the Irish Secretary, was asked by one of them (Mr. O'Connor) whether it was the intention of Government merely to pass the law that was promised in 1793, or whether it was intended to allow the Catholics to rise to all military offices, including the staff. Mr. Elliot was not then able to answer the question; but the Catholics understood by the dispatch, that they were not to be excluded from any situation in the Army. A dispatch was then sent from the Lord Lieutenant, informing Government of the manner in which the Catholics understood the intentions of Government. This dispatch was immediately sent down to Windsor for his Majesty's perusal; and it was returned without any dissent being signified on the part of his Majesty. When it was necessary to return an answer to the dispatches received from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, as Lord Spencer was then absent, the business of the Home-department also fell to me; and I wrote a dispatch in answer to that of the Lord Lieutenant, in which I mentioned, that it was the intention of Government to give the Catholics and all Dissenters free admission into every situation of the Army and Navy, upon their taking the oath which had been drawn up, and of which I sent a copy. This dispatch, so constructed in as clear terms as I could possibly use, I sent down on Monday to Windsor, for his Majesty's perusal; and it was sent back to me the next day, without any comment or objection.—*(Hear! hear!)* I then sent it off to Ireland immediately, and conceived in so doing I was acting with his Majesty's approbation.—On Wednesday I attended the

Legis;

Levee; and his Majesty, after conversing with me on the business relative to my department, asked me what business was before the House that day? I answered, that, instead of introducing the concessions to the Catholics in the Mutiny Bill, it was judged better to introduce them in a separate Bill. His Majesty then particularly asked, whether the Bill was to be precisely the same as the Irish Act of 1793? I endeavoured to explain it as well as I could; but, I must confess, his Majesty then expressed his general dislike of the measure. Lord Grenville, however, had an audience immediately after; and his Majesty did not say a word to him upon the subject. In the course of Thursday or Friday, I heard strong objections to the measure from one of my colleagues, but nothing on the subject from his Majesty; but Lord Grenville was afterwards given to understand, that his Majesty had serious objections to it. I therefore consented to a painful sacrifice of my private feelings, and agreed to abandon the Bill altogether; which I might have done upon other grounds, on account of the great opposition that was springing up against it in many quarters. This, however, did not produce the effect that we hoped from it; for it was intimated to us that it was expected that we should never again propose the same subject under any circumstances. This was a stipulation which our sense of duty would not allow us to enter into. We humbly represented, that the Bill should be withdrawn; but that we could not promise to abstain from recommending to his Majesty at any other time any measure that

appeared to us necessary for his service. But what would have been their situation, and what would have been said of the late Ministers, if they would have consented to bind themselves by a written assurance (which was required of them) that they should at no time, nor under any circumstances, propose a certain measure to his Majesty? Was it reconcileable with private honour, or with public duty, for any Ministers to give such a pledge? (*Hear! hear!*) To this condition it was impossible for me and my colleagues to agree: we therefore humbly and respectfully stated to his Majesty this impossibility. The next day, his Majesty, after expressing his perfect approbation of our conduct in every other point but this, informed me that he must immediately look out for other Ministers. On Tuesday last his Majesty sent to us to give up the seals of office; and a new Administration has now been formed. I should most anxiously wish that all the papers relative to this transaction should be laid before the House, and that his Majesty would be graciously pleased to order his new Ministers to produce them. I am anxious that some specific motion may be brought forward on this subject, when the new Ministers shall take their places in the House. As for the particular motion now made, the difference between Monday se'nnight and Wednesday is so small, that I do not think it worth while objecting to the present motion."

General Loftus rose, and made some observations on what had fallen from Lord Howick; after which, the question of adjournment was carried.

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

April 22. This Gazette contains the official account of Baron Essen, relative to the raising of the siege of Stralsund. It is dated on the 4th instant, and states, that information being received that the Enemy was retreating, the General dispatched some corps of cavalry and infantry against him, which, after a sharp resistance, forced him to abandon the post of Leislow, drove him from the village of Voigdenhagen, and expelled him from post to post, with the loss of many prisoners, a quantity of baggage, and magazines of all kinds. "My column (says the General) took possession of Loitz on the 2d; and the same day, Baron D'Armfeldt's column entered Greifswald, where it took 65 officers, and a great many French soldiers, as well as the Enemy's hospital, where we recovered all the Swedish soldiers who had been wounded and taken prisoners in the action on the 14th March. Above 1000 muskets, 200 brace of pistols, and confi-

derable magazines, were found there. On the 3d, I entered Demnien with my column, and I sent on my light troops in pursuit of the Enemy towards Mecklenburg. The garrison of Demnien were all made prisoners, after a feeble resistance. Some small detachments of hussars, sent in pursuit of the Enemy, were continually coming in with French and Dutch prisoners; and three hussars alone took 104 men on the road to Neukahlau. A great number of prisoners were made, and some stands of arms and provisions taken from the Enemy at Darguhn.—A detachment, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Baron de Cederstrom, took a quantity of baggage from the Enemy, together with 2 Officers and 27 soldiers. The magazines that have been taken are very considerable.—Baron D'Armfeldt entered the town of Anklam this morning, where he took 2 Officers and 150 men, besides a considerable booty; 1995 Fredericks D'Or, and about

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about 3000 crowns belonging to the Enemy's military chest, have also been taken.

(Signed) H. F. D'ESSEX.

Head-Quarters at Demnien, April 4.

"P. S. According to all the information received, the number of prisoners already taken by the Swedish troops exceeded 1000 men and 20 Officers, among whom was a French Colonel."

Admiralty-Office, April 25. A Letter from Capt. Matland, of the Emerald frigate, to Earl St. Vincent, announces his having captured the Auferlitz French privateer, of 14 nine-pounders and 60 men, after a chase of ten hours. The Auferlitz is quite new, and fitted for a five months cruise. A Letter from Capt. Maikin, of the Venus, to Sir A. Cochrane, announces the capture of L'Etoile French schooner of 6 guns and 54 men, the Cygnus in sight.

Admiral Dacres, under date Port Royal, Jamaica, 12th March, has transmitted two letters from Capt. Dacres, of the Bacchante, one stating the capture of the French schooner Dauphin, of 3 guns; the other is as follows:

Bacchante, at Sea, Feb. 25.

Sir, Having captured the French National schooner, as mentioned in my letter of the 16th inst. which I found was well known in Samana (that nest for privateers); and having consulted with Capt. Wile, of the Mediator, whom I fell in with off the Mona, under similar orders to myself, cruising for the annoyance of the Enemy whose vessels are principally privateers in these seas I took him under my orders, and arrived at a determination to send the captured vessel in, under her former colours, to disguise this ship as a prize, and the Mediator as a neutral, which stratagem so completely deceived them, that we got through the intricate navigation of the harbour, and anchored within half a mile of the fort, before the Enemy discovered their mistake, and opened their fire upon us from the fort, which I have the pleasure to acquaint you, Sir, after a heavy cannonade of four hours from the ships, was carried by storm, by the seamen and marines of both ships, landed under the command of Capt. Wile, assisted by Lieuts. Baker, Norton, and Shaw. We found in the harbour an American ship and an English schooner, prizes to the vessels aforementioned, and two French fishermen then fitting for sea as privateers. I am concerned to say, the Mediator suffered considerably; the fire of the Enemy being chiefly directed against her, but not so much as might be expected from the commanding situation of the fort, which was manned, principally, by the crews of the privateers. The behaviour of the officers and men of both ships

was such as always distinguishes British seamen, and great credit is due, to the masters for carrying the ships through so difficult a navigation, which caused this enterprise to be so completely successful. The fort and cannon were destroyed by Lieut. Gould when we evacuated the place on the 21st inst. The enemy's loss must have been considerable, though we could not ascertain the number, from their retreating in the woods.—Inclosed is the return of killed and wounded*.

I am, &c. J. R. DACRES, jun.

Nov 2. The Proclamation for dissolving the Parliament was issued on Wednesday, and appeared in this Gazette.

Admiralty-Office, May 5. This Gazette contains dispatches from Sir J. Duckworth, to Lord Collingwood, relative to the affairs at the Dardanelles on the 19th and 27th of February, and 3d of March. The following are the particulars:

Royal George, without the

My Lord, Dardanelles, March 6.

Together with this letter, I transmit to your Lordship two letters of the 21st and 25th ult. the former of which will have informed you of my arrival with the squadron near Constantinople, and the latter of an unlucky attempt, in which the marines and boats' crews of the Canopus, Royal George, Windsor Castle, and Standard, had been engaged.

It is now my duty to acquaint your Lordship with the result of the resolution which, for the reasons I have already detailed, I had adopted of forcing the passage of the Dardanelles. My letter of the 21st is dated at anchor eight miles from Constantinople, the wind not admitting of a nearer approach; but the Edynion, which had been sent a-head with a flag of truce, at the request of the Ambassador, was enabled to anchor within four miles. Had it been then in our power, we should then have taken our station off the town immediately; but as that could not be done from the rapidity of the current, I was rather pleased than otherwise with the position we had been forced to take; for in the conferences between Mr. Arbuthnot, and the Captain Pacha, of the particulars of which your Lordship is in possession, it was promised by Mr. A. that even when the squadron had arrived before Constantinople, the door to pacification should remain open, and that he would be willing to negotiate on terms of equality and justice. In consideration of this promise, and, as it would convince the Porte of his Majesty's earnest desire to preserve peace, as well as possess her Ministers

* Total 2 killed, 16 wounded.

with

with a confidence of the sincerity of our professions, it was the opinion of Mr. A. in which I concurred, that it was fortunate we had anchored at a little distance from the Capital, as a nearer approach might have given cause for suspicion and alarm, and have cut off the prospect of an amicable adjustment of the differences which had arisen.—At noon of the 21st, Ylak Bey, a Minister of the Porte, came off; from whose expressions Mr. Arbuthnot thought it impossible not to believe, that in the Head of the Government (for in the present instance, every circumstance proved that, between him and the armed populace, a great distinction is to be made) there really existed a sincere desire for peace; and the Negotiation was carried on, as will appear by the documents transmitted to your Lordship, till the 27th; but from the moment of our anchorage till we weighed, on the morning of the 1st of March, such was the unfortunate state of the weather, that it was not at any time in our power to have occupied a situation which would have enabled the squadron to commence offensive operations against Constantinople. On Sunday the 22d alone, for a few hours, the breeze was sufficient to have stemmed the current where we were placed; but such was the rapidity on shore where the Endynion was at anchor, that Capt. Capel thought it very doubtful whether the squadron could have obtained an anchorage, though it had been held in preparative readiness, by signal, from day-break; but the peculiarly unsettled state of the weather, and the Minister's desire that I should give a few hours for an answer to his letter, through Ylak Bey, prevented me from trying. Before five o'clock, P. M. it was nearly calm; and in the evening the wind was entirely from the eastward, and continued light airs or calm till the evening of the 28th, when it blew fresh from the N. E. and rendered it impossible to change our position.—Two days after our arrival near Constantinople, the Ambassador found himself indisposed, and has been ever since confined with a fit of illness, so severe as to prevent him from attending to business. Under these circumstances he had delivered in, on the 22d, to the Turkish Ministers a project, as the basis on which peace might be preserved; and at his desire the subsequent part of the Negotiation was carried on in my name, with his advice and assistance; and while I lament most deeply that it has not ended in the re-establishment of peace, I derive consolation from the reflection that no effort has been wanting on the part of Mr. Arbuthnot and myself to obtain such a result, which was soon

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seen, from the state of the preparations at Constantinople, could be effected by Negotiation only, as the strength of the current from the Bosphorus, with the circuitous eddies of the port, rendered it impracticable to place ships for an attack without a commanding breeze; which, during the ten days I was off the town, it was not my good fortune to meet with.—I now come to the point of explaining to your Lordship the motives which fixed me to decide in repassing the Channel of the Dardanelles, and relinquishing every idea of attacking the Capital; and I feel confident it will require no argument to convince your Lordship of the utter impracticability of our force having made any impression, as at this time the whole line of the coast presented a chain of batteries; that twelve Turkish line of battle ships, two of them 3-deckers, with nine frigates, were with their sails bent, and apparently in readiness, filled with troops: add to this; near two hundred thousand were said to be in Constantinople, to march against the Russians; besides, there were an innumerable quantity of small craft, with boats; and fire-vessels had been prepared to act against us. With the batteries alone we might have coped, or with the ships, could we have got them out of their strong hold; but your Lordship will be aware, that after combating the opposition which the resources of an Empire had been many weeks employed in preparing, we should have been in no state to have defended ourselves against them as described, and then repass the Dardanelles. I know it was my duty, in obedience to your Lordship's orders, to attempt every thing (governed by the opinion of the Ambassador) that appeared within the compass of possibility; but when the unavoidable sacrifice of the squadron committed to my charge (which must have arisen, had I waited for a wind to have enabled me to cannonade the town, unattended by the remotest chance of obtaining any advantage for his Majesty's service) must have been the consequence of pursuing that object, it at once became my positive duty, however wounded in pride and ambition, to relinquish it; and if I had not been already satisfied on the subject, the increased opposition in the Dardanelles would have convinced me I had done right, when I resolved on the measure as indispensably necessary. I therefore weighed with the squadron on the morning of the 1st; and as it had been reported, that the Turkish fleet designed to make an effort against us, to give them an opportunity, if such was really their intention, I continued to stand on and off during the day; but they

did not

showed no disposition to move. I therefore, as every hour was of importance, bore up at dusk with the squadron: we arrived off Point Pesquies towards the evening of the 2d instant; but the daylight would not admit of our attempting to pass the castles, and the squadron came to anchor for the night; we weighed in the morning, and, when I add that every ship was in safety outside of the passage about noon, it was not without the most lively sense of the good fortune that has attended us. The Turks had been occupied unceasingly, in adding to the number of their forts; some had been already completed, and others were in a forward state. The fire of the two inner castles had, on our going up, been severe; but, I am sorry to say, the effects they have had on our ships returning, has proved them to be doubly formidable: in short, had they been allowed another week to complete their defences throughout the channel, it would have been a very doubtful point whether a return lay open to us at all. The manner in which they employed the interval of our absence has proved their activity. I transmit your Lordship an account of the damages sustained by the respective ships; as also their loss in killed and wounded, which your Lordship will perceive is far from trifling. The main-mast of the Windsor Castle being more than three quarters cut through by a granite-shot of eight hundred weight, we have found great difficulty in saving it.

J. T. DUCKWORTH.

P. S. I am sorry to observe, that, in the course of this letter to your Lordship, I have omitted to mention that, having placed the Hon. Capt. Capel in the Endymion, which had been advanced in the stream of the Bosphorus, for the purpose of ascertaining when the squadron could stem the current, and for a watchful observation of the movements of the Turks, as well as to facilitate communication with the Porte, I feel myself indebted to that Officer for his zealous attention and assiduity during the time he was placed in that arduous situation.

J. T. D.

My Lord, *Royal George, off Constantinople, Feb. 21.*

I had the honour of transmitting to your Lordship, by the late First Lieutenant of the Ajax, the various details relating to the transactions of the squadron, till the 17th ult. Your Lordship will from thence have been informed of my resolution of passing the Dardanelles the first fair wind. A fine wind from the Southward permitted me to carry it into effect on the morning of the 19th. Information had been given me by his Majesty's Minister, Mr. Arbuthnot, and Sir Thomas Louis, that the Turkish squadron,

consisting of a 61-gun ship, four frigates, and several corvettes, had been for some time at anchor within the Inner Castle; and conceiving it possible they might have remained there, I had given orders to Rear Admiral Sir Sidney Smith, to bring up with the Thunderer, Standard, and Active, and destroy them, should our passage be opposed. At a quarter before nine o'clock, the whole of the squadron had passed the Outer Castles, without having returned a shot to their fire which occasioned but little injury. This forbearance was produced by the desire of his Majesty's Minister, expressed to preserve every appearance of amity, that he might negotiate with the strongest proof of the pacific disposition of our Sovereign towards the Porte; a second battery opened on the European side, fired also with as little effect. At half past nine o'clock, the Canopus, which on account of Sir Thomas Louis's knowledge of the Channel, joined to the steady gallantry which I had before experienced, had been appointed to lead, entered the narrow passage of Seatos and Abydos, and sustained a very heavy cannonade from both Castles, within point-blank shot of each. They opened their fire on our ships as they continued to pass in succession, although I was happy in observing, that the very spirited return it met with had so considerably diminished its force, that the effect on the sternmost ships could not have been so severe. Immediately to the N. E. of the Castles, and between them and Point Pesquies, on which a formidable battery had been newly erected, the small squadron which I have already alluded to were at anchor. The van division of our squadron gave them their broadsides as they passed, and Sir Sidney Smith, with his division, closed into the midst, and the effect of the fire was such that in half an hour the Turks had all cut their cables to run on shore. The object of the Rear-Admiral was then to destroy them, which was most rapidly effected; as in less than four hours the whole of them had exploded, except a small corvette, and a gun-boat, which it was thought proper to preserve. I inclose to your Lordship a statement of their number; and when I add also an account of the loss his Majesty's ships have sustained, I cannot help expressing my satisfaction that we have suffered so slightly; as, had any of their stone shot, some of which exceeded 800 weight, made such a breach between wind and water, as they have done in our sides, the ships must have sunk; or had they struck a lower mast in the centre, it must evidently have been cut in two; in the rigging, too, no accident occurred that was not per-

peculiarly arranged in the course of next day. The spirit-fail yard of the Royal George, the gaff of the Canopus, and the main-top-fail yard of the Standard, are the only spars that were injured. It is with peculiar pleasure that I embrace the opportunity which has been at this time afforded, of bearing testimony to the zeal and distinguished ability of Sir Sidney Smith; the manner in which he executed the service entrusted to him was worthy of the reputation which he has long since to justly and generally established. The terms of approbation in which the Rear-Admiral relates the conduct of Captains Dacres, Talbot, Harvey, and Moubray, which, from my being under the necessity of passing the point of Pesquies before the van could anchor, he had a greater opportunity of observing than I could, cannot but be highly flattering; but I was a more immediate witness to the able and officer-like conduct which Captain Moubray displayed in obedience to my signal, by destroying a frigate with which he had been more particularly engaged, having driven her on shore on the European side, after she had been forced to cut her cables, from under the fire of the *Pompee* and *Thunderer*. The *Sixty-four* having run on shore on *Pesquies Point*, I ordered the *Repuke* to work up and destroy her, which Captain Legge, in conjunction with the boats of the *Pompee*, executed with great promptitude and judgment. The battery on the point, of more than thirty guns, which, had it been completely finished, was in a position to have annoyed the squadron most severely in passing, was taken possession of by the Royal Marines and boats crews of the Rear Division; the Turks having retired at their approach, and the guns were immediately spiked. This service was performed under the direction of Captain Nicholls, of the *Standard's* marines, whose spirit and enterprize can never be doubted; but as circumstances rendered it impracticable to effect the entire destruction of the redoubt, orders were given by Sir Sidney Smith to Capt. Moubray, which I fully approved, to remain at anchor near the *Pesquies*, and to employ Lieuts. Carroll and Arabin, of the *Pompee*, and Lieut. Lawrie, of the marines, to complete the demolition of the redoubt and guns, which when performed, the Active was to continue in the passage of the *Dardanelles* till farther orders. At a quarter past five, P. M. the squadron was enabled to make sail; and on the evening of the next day, the 20th, came to an anchor at ten o'clock, near the *Prince's Island*, about 8 miles from *Constantinople*, when I dispatched Capt. Capel, in

the *Endymion*, to anchor near the town, if the wind, which was light, would permit the ship to stem the current, to convey the Ambassador's dispatches to the Sublime Porte in the morning by a flag of truce; but he found it impracticable to get within four miles, and consequently anchored at half past 11, P. M. I have now the highest satisfaction to add, that the conduct of the Officers and Ships' companies of the Squadron under my command has fully supported the character of the British Navy, and is deserving of my warmest eulogium. Having endeavoured to pay just tribute to those whose duty necessarily called them into this service, I should feel myself very deficient if I omitted to mention, that his Majesty's Minister, Mr. Arbuthnot and Lord Brougham (who had requested to take a cruise with me), were amongst the most animated in the combat. To Capt. Blackwood, who, after the unfortunate loss of the *Ajax*, volunteered to serve in the Royal George, great praise is due for his able assistance in regulating the fire of the middle and lower decks; and when the Royal George anchored, he most readily offered his services to convey a message to the *Endymion*, of great moment, her pilot having refused to take charge of the ship. From thence he gave his assistance to arrange the landing of the troops from the *Sixty-four*, and setting her on fire; indeed, where active service was to perform, there was his anxious desire to be placed. His Officers too requested to serve in the Squadron, and their services, in passing the *Dardanelles*, met with approbation. I have the honour to be, &c. (Signed) J. T. DUCKWORTH.

Alijs of Turkish ships and vessels taken and destroyed at anchor off Point Pesquies, Feb. 20, 1807, within the Forts of the Dardanelles.

British, 1 line of battle ship, 64 guns; 4 frigates, 3 corvettes, 1 brig, 2 gun-boats. Taken possession of, 1 corvette, 1 gun-boat.

[The Letter, dated Feb. 29, mentions an unfortunate attempt to capture a body of Turks, who had landed on the island of *Prota*, and were erecting a battery. About 100 of the enemy retired to an old convent, and fired through the loopholes, on our seamen and marines who had landed.—Lieut. Belli, a promising young Officer, fell at the attack of the *Prota*. Lieuts. Willoughby and Forbes were wounded; as were Messrs. Holbrook, Furneaux, Dalrymple, Alexander, Rouse, and Cotsworth, Midshipmen: and 33 seamen and 8 marines were killed. The total loss on the different days was, 42 killed, 235 wounded, and 4 missing.]

Douwing-

468 *Interesting Intelligence from the London Gazettes.* [May,

Douglas Street, May 9. The following dispatch has been received at the Office of Vice. Castlereagh, from Major-gen. Fraser.

Sir, *Alexandria, March 25.*

It is with much satisfaction I have the honour to inform you, that in the afternoon of the 20th current, the town and fortrefs of Alexandria, with two Turkish frigates and a corvette, surrendered to his Majesty's arms by capitulation; and that they were taken possession of on the memorable morning of the 21st. by the troops under my command. You are already apprized of my having been detached on this service, with a body of troops from Messina, by his Excellency Gen. Fox, under convoy of his Majesty's ships Tigre and Apollo; and the Wizard sloop was sent forward by Capt. Hallowell, to get intelligence from Major Misset, whom I had been, by my instructions, directed to consult, as to the best plan of operations for effecting the purposes of the expedition. I have now to acquaint you, that in the night of the 7th instant (the day after we failed) the Apollo frigate, with 19 transports out of 33 which conveyed the troops, parted company, and that the other 14, with the Tigre, came to an anchor to the Westward of Alexandria on the 10th. On our getting near the land we saw the Wizard; and Capt. Palmer immediately brought me the intelligence he had received from Major Misset, together with a letter from him, stating that he had not come off himself, thinking his presence in Alexandria absolutely necessary to counteract the intrigues of the French Consul, who was endeavouring to prevail upon the Governor to admit a body of Albanians from Rosetta, to assist in the defence of the place. He earnestly recommended me to land the troops immediately, as the inhabitants were well affected towards us, and that he had sanguine hopes we should be able to get possession of it without firing a shot. Before I determined, however, upon this measure, I deemed it prudent to acquaint Major Misset with the very diminished state of my force, and I therefore sent in my aid-de-camp, Capt. A'Court, of the 51st regiment, with a flag of truce to him, with a detailed account of it, and at the same time a manifesto to the Governor and inhabitants (a copy of which I inclose), which had not the desired effect, but, on the contrary, was treated by the Governor with contempt. The Major, however, in reply, strongly urged my immediate landing; still repeating that we should not meet with any resistance, and that my doing so would be the only means of preventing

the garrison being reinforced by the Albanians, who had actually been sent for, and might be expected in the course of 24 hours. These considerations led me to follow his advice, and accordingly I landed that evening (the 17th) as many troops as our small number of boats could convey, a few miles to the Eastward of Marabout, without opposition, though I could only take up a position for the night, as, before the next landing could be effected, such a surf had arisen on the beach, as totally to prevent the second division from approaching the shore. The next morning, however, with infinite difficulty and risk they were landed; but finding my situation now, from the increased height of the surf and appearance of the weather, to be very precarious, both with respect to getting provisions or stores on shore, or having any communications with the transports, I determined at all hazards to force my way to the Western side, where I could receive supplies from Aboukir Bay; at the same time resolving to attempt (in passing) to get into the town even with the small force I had, and push my way, if possible, into the forts that commanded it: a matter which I had reason to believe from Major Misset and others, would not be very difficult to accomplish. I therefore moved forward about eight o'clock in the evening of the 18th, and in our way forced a palisaded intrenchment, with a deep ditch in front of it (that had been thrown up by the Turks as a defence against the Mamelukes and Arabs on the Western side), stretching from Fort des Bains to Lake Marcotis, strengthened by three batteries mounting 8 guns, exclusive of Fort des Bains on its right flank, mounting 13 guns. This we effected with very little loss, though under a heavy fire of cannon and musketry; and proceeded within a few yards of Pompey's Gate, where we found the garrison prepared to receive us, the gate barricaded, and the walls lined with troops and armed inhabitants; this, added to the smallness of my force (not exceeding 1000 men of all descriptions), led me to think the risk too great; and I determined to proceed to the Westward, as I had originally intended, where I arrived in the morning of the 19th, and took up my position on the ground the British troops occupied in the action of the 21st, immediately sending detachments to take possession of Aboukir Castle, and the cut between the Lakes Maadia and Marcotis, by which communication the reinforcement of Albanians was expected in Alexandria: in both these attempts we succeeded. The next day, the 20th, I sent in (by a friendly Arab who had stolen out of town, and joined us) a man:-

manifesto, addressed to the inhabitants, warning them of the danger of implicating friends and foes, in the event of taking the place by assault, and urging them to force the Governor to capitulate. This had the desired effect; a flag of truce was sent out, and a capitulation (of which I herewith inclose a copy) was agreed to and signed. Although this service has fortunately not been of long duration, yet from the scantiness of our numbers, and the scarcity of all sorts of supplies, as well military stores as provisions (which the boisterous state of the weather completely prevented our receiving), our situation was for some time rather critical; and I am happy to have it in my power to bear testimony to the patience and cheerfulness with which the troops bore every privation, and the ardour and spirit they shewed in the attack of the enemy's works, as well as the inclination and wish they displayed to have stormed the place, had I deemed that step advisable. To Maj.-gen. Wanchope, Brig.-gen. Stuart, and Col. Oswald, who landed with and accompanied me, I feel myself under great obligations for their exertions and assistance in carrying on the service; and I am much indebted to Lieut.-col. Airey, acting as Deputy Adjutant-General, and Capt. Green, acting as Deputy Quarter-Master General, for the great attention and zeal shewn by them in forwarding and executing the duties of their respective departments; and I think it but justice to Capt. Pym, and to the officers and men of the detachment of the Royal Artillery that was with me, to mention the very great zeal and alacrity which they displayed on every occasion, which I am confident would have been equally conspicuous on the part of Capt. Burgoyne and the officers of the Engineers, had circumstances permitted them to have acted. To Capt. Hallowell, and the officers and seamen of his Majesty's ship Tigre, I cannot sufficiently express my acknowledgements for the assistance they afforded me, and for the readiness with which they stood forward on all occasions. Capt. Hallowell landed and marched with me to the attack of the Enemy's entrenchments, and to the very gates of the City, and remained on shore until the place surrendered: from his advice and local knowledge I derived much useful information. Capt. Withers of the Royal Navy, agent of transports, is also entitled

to praise, for his activity in landing the troops, and for the exertions he afterwards made for supplying them with provisions. I send you herewith a return of the killed, wounded, and missing, together with returns of prisoners made, and of the public stores of different descriptions found in the several batteries and magazines.

I am, &c. A. M. FRASER, Maj.-Gen.
P. S. The Apollo, with 19 missing transports, came to anchor in Aboukir Bay, on the morning of the 20th; and Sir J. Duckworth's Squadron arrived here on the 22d.

It is but due to Lieut. Hunter, and a small detachment of the 20th Light Dragoons, who were landed without their horses or arms, to mention the zeal and spirit with which they volunteered their services, and carried the scaling ladders on the night of the 18th.

[Here follow the Articles of Capitulation, which engage, that the Turks shall be sent to Turkey, but they are to consider themselves as prisoners of war, till exchanged; that the vessels, and all public property shall be given up to the British forces; but private property to be respected.]

Killed and Wounded. Total, 1 officer, 6 rank and file, killed; 1 officer, 1 serjeant, 8 rank and file, wounded.

Assistant Surgeon Catanazo, killed; Lieut. Cameron, wounded.

Return of the Garrison of Alexandria previous to its surrender.

Soldiers of the line, 215; gunners, 44; sailors and marines, 208. Total, 467. Escaped of the above number while the Capitulation was pending, 240. Total prisoners remaining, 227.

GEORGE AIREY, Acting Dep. Adj.-Gen.

[This Gazette likewise contains a letter from Capt. Hallowell, recapitulating the circumstances of the capture of Alexandria. Also, letters from Capt. Raitt of the Scout, stating the driving on shore and destroying the Admiral of Tariffa Spanish privateer of 10 guns and 100 men; from Capt. Secombe, announcing the capture of a Turkish ship by the boats of the Glutton, but with the loss of Lieut. Watson, who commanded, and 4 men killed, and 9 wounded; and from Capt. McKinlay, announcing the capture of Le Gaillard Spanish privateer of 4 guns and 30 men, by the boats of the Richmond brig, Lieut. Hemmings.]

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

SEAT OF WAR.

The contending armies in Prussia, on the 16th April, were computed at 600,000 men.

The Emperor Alexander, on joining his army, made numerous promotions, and distributed medals, &c. among the deserving soldiery.

Respecting

Respecting the late interview between the King of Prussia and the Emperor of Russia, the *Königsberg* papers give the following account:—The Emperor made his journey from St. Petersburg for the most part, in open sledges. On the 18 of April he entered Polangen, and soon after his Prussian Majesty arrived there in his coach; when the Emperor, without his hat, advanced several paces to meet his Prussian Majesty. The carriage stopped, and his Majesty sprang from it into the open arms of the Emperor. They embraced for some time without speaking, but not without tears in their eyes; and even after they had proceeded together hand in hand, the Emperor again threw his arms round his Majesty's neck. The King returned to Memel in the afternoon. He wished to have brought the Emperor with him in his carriage, but he excused himself on account of his travelling dials; on the next day, however, at 11 in the forenoon, he made his public entry into Memel in his Majesty's state coach. The King again advanced to meet him; they embraced, and proceeded hand in hand. All the Generals, the Ministers, and the Court, were assembled in the Grand Saloon; but only Baron Hardenberg and Prince Radzivil were permitted to ascend the steps of the throne, where the Queen was standing. The Emperor, on approaching her Majesty, kissed her hand; her Majesty in return kissed both the cheeks of the Emperor. "Dear cousin" were the only words which her Majesty's feelings would permit her to utter. The Emperor afterwards gave his guards the following parole and counter-sign, "Memel and Frederick."

The *Altona Mercury* relates, in a second edition, that on the 29th ult. at night, the French made three attempts to take Danzig by storm, but in vain; after which an armistice of four hours was granted them for burying the dead. It was added, that the Saxons had deserted to a man; that an attack was made by accord at the same instant, from the garrison in the City, and the English frigates before it, upon the French works; and that, after an obstinate contest, the Enemy was forced to yield his positions, heavy artillery, &c.—The desertion of the Saxons is said to have been acknowledged by the French Minister Bourrienne.

April 15. This evening Marshal Mortier collected his force at Palewalk. The Swedes had a very extensive line, viz. heads of columns at Falkenwald, Stoltzenburgh, Stadtorff, Belling, and Dargitz, viz. from the Banks of the Oder to Mecklenburgh Streltz.

The Marshal formed the resolution of attacking their centre, without paying any regard to the rest of their troops, convinced that if he could gain the River

Peen, it would certainly occasion much loss and confusion among the enemy.—On the 16th, at day-break, the Marshal attacked and carried Belling. After an obstinate conflict, in which they displayed much courage, the Swedes were driven from one position to another as far as Altokosenow, where the French found them joined by the troops that had occupied Anclam. The Swedes made an obstinate resistance; but, notwithstanding the effects which he reckoned upon from 10 pieces of cannon with which he fired upon the French, this position was also forcibly carried, and they fell back to Anclam. The Swedes were followed sword in hand, and compelled to retreat over the Peenestrug, which bridge, for want of time, they were not able to destroy. Besides the killed and wounded, they lost two pieces of cannon, and 600 prisoners. A brigade detached towards Uckermunde, took two pieces of cannon, and made 500 prisoners. Another column, sent towards Demmin, took two light pieces, and 100 prisoners. After this defeat Baron Von Esen, took Swedish Commander, sent proposals for a truce to Mortier. The result was an armistice*; by which the Islands of Usedom and Wollinfall are ceded to the French troops, and which stipulates, that the Swedes shall not attempt to interrupt the sieges of Colberg or Dantzic.

SWEDEN.

Gottenburgh, May 11. This day the King sets out from Malmo for Ystad, accompanied by the old General Toll, where they are going directly to embark for Stralsund. His Majesty intends to take the command of his army; which will in a short time be joined, according to the best information, by 10,000 Prussian and 40,000 British troops, who are daily expected to arrive in the Baltic. The Queen, the Duchess of Brunswick, and the Royal Children, are to set out

* The SEVENTY-SECOND BULLETIN, dated April 23, mentions the late defeat of the Swedes; and, alluding to the armistice, adds the following observation:

"The Emperor has always been very reluctant to carry on a war against a generous and brave nation, which, upon local and political grounds, is the friend of France. Must Swedish blood flow, either to protect or to subvert the Ottoman Empire? Is it to flow for maintaining the balance, or for supporting the slavery of the seas? What has Sweden to fear from France? Nothing. What has she to fear from Russia? Every thing. These reasons are too evident not to prompt an enlightened Cabinet, and a Nation which possesses clearness of mind and independence of opinion, to put a speedy stop to the war."

at the same time for this place; and preparations are making here for their reception.

Baron Armfeldt retires to his estate in Finland.

Gottenburgh, May 18. The Queen and Prince Royal, and suite, arrived here the day before yesterday; they will set out tomorrow morning for Stockholm. The King reached Stralsund on the 13th inst. after a passage from Ystad of only ten hours. We are yet uninformed, whether the armistice made between Mortier and Baron Effen has been ratified by the King, or not. All was tranquil in Pomerania when the last post left it.—There is nothing new from the armies in Poland by any of the posts to-day.

FRANCE.

Toulouse, April 13. A tremendous hail-storm destroyed nearly all the pulse and corn in the fields. There was neither rain nor wind; and the hail-stones, which continued to fall for the space of 45 minutes, were, according to the Danish paper, *L'Abeille du Nord*, as big as hens eggs. After this storm it rained incessantly for six days.

The English prisoners at Verdun are said to be now treated with unusual lenity. Their limits have been enlarged, and they are permitted to be absent for three or four days. A curious reason is assigned for this indulgence. Some of the officers are said to have solicited the intercession of the Archduke Charles, and to have addressed a memorial to him, as the bravest soldier in Europe, the acknowledged head of the European military; which memorial is said to have had its desired success. Two edicts have been published respecting the English prisoners—one prohibiting gaming—and another allowing every naval and military man, but no other, to send for his wife!

The four celebrated marble horses, which were brought from Venice, and placed on a high wall at each side of the principal gate of the Thuilleries, have been removed for the purpose of ornamenting a grand triumphal arch, now erecting on the Place du Carrousel.

ITALY.

The backwardness of Spring has this year not been confined to the North, but has extended through the Southern provinces of Europe. At Naples, the first week in April, there was not the least appearance of vegetation; but cold rains and high winds were continual. The mountains, from Vesuvius to Mountdragone, were entirely covered with snow, which even fell in the town itself; an event unprecedented at that season.

All excavations with a view to discover Antiquities have been prohibited in Naples for the present. All orders on this

subject will in future issue from the New Academy.

SWITZERLAND.

About 200 Roman copper coins were found on digging a foundation at Coire near Zurich. On one side is a Venus holding a garland, with these words: "*Genio Populi Romani*;" and on the reverse the heads of Dioclesian, Maximian, Constantius Chlorus, and Antoninus Pius.

GERMANY.

The Archduke Charles has formed the plan for a military conscription all through the Austrian States, exactly upon the French model. All the youth in the Austrian monarchy, not excepting the Nobles, are to be subject to this new law. The number of conscripts for each year will be settled by law; but the youth of good families, the Nobles, &c. as soon as they understand the nature of the service in a competent degree, are to be promoted to the rank of officers.

The States of Hungary have agreed to support his Majesty with all their power. A regular guard of 5000 men is to be formed and supported at the public expence; and in the time of war they are to serve in common with other regiments.

The Archduke Charles has been unanimously admitted an Hungarian Magnate; and the Duke of Saxe-Teschen has presented him with two States in Hungary. He is also appointed Grand Field Marshal of the Hungarian Insurrection.

The Archduke has marched to the borders of Hungary with a large army.

The Archduke of Wurtzburg, brother to the Emperor of Austria, and formerly Grand Duke of Tuscany, has acceded to the Rhenish Confederation. His contingent will be 2000 men. He will assume the title of Archduke Grand Duke of Wurtzburg, and will have a seat in the College of the Kings: he also retains his former rights as a Member of the Austrian Imperial Family.

The British property seized at Leipzig and Hamburg has been sold at the former place for seven, and at the latter for six millions of francs.

RUSSIA.

April 15. This day the ice broke in the river. Some dykes have been broken down, and all the bridges destroyed; a breach has even been made in the wall near the citadel. Many houses have been carried away. Out of five English ships which arrived before the breaking up of the ice, three were dashed to pieces by it.

TURKEY.

The Christians in Bosnia have taken arms against the Turks, and put 8000 of them to death at Sarajevo. Czerni George has advanced against Nissa, and defeated the Turks with great loss. The Russians

Russians have likewise gained several advantages on the Danube, where 60 more gun-boats have arrived from the Black Sea. To add to the embarrassment of the Porte, the Wechabites have advanced from Mecca as far as Nagareth in Palestine, spreading dismay and destruction throughout the country.

On the 29th March the Turkish Minister, Mohasil Effendi, delivered to the Servian Senate a firman of the Grand Signior, commanding their assistance against the Russians, and a contribution to be repeated annually of 2500 purses. The Senate, by its President Simon, immediately replied, that the Servian nation had declared itself for ever independent; that it would not be tributary to any Power; that it would not arm against the Russians, who were its friends; and concluded with ordering the Pacha to leave Semendria immediately. He did so the same evening.

Since the failure of the British expedition to Constantinople, the Porte has given itself entirely to the influence of France, and has consented to receive military assistance from that power.

Constantinople, April 1. Gen. Sebastiani does business during several hours every day with the Ministers of the Porte. There is nothing done in the Army or the Marine, without his being informed of it. He receives almost daily Couriers from his Sovereign; and a day seldom passes but he dispatches messengers to Warsaw. French Officers are continually arriving, and are instantly employed. According to advices received from Morocco, the Emperor has solemnly declared war against Russia and England. The Deys of Algiers and Tripoli have followed his example; and there are, at this moment, a great number of the Barbarian Corsairs cruising in the Mediterranean.*

Venna, May 6.—The *Presburg Journal* contains an important article from Semlin, dated April 21; from which it appears, that the Russians, after having three times stormed Giurgewo, had taken that fortress, and consequently that General Michelson† had passed the Danube: his

advanced guard had already reached Rudschuck. On the 2d of April, General George, after a very severe action with the Turks, passed the Morawa with 32,000 men, and proceeded beyond Nissa, on his way to Sophia. On the 29th of March, the Servian Synod received an address by a Russian Courier, encouraging them to pass the Morawa.—The junction of the Russians with the Servians was hourly expected.

ASIA.

Government has received advices of an agreeable nature from India. Surjee Roa Gharuki, the Chief of the insurgents in the hills, has tendered his submission, on the condition only of receiving a pardon; which has been granted through the intercession of Holkar. His followers have returned to their homes.

A highly advantageous treaty has been concluded between the Bombay Government and the Rajah of Bate.

The India Company has acquired a valuable accession of territory on the Malabar coast, under a treaty with the Bيبie of Cannanore.

Medals have been given to several subaltern Native Officers, who distinguished themselves in quelling the late Mutiny at Vellore.

The young Rajah of Myfore was lately married to the daughter of a native Chieftain. The Ranees were vaccinated previous to the ceremony; and, in compliment to her, all the principal inhabitants of Myfore submitted to the same operation. The influence of their example has been wonderfully extensive.

AFRICA.

The occupation of Alexandria‡, it is said, was hastened by a fortunate mistake. It was not intended to take possession of it, until a rupture between this country and the Porte had actually taken place. M. Italinski, the Russian Ambassador, after leaving Constantinople, proceeded to Malta, where he saw Admiral Duckworth; and having declared to him that war was inevitable, the latter communicated the intelligence to General Fox, who immediately acted upon it. The confe-

* The Captain of a vessel, arrived from Algiers, states, on the other hand, that he was present at a public entertainment given by the Dey, at which the French Consul did not make his appearance, because the Dey had insisted that the British Consul should have precedence on the occasion. He adds, that *the Algerines and Tunisians were at war*; and farther, that the Dey of Algiers was about to turn all the French out of his dominions. In corroboration of the friendly disposition towards this country, considerable remittances have been lately received from the Dey, accompanied with orders for goods from this country. The Captain alluded to, left Algiers about the end of March, at which period the capture of Alexandria had been announced there.

† General Michelson having been attacked by an apoplectic fit, the Emperor of Russia has found it necessary to transfer the command to another. General Knorring is the person to whom this important charge has been committed.

‡ See London Gazette, in p

quence was, as is seen in the Articles of Capitulation, that Alexandria was taken possession of as a conquest, at a time when, if Admiral Duckworth's Negotiation had succeeded, we should have been at peace with the Porte.

On the 21st, a detachment of nearly 4000 men marched from Alexandria against Rosetta. The natives received our people with warm demonstrations of joy.

AMERICA.

The American Papers contain a Proclamation of the President, dated March the 24th, suspending the Non-importation Act, till Monday, the 14th of December. This measure is said to have been determined upon by the President of the United States, for the purpose of attempting some farther Negotiation with Great Britain.

The business of Colonel Burr continues to engross the public attention. His first examination, since his late apprehension, took place at Richmond, March 17th.

After the evidence had been laid before the Court, the following motion was submitted in writing: "The Attorney-General for the United States, for the Virginian district, prays that Aaron Burr may be committed upon the evidence now submitted to the Judge; in order that he may be tried at the next Circuit Court of this district, or at a special Court to be held for that purpose, upon a charge of treason against the United States; and also for a misdemeanour, in setting on foot, within the territory of the United States, a military expedition, to be carried on from thence against the dominions of the King of Spain, with whom the United States were then, and are now, at peace."

It was then determined, that a public discussion should be held in the Capitol, on the 19th; and in the mean time that Colonel Burr should be admitted to bail in the sum of 5000 dollars.

COUNTRY NEWS.

April 30. At *Poultton-in-the-Fylde*, this day, there was a tremendous storm of thunder and lightning. As a girl, aged 13, was returning from School in *Poultton*, she was struck dead; her cloaths were burnt or torn to pieces: also two sheep were killed. *Great Marton Mill* had three of its sails shivered in pieces, and the top set on fire.

May 1. The thunder-storm this evening, about 5 o'clock, produced some unhappy consequences in the North. The electric fluid struck the house of Mr. Jopling, marble cutter, *Newcastle*, and did considerable injury. At *Hepburn* a stable was struck, and one horse killed.

May 2. The inhabitants of *Silkstone*, near *Doncaster*, were visited by an alarming phenomenon. Suddenly a torrent of water, appearing from four to six feet

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in diameter, deluged the town, which is situated in a valley; and several persons were unfortunately drowned. In one house a woman and her four children were seated together, when the flood rushed in, and, rising so rapidly, it was with the greatest difficulty she saved herself and three of the children by running up stairs; the fourth, a girl 7 years of age, ascended the sink-stone to save herself, but perished. In an adjoining house a woman and her two grand-children were also drowned. Two horses in a mill lost their lives; and three others saved themselves by raising the floor.

May 2. This afternoon the inhabitants of *Claybrook* were alarmed by a tremendous storm of hail, thunder, and lightning, which lasted three quarters of an hour. The stones were as big as marbles, and broke several windows. The fruit-trees, plants, &c. were greatly damaged. The storm proceeded in a North-westerly direction, over the villages of *Sharnford*, *Sapcote*, *Shilton*, &c. where considerable damage was sustained.—A similar storm was experienced at *Leicester* the same evening.—And the same storm was felt severely at *Preston*.

May 11. The heavy rain which fell on this day, caused the brook which runs through *Derby* to swell between 12 and 1 on Wednesday morning. In several streets the water rose three feet deep in 15 minutes. On the preceding afternoon, two young gentlemen crossing the *Derwent*, near *Derby*, in a ferry-boat, the chain broke, by which accident, the boat upset, and the youngest, 15 years of age, was drowned.—At *Lincoln*, the hail, rain, thunder, and lightning were of the most awful kind: The main street was completely inundated, and had the appearance of a canal.—The *Dun*, near *Doncaster*, rose nine feet in an hour and a half.

May 12. A most tremendous thunder-storm commenced at *Whitchurch*, about 3, and continued for an hour, accompanied by a heavy fall of hail-stones. Its course was nearly from South to North. Copious showers of rain succeeded. *W. Murray*, a drayman at *Parton Brewery*, was on the road with a dray, when the horse took fright at the thunder, and he was found not long after speechless, and apparently insensible. He expired early next morning. It is supposed that the dray had passed over his back.

May 13. An extent of nearly 5 miles of the *Worcester and Birmingham Canal*, from *Hopwood* to *Tardebig*, has recently been opened. The same day a number of vessels arrived at the wharf of *Tardebig*, with upwards of 300 ton of coals, which were sold immediately, on such terms as to ensure a continuance of supply of that indispensable article of comfort. This must

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must prove of vast importance to the owners of coal-mines communicating with that canal. The conclusion of this work is now anticipated with eagerness, on account of the advantage it will be to the port of Bristol, as this canal is intended to enter the deep water of the Severn below Hereford, which will render the conveyance between Bristol and Birmingham certain, cheap, and expeditious.

May 18. This day, the foundation stone of Downing College, *Cambridge*, was laid with great solemnity; the particulars of which shall be given in our next.

Exeter, May 22. The town of Chudleigh, nine miles from hence, has been consumed by fire. The Clifford Arms and the King's Arms, with the three other Inns, are all in ashes. During the conflagration, several explosions of gunpowder took place, as a quantity was kept in the town for blowing up rocks. Nothing is left but a few detached houses at the entrance of the town. The whole place presents to the eye nothing but chimneys and walls, that appear like antient ruins. It is ascertained, that 156 houses are burnt down, and nearly 1500 persons, men, women, and children, without home, habitation, or a bed to lie on. A great number of them are accommodated with lodging in the parish church, which has escaped the ravages of the devouring element.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Wednesday, April 22.

This morning an alarming fire broke out in the laundry of T. Carter, esq. of Upper Brook-street, and in a moment the stables of Blackburn Mews were in a sheet of fire; but, by the prompt attendance of an engine, it was got under.

Friday, May 1.

A fatal fire broke out this morning, at Mrs. Leger's (of Covent Garden Theatre), in Norton Street, supposed from a candle left in the nursery. A servant maid in the family, who slept in the garret, had no opportunity of escaping but by throwing herself into the street. She did so, when her head was dashed in pieces, and she died instantly.

Wednesday, May 6.

The British and Foreign Bible Society held, this day, their third Annual Meeting. The president (Lord Teignmouth), read from the chair a very interesting Report of proceedings during the last year. It appears, that the Society have distributed, either gratuitously or at reduced prices, many copies of Bibles and Testaments, in various languages; and that by their encouragement and pecuniary aid, presses have been set up at Batle, Berlin, and Copenhagen, for the purpose of supplying the Scriptures in the German, Bohemian, and other languages,

to countries which are in great need of them. The Society have further granted 2000 l. to their corresponding Committee at Calcutta, for the purpose of aiding the translation of the Scriptures into the native languages of India.—Various other particulars were stated in the Report, which evince the vast extent of the Society's operations, and the high degree of success which they have had in promoting the circulation of the Scriptures both at home and abroad.

Thursday, May 14.

The Drawing-Room held this day excited considerable attention. The Princess of Wales arrived about three, and was cheered by the populace, at which she appeared much affected.

Wednesday, May 18.

At a General Committee of the Hospital for the maintenance and education of exposed and deserted young children, the following Report from the Physicians and Surgeon to this Hospital, dated March 17th, was read: "Dr. Mayo, Dr. Scanger, and Mr. Ramden, report to the Committee of the Foundling Hospital, that 21 of the children who were vaccinated April 10, 1801, and inoculated with Small Pox matter Aug. 9, 1802, and again Nov. 13, 1804, were re-inoculated with Small Pox matter Feb. 23, 1807, without any consequence excepting slight inflammation of the inoculated part, in a few instances; and in three cases a small pustule on the part where the matter was inserted."—Of this Report, the Secretary was directed to transmit a copy to the College of Physicians, and to the Secretary of the Jennerian Society.

Wednesday, May 20.

The following malefactors were executed in the front of Newgate. John Fordham, John Harvey, John Harford, and William Bridge, for a burglary in the dwelling-house of Mr. Spicer, at Ponder's-end, Enfield; also William Fisher and William Freeman, for forgery. The most hardened and daring offender among them was Harford; who, it will be remembered, attempted to pick the turnkey's pocket while standing at the bar for trial; and he denied the crime for which he suffered to the last, though he was long enough in the hands of the person who first seized him to identify his person. These four offenders had been employed as bargemen on the river Lea, and in the brick grounds of the neighbourhood. The inclination so strongly manifested on former occasions by the public to witness these shocking scenes, appears to have subsided; for very few spectators attended his execution.

Saturday, May 23.

This day a new seventy-four gun ship, called the Marlborough, was launched from Messrs. Perry's dock, at Blackwall.

BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIRS OF THE LATE BISHOP OF SALISBURY.

THE late Dr. John Douglas, Bishop of Salisbury, was born in 1721; and was the son of Mr. Archibald Douglas, a respectable merchant of the port of Pittenween, in Fifeshire. His grandfather (who was a younger brother of the family of *Douglas of Talliquilly*, one of the oldest branches of the House of Douglas now in existence) was an eminent Clergyman of the Episcopal Church of Scotland, and the immediate successor of Bp. Burnet in the living of Salen in East Lothian; from which preferment he was ejected at the Revolution, when Presbyterianism was established in Scotland. The Bishop was, for some years, at school at Dunbar. In 1736 he was entered a Commoner of St. Mary-Hall, and remained there till 1738, when he removed to Baliol college, on being elected an exhibitor on Bp. Warner's foundation. In 1741 he took his Bachelor's degree; and in 1742, in order to acquire a facility of speaking French, he went abroad, and remained for some time at Montreal in Picardy, and afterwards at Ghent in Flanders. On his return to College, in 1743; he took his Master's degree; and, having been ordained Deacon in 1744, he was appointed to officiate as Chaplain to the Third Regiment of Foot-guards, which he joined when serving with the Combined Army in Flanders. During the time he filled this situation, he employed himself chiefly in the study of modern languages. He was not an inactive spectator of the Battle of Fontenoy, which took place on the 29th of April, 1745; on which occasion, he was employed in carrying orders from General Campbell to the English who guarded the village in which he and the other Generals were stationed. He returned to England in September 1745, with that detachment of the Army which had been ordered home on the breaking-out of the Rebellion; and, having no longer any connexion with the Guards, he went back to Baliol college, where he was elected one of the Exhibitors on Mr. Snell's foundation. In 1747, he was ordained Priest, and became Curate of Tilehurst near Reading, and afterwards of Dunstew in Oxfordshire, where he was residing, when, at the recommendation of Dr. Charles Stuart and Lady Allen, a particular friend of the Bishop's mother, he was selected by Lord Bath as a tutor to accompany Lord Pulteney on his travels. Of the tour which he then made there exists a manuscript account in the Bishop's hand-writing. It relates principally, if not exclusively, to the Governments and Political Relations of the several Countries through which he passed. In October 1749, he returned to England, and took

possession of the free chapel of Eaton Constantine, and the donative of Uppington, in Shropshire, on the presentation of Lord Bath. In November 1750, he published his first literary work, "The Vindication of Milton" from the charge of Plagiarism, brought against him by Lauder. In the same year he was presented by Lord Bath to the vicarage of High Ercal in Shropshire, and vacated Eaton Constantine. He only resided occasionally on his livings; and, at the desire of Lord Bath, took a house in a street contiguous to Bath-house, where he passed the Winter months. In the Summer he generally accompanied Lord Bath in his excursions to Tunbridge, Cheltenham, Shrewsbury, and Bath, and in his visits to the Duke of Cleveland, Lord Lyttelton, Sir H. Bidingfield, &c. In September 1752, he married Miss Dorothy Perhouse, sister of Richard Perhouse, of Reynolds-hall, near Walsall, in Staffordshire; and, within three months, became a Widower. In the Spring of 1754 he published the "Criterion of Miracles," in the form of a letter to an anonymous Correspondent, since known to have been Dr. Adam Smith. In 1755 he wrote a pamphlet, intitled "An Apology for the Clergy," against the Hutchinsonians, Methodists, &c.; and, shortly afterwards, another pamphlet intitled "The Destruction of the French foretold by Ezekiel," against the same sects, being an ironical defence of them against the attack made on them in the former pamphlet. In 1756 he published his first pamphlet against Archibald Bower; and, in the Autumn of that year, a pamphlet intitled "A serious Defence of the Administration," being an ironical justification of their introducing foreign troops to defend this country. In 1757 he published "Bower and Tillemont compared." Within a very short time afterwards, "A full Confutation of Bower's Three Defences;" and, in the Spring of 1758, "The complete and final Detection of Bower." In the Easter Term of this year he took his Doctor's degree, and was presented by Lord Bath to the perpetual curacy of Kenley in Shropshire. In 1759 he published "The Conduct of a late noble Commander candidly considered," in defence of Lord George Sackville. No one ever knew that he wrote this, except Millar the bookseller, to whom he made a present of the copy. This defence of Lord George Sackville was suggested solely by the attack so unfairly made on him by Ruffhead, before it could possibly be known whether he really deserved censure. In the same month he wrote and published "A Letter to Two great Men, on the Approach of

Peace;"

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Peace;" a pamphlet which excited great attention, and always passed for having been written by Lord Bath. In 1700 he wrote the Preface to the Translation of Hooke's *Negotiations*. He was this year appointed one of his Majesty's Chaplains. In 1701 he published "Seasonable Hints from an honest Man," as an exposition of Lord Bath's sentiments. In November 1702, he was, through the interest of Lord Bath, made Canon of Windfor. In December of that year, on the day on which the Preliminaries of Peace were to be taken into consideration in Parliament, he wrote the paper called "The Sentiments of a Frenchman," which was printed on a sheet, passed on the walls in every part of London, and distributed among the Members of Parliament, as they entered the House. In 1703 he superintended the publication of "Henry Earl of Clarendon's Diary and Letters," and wrote the preface which is prefixed to these papers. In June of this year, he accompanied Lord Bath to Spa, where he became acquainted with the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick (the late Duke), from whom he received marked and particular attention, and with whom he was afterwards in correspondence. It is known that, within a few years, there existed a series of letters written by him during his stay at Spa, and also a book containing copies of all the letters which he had written to, and received from, the Prince of Brunswick, on the state of parties, and the characters of the leaders of this country, and on the policy and effect of its Continental connections; but, as there have not been found among his papers, there is reason to apprehend, that they may have been destroyed, in consideration of some of the parts as being still alive, whose character, conduct, and principles, were the topics of that correspondence. In 1704 Lord Bath died, and left him his library; but Gen. Pulteney, willing that it should not be removed from Bath-house, he relinquished his claim, and accepted it in lieu of it. Gen. Pulteney, at his death, left it to him again; and he now gave it up to the late Sir Wm. Pulteney, for the same sum. It has been recently found, in some of the MSS. papers, that the valuable library of which he was possessed had been derived from this source; whereas it was entirely collected by himself. In 1706, he exchanged his living in Shropshire for that of St. Andrew and St. Paul, in Wokingham, London. In April, 1711, he married Miss Elizabeth Hooke, daughter of Henry B. Hooke, Esq. During this and the succeeding years, as well as in 1708, he wrote several political papers, which were printed in "The Public Ad-

vertiser;" and all the letters which appeared in that paper, in 1770 and 1771, under the signatures of *Tacitus* and *Martius*, were written by him. In 1773 he assisted Sir John Dalrymple in the arrangement of his MSS. In 1776 he was removed from the Chapter of Windfor to that of St. Paul's. During this and the subsequent year he was employed in preparing Capt. Cook's Journal for publication; which he undertook at the urgent request of Lord Sandwich, then first Lord of the Admiralty. In 1777 he assisted Lord Hardwicke in arranging and publishing his "Miscellaneous Papers," which came out in the following year. In 1778 he was elected a member of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies. In 1781 he was again applied to by Lord Sandwich to reduce, into a shape fit for publication, the Journal of Capt. Cook's third and last Voyage; the introduction and the notes were supplied by him. In 1781 he was chosen President of Sion College for the year, and preached the Latin sermon before that Body. In 1786 he was elected one of the Vice-presidents of the Antiquarian Society, and framed their Address on the King's Recovery, 1789, both to his Majesty and the Queen. In March 1787, he was elected one of the Trustees of the British Museum; and, in September of the same year, he was appointed Bishop of Carlisle. In 1788 he succeeded to the deanery of Windfor, for which he vacated his Episcopate of St. Paul's. In 1789 he preached before the House of Lords, and afterwards published, the Sermon on the anniversary of King Charles's Martyrdom. In June 1791, he was translated to the see of Salisbury. In 1793 he preached the anniversary Sermon before the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, which is published and prefixed to the Annual Account of their proceedings. Having been often and very urgently requested, by many of his literary friends, to publish a new edition of the "Criterion," which had been many years out of print, he undertook to rectify as last August (1800) to revise that book. He had many years ago collected materials for a new and enlarged edition of that work; but, unfortunately, they had been either mislaid or, if not so probably, destroyed, by mistake, with some other manuscripts. This circumstance, and his very advanced age, sufficiently account for his not having attempted to alter substantially the original work. In this statement, and the *errata* and *additions* of the Bishop are enumerated, but he has been concerned in many others, in which he was never supposed to have had any part, and in some of no trifling celebrity, where *nominal and reputed authors* he permitted

to retain and enjoy *exclusively* all that credit of which he could have justly laid claim to no inconsiderable share. During a great part of his life he was in correspondence with some of the most eminent literary and political Characters of the age. Few could have read more, if indeed any one so much as, with such habits of incessant application as *those* in which he persevered, almost to the last hour of his long protracted life, he *must* necessarily have read. In the strictest sense of the expression, he never let one minute pass *unimproved*; for he never deemed any space of time *too short* to be employed in reading; nor was he ever seen by any of his family, when not in company with strangers, without having a book or a pen in his hand. The accounts which have been inserted in many of the news-papers of the illness which terminated in his death are as incorrect as most of those which have been given of his life and writings. Instead of falling a victim to the gout, he can scarcely be said to have had, *latterly*, any specific complaint. He retained his faculties to the last; and, during a great part of each day, amused himself with reading. After a life thus devoted to the cause of Literature and Religion, and not spent in solitary seclusion from the world, but in the midst of its most active and busy scenes, he died on Monday, the 18th of May, without a struggle, and without a pang, in the arms of his Son; who has hastily extracted the above particulars from authentic documents now in his possession. He was buried on Monday, the 25th instant, in a vault in St. George's Chapel in Windsor Castle. His Royal Highness the Duke of Suffex, with a condescension, not less *honourable* to his own feelings, than such a tribute of respect could not but be to the memory of him to whom it was paid, attended at his Funeral*.

P. 381. The Rev. RICHARD GIFFORD was educated at Baliol college, Oxford; where, in 1748, having then recently taken the degree of B. A. † he distinguished himself by a masterly pamphlet, intitled "Remarks on Mr. Kennicott's Dissertation on the Tree of Life in Paradise;" in the Preface to which he handsomely apo-

* The death of this Bulwark of our Church, a Prelate so firmly attached to our Ecclesiastical Constitution, is a subject deeply to be lamented. The Church has lost one of its brightest ornaments; Society, one of its best friends; Literary Men in distress, a generous patron; and the Poor of all descriptions, a father. EDIT.

† He is not mentioned there in the Catalogue of Oxford Graduates, because he graduated no farther. EDIT.

logises for "any expressions that may seem too harsh or severe;" and hopes "they will be thought to arise entirely from a warmth that is natural to the love of Truth, and which it is difficult to lay aside when one is engaged in examining points that seem to make against it." And he thus concludes: "As the love of Truth was the sole motive of my engaging in the cause, I shall, with all the readiness imaginable, acknowledge the many errors I may have run into, upon the least intimation of them: for, indeed, I should have spared myself the trouble I have taken in the prosecution of this affair, but that I thought Truth a sacrifice too great to be made in compliment to the ingenuity of any man." To the sincerity of this profession the whole tenor of Mr. Gifford's life bore the strongest testimony. He was in principle a sound Whig of the Old School, a zealous friend to the House of Hanover; and the leading members of Baliol college were at that period strenuous Tories; which accounts for his not proceeding farther in his academical degrees. His *Alma Mater*, he has often said, was to him a step-mother. As it is well known that he possessed an uncommonly strong mind, highly cultivated by profound learning, it is to be lamented that he could not persuade himself to appear more frequently before the publick as an Author. One small poem of his, intitled "Contemplation," was printed in 1753, which attracted the notice of Dr. Johnson, who has quoted it in his Dictionary; a circumstance which Mr. Gifford has frequently mentioned to the writer of this article with much satisfaction. The general encouragement of the poem, however, was not sufficient to allure him to farther progress in that fascinating pursuit. Having applied himself sedulously to the study of Divinity, the more immediate object of his future destination in life, he entered into holy orders; and was appointed, by his friend Dr. Salway, curate of Richard's-castle in Herefordshire. He was afterwards morning-preacher at St. Anne's, Soho; and his contemporaries have borne honourable testimony to the respectful attention that was paid him there. In 1758 he became domestic chaplain to John Marquis of Tweeddale; and in 1759 was presented, by Dr. Frederick Cornwallis, then Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, to the vicarage of Duffield in Derbyshire; where (to use the expression of a medical friend, to whom Mr. G. was long and very justly attached) his eloquence "edified and delighted crowded audiences." In 1772, on the recommendation of Hugo Meynell, esq. (to whom he had been tutor), he was presented, by Tho. Browne, esq. to the rectory of North Okendon in Essex.

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Effect. In 1782 he published "Outlines of an Answer to Dr. Priestley's Disquisitions relating to Matter and Spirit;" written, as he mentions in an advertisement, "while the Author was perusing Dr. Priestley's Disquisitions; which came into his hands in the course of circulation in a Reading Society, at a time when he had not seen Dr. Price's Correspondence with Dr. Priestley, nor knew that any Answer to the Disquisitions had been published;" a circumstance which he thought it necessary to notice, to explain the following passage from Cicero, which stands in the title-page: "*Mox fuit semper hæc in hæc re voluntas & sententia, quamvis ut hoc mallem de iis qui essent idonei, suscipere, quam me; nec ut mallem, quam neminem.*" That in this also he was sincere is evident from the following fact: He had written an answer to two exceptionable chapters in Mr. Gibbon's celebrated work, which several of his literary friends wished him to publish; and he was inclined so to do; but relinquished the design on hearing that it was taken up by several able pens. In Mr. Nichols's "History of Leicestershire," an acknowledgment is made to Mr. Gifford for the contribution of "good engraved portraits of their common relations, Mr. and Mrs. Staveley;" and for "having taken on himself the task of translating the *Domestick Book* for that County." He was also an occasional, though not very frequent, correspondent to Mr. Urban's *Miscellany*; in which the Letters signed R. DUFF will always be considered as intrinsically valuable. His principal residence was at Duffield; but he regularly, whilst he was able, passed a considerable part of the Summer at his rectory of North Oken- don; though for several years past (in consequence of a peculiarity in his constitution, which rendered the vicinity of the Essex fens unfriendly to his health) he never returned from that place without the almost total loss of speech from an inveterate hoarseness; and, for the last five or six years, has been wholly unable to go there at all. It would be injustice, however, to his memory, were we not to notice his constant readiness to assist the Clergy of his neighbourhood, till he was disabled by age and infirmity—that he has many times, in cases of sickness, done it for several months together—and that for some years he officiated at a neighbouring chapel, the income of which was not enough to pay a Curate, in order to enable the Trustees to form a sufficient accumulation for the scanty fund to make a future provision for that purpose. He reconciled himself to the necessity of Non-residence, by the persuasion that he had done really as much

ecclesiastical duty *gratis* as the Law would have obliged him to do at his Rectory, if his constitution had admitted of his residing there. He always refused any compensation, saying, "he was paid *everywhere* for preaching the word of God."

Mr. Gifford married, in 1763, Elizabeth Woodhouse (cousin and devisee of the Rev. Thomas Alleyne, rector of Loughborough); who died Jan. 15, 1793, (vol. LXIII. p. 98), after a happy union of 30 years, leaving an only daughter, who now, by the death of her father, March 1, 1807, aged 82, survives to lament the loss of both her parents.

CHARLES DILLY, ESQ.

who died at Ramsgate, on the 14th instant, aged 68, was born May 22, 1739, at Southill in Bedfordshire; where his family were of some consequence in the higher ranks of old English yeomen; and for which county his eldest brother, John Dilly, esq. (who cultivated the paternal inheritance at Southill) served the office of high sheriff in 1768. Edward Dilly, the next brother, was a bookseller of great eminence in the Poolery, particularly in the line of American exportation; and in the writings of the good old School of Presbyterians—Doddridge, Watts, Larnier, &c. So extensive were his connexions, that he was happy to avail himself of the assistance of his brother Charles; who, after making a short tour in America, became a partner in Edward's trade, which, by his regular assiduity, was considerably extended.

* Mr. Alleyne died July 10, 1761; and the following impressive lines were placed by his grateful friend Mr. Gifford on a mural monument in Loughborough church; which records also the death of the Rev. John Alleyne (the father of Thomas, and his predecessor in the rectory), who died March 25, 1780:

"Vain to the Dead are tears, and vain is praise,
And vain each fond memorial we can raise!
As on the pyre Arabia's incense thrown
Glads with its sweets the living sense alone.
The friends we mourn with sacred love
were fraught, [taught
And truths divine with Christian zeal they
Still may they teach! still from the grave
impart [heart!
Such truths as melt the eye, and mend the
Oh! from their tombs may holy musings
rise, [wife!
And Life's poor triflers as they read grow
For Friendship poureth not the plaintive
strain,
Nor builds the hallow'd monument in vain;
If the sad marble gives the living pain,
And Vice one moment to reflection sways."
Mr.

1807.] *Biographical Memoirs of the late Charles Dilly, Esq.* 479

Mr. Edward Dilly was an enthusiastic admirer of the politicks (if not of the personal charms) of Catharine Macaulay, whose publications he regularly ushered into the world; and may truly be said to have been a general and a generous patron. He was a man of great pleasantriness of manners; and so fond of conversation, that he almost literally talked himself to death. By this event, which happened May 11, 1779 (vol. XLIX. p. 271), Charles Dilly became the sole proprietor of a very valuable trading concern, which he continued to cultivate with that industry and application which in this great commercial Metropolis almost invariably leads to opulence. In 1782, on a vacancy of an Alderman for the ward of Cheap, Mr. Dilly was invited to accept the scarlet gown; but declined that honourable office in favour of Mr. Boydell. That of Sheriff he escaped on the plea of Nonconformity. With the fortunes of Edward, Charles inherited also his good qualities. Though neither of them had much pretensions to Literature, they were zealous in cultivating the friendship of the Literati. Their purchases of copy-right were in such a princely style as had before their time been wholly unknown. To young and inexperienced Authors, Mr. Charles Dilly in particular was a kind and faithful adviser; and to those who had occasion for it, his purse was at all times easy of access. The hospitable table, which Edward was famed for spreading, was continued by Charles—not with a prodigal, but with an unparing hand. His parties were not large, but they were frequent; and in general so judiciously grouped, as to create a pleasantriness of intercourse not often to be found in mixed companies. Here Johnson and Wilkes forgot the animosities of Whig and Tory. Here High-church Divines and Pillars of the Meeting-house relinquished their polemics, and enjoyed uninterrupted conviviality. Here Cumberland, whilst he contributed his full proportion to the general hilarity of conversation, stored his own mind with some of those valuable observations which have both entertained and instructed an admiring Publick. Here Knox planned and matured not a few of his valuable Essays. Here Isaac Reed (than whom no visitor was more cordially welcomed by Charles Dilly) was sure to delight, whether in the mood to be a patient hearer, with now and then a short oracular response; or occasionally displaying those rich stores of erudition which he possessed. Here Crakeit reposed on the labours of an Etick. Here many a writer of less eminence, after comfortably enjoying a mental and bodily repast, engaged in his allotted task with

double pleasure, from the satisfaction he experienced in the liberality of his employer. If ever the strict rule of decorum was by chance infringed on, it was on those occasional days when, unavoidable business preventing the master of the house from sitting so long with his guests as he could wish, the pleasure of entertaining them was deputed to his kind-hearted and pleasant friend James Boswell, who sometimes, in that capacity, has tried the strength of the *oldest bin*. After a life of uninterrupted labour for more than 40 years, Mr. Dilly almost on a sudden relinquished business; which he disposed of, on terms mutually beneficial, to Mr. Mawman, at that time high in the same profession in the city of York. But the transition was too abrupt for Mr. Dilly. He found himself a solitary being, without the resource of an affectionate family to cheer his vacant hours; and, in the midst of affluence, he soon began to regret the loss of the counting-house and *very pleasant rooms* in the Poultry; and actually acquired such a dejection of spirits as to occasion no small alarm to his friends. He was luckily, however, persuaded to adopt, in Brunswick-row, Queen-square, the sociability, if not the employment of the Poultry; and, by the repeated visits of some intimates whom he highly esteemed, he was in a great measure roused from his melancholy; and continued to enjoy a few years of real comfort; distributing, not unfrequently, a portion of his large property in acts of the most disinterested beneficence. His bounty to individuals it would be improper to mention. But it must be recorded to his honour, that in his life-time he gave 700*l.* Consols. to the Company of Stationers (of which he was Master in 1800: for the purpose of securing perpetual annuities, of ten guineas each, to the widows of two Liverymen of that Company. A very few weeks also before his death he gave 100*l.* to the Sea-bathing Infirmary at Margate; to which very excellent Institution he has added 200*l.* more by his last will; with the like sum to the Society for the Relief of Persons confined for Small Debts. He has given 100*l.* to the Society for the Relief of the Indigent Blind; 100*l.* to the Society for the Relief of the Deaf and Dumb; and 100*l.* to the Dispensary in Red Lion street. He has remembered also some of his old friends. To Daniel Braithwaite, esq. John Oswald Trotter, esq. and Miss Cumberland, he has given 1000*l.* each; to Dr. Lettsom, Dr. Elliott, the Rev. J. H. Todd, and Mary Fowler, widow, 500*l.* each. Among the other legacies are, to Mrs. Crakeit, wife of Mr. Crakeit, 20*l.* a year; to her daughter, Mrs. Eyland, 20*l.* a year; to Mrs. Mary Groves,

... Mrs. Hardinge. [May,

... were gentle and graceful.
... of life the flower, and was
... occupied in doing good amongst
... numerous deficiencies, nothing them
... to one another, she was impatiently
... to them all. She loved to
... and was the charm of it. Her in-
... fatigued her labors of strength, and
... subdued by pain. She had a high
... of honour, and her duty was her
... pleasure. The vital and sound principles
... of Religion were never absent from her
... thoughts, and were the animating spirit
... of all her actions. When she lost her
... husband, her situation would have de-
... pressed her, in the face of her parental
... duty had not recalled her to the energies
... of life. She consecrated them to that ar-
... duous and fierce office; but such was her
... intellect, her delicacy, and her address,
... that, as in the case of her economy, her
... incessant assiduity was accompanied by
... no effort; and the conferred obligations of
... innumerable value upon her children, as
... if they were mere feathers of courtesy,
... never diminishing the demand of an equi-
... valent, but amply repaid in their virtues,
... and in their happiness. In society, though
... struck with a deafness, in the paroxysm
... of her conjugal affliction, which no ap-
... plications could remove, she was the de-
... light of all her friends, and, by the help of
... her trumpet, the realist in conversation.
... Her eloquence, whether in reasoning, or
... in the narrative power, had peculiar grace
... and force. It was like that of her most
... eloquent brother, the late Earl Camden,
... stamped with an elegant simplicity; it
... was pointed, strong, and clear. Her
... style in writing was lively, natural, and
... full of spirit. Her seat in Kent is of
... matchless beauty, which her taste had
... formed out of three or four little orchards,
... and a wild bank at the foot of a common
... which hung over them. Here she built
... and furnished an excellent house, though
... for a considerable time she had another
... in London, and was never happier than in
... doing the business of it. She had a car-
... riage, and a very well fitted retinue of ser-
... vants; made numerous presents, gave up
... to her friends parts of her portrait, and yet
... her whole acquisition including this
... be considered, to the fortunes of her
... daughter. Her manner was, upon all
... topics, ready and correct. It was of pe-
... culiar advantage to her in accounts, and
... in business of all kind; yet, with a con-
... tempt for levity, her delight in reading No-
... vels equalled that of her brother; and she
... had pleasure, as well as talent, for all
... games of skill, from cards to chess. Her
... spirit, never depressed, but always calm,
... was a noble feature of her mind and ge-
... nius. Her moral and religious traits of life, we
... her female teacher, or
... cheered

cheated her, and was detected in a series of complicated forgeries; Mrs. Hardinge took her up to London with her, and watched her with all the acute suspicion of a sergeant over his deserter, till she recovered every shilling, and threw the forged receipts into the fire. Hand-in-hand with her prudence in forwarding the interest of her numerous descendants, was her talent in reconciling their differences, and recommending them to mutual forbearance; always taking the weakest by the hand against the rest, and with no other partialities. Her last illness was lingering, as well as painful; but all the characteristic features of her mind, and life, continued up to the very day preceding that of her dissolution. She had the love and prayers of relations and friends out of number, who circulated her merits where she was not personally known; so that her name was often endeared by the character and stamp it bore in the world.

P. 190. Dr. Allen had quitted the Ministry many years before his death, and practised in the country with success. His delivery was said to have been very graceful. He published an excellent Sermon on the death of Dr. Hughes; and an account of his attendance on Macclaine, in "The Gentleman Highwayman."

Ibid. As there is to be a tablet in Newbury church to the memory of the late Dr. Scott, a Correspondent had drawn up the following inscription, to have been put upon it. His friends preferring an English to a Latin inscription, an English one has been substituted. We have been favoured with a copy of the original:

"S. M. ROBERTI SCOTT, M. D.
pro arate peritissimi,
Qui hic et circumcirca Medicinam exercuit
sauste, placide, et perliberaliter.
Pauperibus beneficiando,
aegrosque sublevando,
si non ditior, at doctior tamen,
melior, et indies exercitator,
ad bene de multis promerendum.
Quod probè actum revera, aut de industria,
religiosè et humanitè,
Hoc ei superest, lucrum perenne
auro pretiosius.
Cætera dissipabilia,
debita destinataque morti,
hic juxta jacent.
At vigent in æternum sua cuique Bonitas,
et Beneficentia;
Nec sunt peritura
Ingenium felix summo perire excultum,
Pectusve generoso incoctum honesto.
Gratiosa hæc adeo Verecundia
efficit gratiora,
ut tot habuit Amicos, quot Familiares,
Quis consuevit
GENT. MAG. May, 1867.

plus plusque in majus innotuit.
His omnibus longè latè-jux vixit dilectus,
obitque desideratissimus;
cum tuius impetu hæmorrhagia
super-veniens vim vitæ attulit
Nono Iduum Februarij, A.D. 1867, æt. 31.
Longinquæ in Scotiâ, Parens, et Cognatæ,
Amorè plenæ, et Mæstiriâ,
longaque distantes intervallo,
Fraternâ necessitudine ex animis conjuncti,
Amicique Neuberientes, amicissimi,
lugentes, benè merenti
H. M. PP."

P. 363. An authentic account of the last moments of Lieut.-col. Vassall, who fell gloriously, at Monte Video, we give in the affecting language of J. B. Matthews, who was his orderly-sergeant, and the chief person to witness his bravery and the gallant manner in which he acquitted himself in doing his duty in that unfortunate hour in which he fell: "On our approach to the walls, we missed the breach; the grape and musketry flew so hot, drove the men in confusion, and numbers of them were about to retreat, but for his exertions. When he observed any of them stop or flinch, he cried out, as loud as possible, 'My brave men, don't flinch! every bullet has its billet! Brush on, follow me, 30th!' He called to them repeatedly in this manner, till he got them inside of the breach. He immediately directed a party to take possession of the cannon-battery next the sea, which was done in a few minutes; and another party, under the command of Major Ross, to advance to the great church; and was also advancing himself, when a grape-shot broke his leg; and as soon as he fell, he cried out 'Push on, my good fellows! I charge them! never mind me! somebody will take me up! it's only the loss of a leg in the service!' He sat up, and helped to lay on a handkerchief, to stop the blood. He cried out, all the time of the action, 'I don't care for my leg, if my Regiment does their duty; and I hope they will!' As soon as the town surrendered, he heard the men cheer; he joined them in as great spirits as though nothing had happened; and called to me to have him carried to the head of his Regiment.—I felt to the heart for his loss to his family. I could wish to have felt with him, sooner than part with a man who was so good a friend to me. I have humbly taken this liberty, as always having the care of his things, which I hope to give a faithful account of to Colonel Dean and Major Nugent, who settle his affairs. At half past three in the morning of the 3d he received his wound; and at one o'clock on the morning of the 7th he departed; and at eight on the same evening was

was interred at the entrance of the great church, with all military honours."

P. 369. Lieut. Henry Sibthorp, lost in the Ajax man of war, was son of Humph. S. esq. of Canwick-house, near Lincoln.

P. 374. The father of the late Sawrey Gilpin, esq. R. A. was a Captain in the Army, and lived at Carlisle, where our Artist was born, in 1733. He came to London at the age of 14, and was articled to Scott, the ship-painter, who lived in Covent-garden, where Mr. G. caught his first relish for animal painting, frequently amusing himself in sketching the carts and horses, market-groups, &c. He was afterwards patronised by William Duke of Cumberland, at Windsor; and from his Royal Highness's stud he acquired that knowledge of the horse which he has so ably given us in his works. The historical compositions he has left shew that he might have claimed the palm in the first department of the art. The Triumph of Camillus, Diomedes's Horses, his poetical subjects, and drawings of animals; possess a taste peculiar to himself. When we recur to the life and moral conduct of Mr. G. we are equally at a loss to do justice to his piety, gentleness, and benevolence, added to an elegance and sweetness of manners that irresistibly gained the admiration and esteem of all who knew him.

P. 386. Mr. Robert Burnaby was presented by the Duke of Rutland to the rectory of South Croxton, in Leicestershire, 1765; which he exchanged, 1770, for Wanlip, of inferior value, but nearer Leicester, where he had been presented by his father to the vicarage of St. Margaret's in 1763; which in 1789 (being then parson, as prebendary of St. Margaret's in the cathedral of Lincoln) he presented to his son. Nichols's Leicestershire, vol. III. pp. 237, 1098; vol. IV. p. 230.

P. 387. In our account of the death of Mrs. Vere, we have to apologise for inserting an erroneous statement. It was Mr. Vere's uncle, and not his father, who died unmarried, at his house at Edmonston, August 29, 1779; and he was a considerable Merchant in Bishopsgate-street Without, and not a wholesale Stationer in Bishopsgate-street Within, as we have wrongly stated. Neither was he lessee of the manor alluded to at Edmonston, but his great nephew, James Vere, esq. who sold it a few years ago.

Ibid. The Rev. John Pick was of Chichester, Cambridge; B.A. 1704, M.A. 1737.

P. 388. Mrs. Beard died on the 11th of April, after a very painful and lingering disorder, which she supported for upwards of two years, with the most Christian fortitude and resignation. Her amiable disposition made her justly beloved in the circle of a numerous acquaintance.

BIRTHS.

LATELY, at Bath, the wife of Col. Brownlow, a son.

At Exmouth, Devon, the wife of Colin Mackenzie, esq. a son.

At Betton, Salop, the wife of George Scott, esq. a son.

At Twickenham, Middlesex, the wife of John-Dean Paull, esq. a daughter.

The wife of C. F. Burnett, esq. of Kennington-lane, Surrey, a daughter.

In Clarges-street, Piccadilly, the wife of William Parry, esq. a son.

The wife of Thomas Oom, esq. of Bedford-square, a son.

In Baker-st. Portman-square, the wife of C. Garth Colleton, esq. a daughter.

In Hunter-street, Brunswick-square, the wife of S. Rucker, esq. a daughter.

The wife of James Pison, esq. one of his Majesty's commissaries-general, a son.

April 2. Mrs. John Stockdale, of Pall Mall, a son.

23. The wife of Hope Stuart, esq. of Ballechin, in Scotland, a daughter.

At Gunby park, co. Lincoln, the wife of Peregrine Maffingbird, esq. a daughter.

26. At Hampton, Middlesex, the wife of Col. Anson, a daughter.

30. At her house in Spring-gardens, Countess Berkeley, a daughter.

In Duches-street, Mary-la-Bonne, Mrs. Thomas Hope, youngest daughter of the Archbishop of Tuam, a son.

May . . . In Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square, the wife of Sam. Bosanquet, esq. a son.

May 2. At the Earl of Derby's house in Grosvenor-square, Lady Stanley, a daughter.

At the Colonel's seat, at Spottishbrook, Berks, Hon. Mrs. Vanfittart, a son and heir.

4. In Gloucester-place, Mary-la-Bonne, the wife of H. J. Hardacre, esq. of the Royal Navy, a daughter, being the eighth in succession.

At Harpendon, Herts, the lady of Sir Thomas Durant, bart. of Scotton, Norfolk, a son and heir.

5. At Gerrard's cross, the wife of Edward-Thomas Hufley, esq. of Galtrim, in Ireland, a son and heir.

In Grosvenor-square, Lady Anne Ashley Cooper, a son.

7. At Glasgow, Lady Janet Buchanan, a son.

9. In Lower Brook-st. Grosvenor-square, Lady Cahir, a daughter.

At Hill-lodge, near Southampton, the wife of Capt. Walker, R. N. a daughter.

10. At the house of her mother, the Duchess of Rutland, in Sackville-street, Piccadilly, Lady Catherine Forrester, a son.

16. In Baker-street, Portman-square, the wife of Richard Eaton, jun. esq. of Seichworth-house, co. Cambridge, a son.

17. In Lincoln's-inn-fields, the lady of the Right Hon. Spencer Perceval, a son.

At his house in Finsbury-square, the wife of Edward Goldsmid, esq. a son.

At her house in Grosvenor-street, Lady Sophia Bligh, a daughter.

At his house in Portland-place, the wife of Robert Lang, esq. a daughter.

The lady of Sir Robert Wilmot, bart. of Chaddesden, co. Derby, a son.

18. The wife of Lieut.-col. Colquhoun, of Belleville, in Scotland, a daughter.

19. In Clarges-street, Piccadilly, the wife of William Agar, esq. a son.

20. At Birstall-house, co. Leicester, Mrs. Mansfield, a daughter.

21. At her house in Thayer-street, Manchester-squ. the Duchess of Castries, a son.

25. At Briton-ferry, the wife of James Lumden, esq. late lieutenant-colonel of the 55th Regim. of Foot, a son and heir.

MARRIAGES:

April **A**T Ginnerts, co. Meath, by special licence, William Stewart Hamilton, esq. of Brown-hall, to Henrietta, eldest daughter of the Hon. Hans Blackwood, and niece of Lord Dufferin.

April 4. At the British head-quarters, at Messina, Lieut.-col. Henry-Edward Bunbury, deputy-quarter-master-general to the Forces, to Louisa-Emelia, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. Gen. Fox, and niece to the late Right Hon. Charles-James F.

17. At Kilbrin, near Cork, Rev. Sackville-Robert Hamilton, second son of the Rt. Hon. Sackville H. formerly principal Secretary for the Civil Department, and great-grandson of Gustavus H. Viscount Boyne, to Miss Freeman, eldest dau. of Edward-Deane F. esq. of Castlecor, co. Cork.

At St. Thomas's, Dublin, Charles Aldrich, esq. lieutenant in the 50th Regiment, to Margaret, third daughter of the late Joseph Blake, esq. of Ardfry, co. Galway, and sister of the late Ld. Wallscourt.

20. At Gretna-green, William Green, esq. proctor, of Doctors Commons, to Mary, eldest daughter of John Brewster, esq. of Brandon, Suffolk.

22. At Greyfoke, Cumberland, Thomas Oliphant, esq. of Greenhwaite-hall, to Miss Mary Hudless, of Johnby-hall. The marriage celebration continued five days.

27. By special licence. at the house of William Adam, esq. M.P. in Bloomsbury-square, John-Anstruther Thompson, esq. of Charlton, co. Fife, to Miss Adam, only daughter of the aforesaid William A. esq.

28. Capt. Ray, of the East Suffolk Militia, to Miss Bridgman, daughter of Edward B. esq. of Wooton, Suffolk.

29. Edward-Dalbee Temple, esq. only son of the Rev. Dr. T. of Northwood-place, Suffolk, to Miss Honeywood, fourth daughter of the late Sir John H. bart. of Erington, co. Kent.

At Cork, Frederick Calvert, esq. of Lon-

don, to Miss West, daughter of Mr. W. bookfeller, of Castle-street, Cork, late of London, bookfeller.

30. At Carrigaline church, co. Cork, Thomas Burke, esq. captain in the 4th Regiment of Foot, to Elizabeth daughter of the late Daniel Conner, esq. of Ballybricken, co. Cork.

At St. Mary-la-Bonne, Major-general the Hon. Cha. Hope, to the eldest daughter of George-Finch Hatton, esq. of Eastwell park, Kent.

At St. Martin's in the Fields, Robert Heathcote, esq. to Miss Searle, of the Theatre Royal, Covent-garden.

At St. Alphage, London, Mr. Thomas-Vere Wallace, of Charlotte-street, Portland-place, to Miss Mary-Anne Greenell, of Hertford.

May 1. At Leeds, the Rev. Robert Morrit, prebendary of Ross, and rector of Castelhaven, co. York, to Alicia, youngest dau. of William Cookson, esq. of Leeds.

2. George-Warwick Bampfylde, esq. only son of Sir Charles W. B. bart. to the only daughter of the Rev. Ralph Sneyd, domestic chaplain to the Prince of Wales, precentor of St. Asaph, &c.

At Little Missenden, the Rev. Frederick Anson, rector of Sudbury, co. Derby, youngest son of the late George A. esq. and brother to Viscount A. to the only daughter of the late Rev. Richard Levett, of Milford, co. Stafford.

4. Capt. John Croft, R.N. to Miss Buckworth, daughter of the late Thomas B. esq. of Finsbury-square.

5. The Hon. Col. Crewe, only son of Lord C. of Crewe-hall, co. Chester, to Miss Hungerford, of Cavendish-square, and of Calne, Wilts.

6. Edward Ellis, esq. of Dancer's-hill, South Mimms, Middlesex, to Miss Mary-Anne Heyman, daughter of Henry H. esq. of Queen-square, Bloomsbury.

7. At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. T. Scott, of Bighthelmitone, to the you. daugh. of Jos. White, esq. of Cheshire.

At Bath, the Rev. R. S. Davies, rector of Eastington, co. Gloucester, to the third daughter of the late Rev. Benjamin Spry, prebendary of Salisbury, and vicar of St. Mary Redcliff, Bristol.

8. A. S. Learmouth, esq. of Manchester-buildings, to Miss Jeffy Learmouth, dau. of Alex. L. esq. of Parliament-street.

At Edinburgh, Robert Fraser, esq. to Lady Maitland, eldest daughter of the Earl of Lauderdale.

9. Henry Boulton, esq. of Cottingham, co. Northampton, to the eldest daughter of the late Lieut.-col. Darrell, deputy-commissary-general on the Continent.

W. Dickson, jun. esq. of Prospect-place, in Hampshire, to Miss Elizabeth Dixon, of Bloomsbury-square.

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10. Charles Ross, esq. R.A. to Miss P. O. Coleman, of Leicester.

11. At St. Ke-Dunael, Devon, Robert Pale, esq. of Plymouth-Dock, to Mrs. Hull, relict of the late R. H. esq. captain in R.N.

12. A. S. George's, Hanover-square, Lord Carbury, eldest son of the Earl of Inchmarck, to Miss Gasham, daughter of W. D. G. esq. of Lower G. - street.

At Hampstead, on Old Hefax, Jeremiah Dyson, esq. of the House of Commons, to Miss Newell, daughter of the late Rev. F. N. of W. H. street.

13. At Tauburn, Norfolk, Thomas-Fowel Buxton, esq. of Weymouth, to Miss Hannah Garney, daughter of John G. esq. of Epsom, near Norwich.

14. John Pratt, esq. of Ball's-hill, co. Northumberland, to Miss Owen, of Norfolk-street, Strand.

Samuel Tylden, esq. of Yarborough Hall, Norfolk, to Sophia, youngest daughter of the late John Baker, esq. of Deal, Kent.

15. Mr. Haines, Surgeon, to Miss Bliss, both of Hampstead.

20. Mr. John-Alfred Twining, of the Strand, to the only daughter of Mr. Haynes, of Cornhill.

John-Barwood Jessop, esq. of Doory, co. Londonderry, to Mrs. Solly, of Ackworth park, co. York, widow of the late Isaac S. esq. and daughter of Sir F. Flood, bart.

21. At Highton, Thomas-Andrews Murchie, esq. of Gosport, to Miss Gibson, of C. H. - row.

D. R. Remington, esq. of Clapham-road, to Miss Copland, daughter of Gabriel C. esq. of Clapham, Surrey.

DEATHS.

1856. **A**T Bangalore, in the East India, Major Coghlan, of the 19th Native Infantry.

Aug. 2. At Agra, in Hindoostan, Lieut. Thomas Goodall, of the 2d Battalion 4th Native Infantry; an officer much lamented and sincerely regretted.

1857. **Jan. 4.** At St. Peterbourg, Mr. Simeon Sidneff.

6. At Glasgow, Mrs. Margaret Buchanan, relict of Dugald B. esq. of Craigievarm. She has left great estates, both fertile and moveable; but having first executed a deed, leaving the same to Miss Janet Buchanan, daughter of the said Dugald B. now spouse of Mr. Char. McNab, of St. Ninian's, and, afterwards, deeds conveying the whole to Mr. David Snodgrass, eldest son of Neil S. esq. of Cunninghamham, mutual reductions have been executed by the parties; so that, until the issue of these questions, it is uncertain to whom the properties will belong.

27. At Dominica, in the West Indies, of a fever, Lieut. Frederick-Augustus Whitaker, of the 40th Foot.

Feb. At Madeira, where he went for the benefit of his health, the Rev. Edward Wigley, D. D. vicar of Yardley, co. Worcester, in the gift of the Crown, and formerly fellow of St. John's college; B. A. 1787, M. A. 1790, B. D. 1797.

Feb. 1. At Barbados, Jonathan Blenman, esq. solicitor-general there.

14. At Empshot, Hants, aged 60, Mr. William Wakeford. He was a gentleman farmer, in very independent circumstances, and a man of great integrity, and very benevolent to all the poor in his neighbourhood, especially when they were afflicted with sickness. He laid out a considerable sum every year in the purchase of medicines, which he distributed freely among them, and never accepted the smallest recompence. His advice and assistance were at every one's service that applied to him; and he was particularly cautious in prescribing but in the plainest cases: where he was under the smallest doubt, he always directed them to apply for regular medical aid; so that, in fact, he did much good without ever having done harm. He bore a painful illness with much fortitude and resignation; and has left a widow and two daughters.

March . . . At St. Petersburg, the Princess Bariatinfsky. This beautiful and amiable young lady was the Hon. Miss Dutton, second daughter of Lord Sherborne, and niece to the Messieurs Coke of Norfolk and Derby; and was married, eleven months since to the Russian Prince Bariatinfsky. By this melancholy event a gloom has been cast over several noble families. On the 13th of May, her corpse was landed at Yarmouth, from L'Amiable frigate, and conveyed forward for interment in the family-vault.

In Switzerland, John Lewis De Lolme, LL. D. a native and citizen of Geneva; who during his residence in England acquired considerable celebrity as an author. His first work in our language was "A Parallel between the English Constitution and the former Government of Sweden," a very ingenious pamphlet, published in 1772. Three years after this, he published his celebrated "Treatise on the Constitution of England." It was originally written in French, and was now published in English, by Dr. De Lolme, considerably enlarged and improved. The fame of this work, as well as the work itself, is known to almost every reader. The celebrated Junius recommended it to the publick, as a performance deep, solid, and ingenious; and it has been honoured with the applauses of a Camden and a Chatham, in the British Senate. Nor is it the least remarkable circumstance respecting this work, that it is the production of a foreigner, who had passed the greater part

part of his life out of England. In 1787, Dr. De Lolme published a most excellent introduction to De Foe's History of the Union, intitled, "An Essay, containing a few Strictures on the Union of Scotland with England." He has also written, "The History of the Flagellants; or, Memorials of Human Superstition, imitated from the Abbé Boileau;" "Observations relative to the Taxes upon Windows or Lights," a quarto pamphlet, published in 1788; and "Observations on the late National Embarrassment," an octavo pamphlet, published in the year following. De Lolme had a surprising extent of knowledge on all subjects, and could almost have rivaled Burke in all the variety of his illustrations. He was remarkably temperate and simple in his mode of living; and possessed an admirable temper, with a strong turn for humour. All he said, indeed, upon the most serious subjects, was marked by something of an arch shrewdness. Notwithstanding his superior abilities, De Lolme suffered many conflicts with a proud unbecoming spirit, and the hardships of poverty. He did not much sacrifice to the Graces in point of dress and personal delicacy; but his conversation was always valuable: and it is much to be regretted that a man of his talents and information was not shielded by patronage against the necessities of life, as he might possibly have produced many useful and instructive works.

March 1. On his passage to Jamaica, William Bennett, esq. late of Kingdown parade, Bristol.

10. At Tours, in France, aged 108, Jean Thurel. He was a member of the Legion of Honour; born at Orain, in Burgundy, in 1699; entered the Regiment of Touraine Sept. 17, 1716, and served, without interruption, for the space of 91 years. He received a musket-ball in the neck at the siege of Kehl, in 1733, and seven sabre wounds, six of which were observable on his head, at the battle of Minden, in 1759. He had three brothers killed at Fontenoy; and a son, a veteran and corporal in the same company, killed in 1782; there is another, who still serves with honour. In 1787 his Regiment was ordered to march to the coast, to embark; he performed the whole march on foot, saying, that, as he had never travelled in a carriage, he would not commence then. On the 24th of November, 1787, he was presented to the King and Royal Family, and then ordered a pension of 300 franks yearly, 200 of which were to revert to his wife, in case of his death, and, on her decease, 100 franks to each of his children. For some years he lived as a veteran at Tours. Buonaparte presented him with the Eagle of the Legion of Honour, and a pension of 1200 franks.

On the removal of the ashes of Gen. Monnier, he was one of the four commissaries named for that ceremony, and was then appointed, as the oldest soldier in Europe. To the moment of his death he preserved his senses and judgment; and, until his last illness, which was but for a few days, he enjoyed good health.

12. In his 85th year, Benjamin Morris, gent. a native of Bath. In the early part of his life he pursued the profession of a drawing-master, and was esteemed an artist of some eminence. His latter years were remarkable for their regularity; every day was marked with such precision that it seldom deviated a single minute in the performance of the exact vocation of the preceding one.

Aged 21, Mr. W. Meadows, school-master, of Stamford, co. Lincoln.

At Chatham, in Kent, Mr. Robert Lupton (formerly of the Frith farm, near Little Catterton, co. Lincoln), and late master of the Ville de Paris man of war.

13. At Boston, co. Lincoln, after only two days illness, Miss Anne Waite, sister of Mr. Alderman W.

In his 81th year, Mr. Davis, of the Belgrave-gate, Leicester, the oldest worked-manufacturer there, and deservedly esteemed as a good father, a sincere friend, and an upright intelligent neighbour.

14. After a long and afflicting illness, Mrs. Price, wife of Mr. P. of the Market-place, Leicester.

At Ipswich, aged 76, Philip Bacon, esq. formerly of Caius college, Cambridge, and many years lieutenant-colonel of the West Suffolk Militia.

15. At Rudgwick, Suffex, after a short illness, aged 68, Michael Harries, esq.

At Welburne, near Castle-Howard, aged 38, Mr. George Daniel, late of Hull, bookseller, and formerly one of the proprietors of the Hull Advertiser.

At Dundee, aged near 60, of a consumption, Mr. Hugh Matheson. He was a native of the county of Sutherland, and was of the first family of his name in that county. His mother was of the last family of the Dunbars of that county, this last name being now extinct there.

16. Mrs. Oakley, wife of R. O. esq. of East-place, Lambeth.

Found drowned in Hyde park, Mary-Eliza Sheniton, a young woman of very respectable parents, who had left her home in the afternoon of the 14th, on pretence of taking a walk in the Park.

At Grantham, co. Lincoln, aged 77, Wildbore Garner, esq. one of the justices of the said borough.

After a few days illness, Mr. Paul, ironmonger, of Bridge-street, Cambridge.

17. At his house in Camden-place, Bath, Charles Lomax, esq.

At

486 *Obituary, with Anecdotes, of remarkable Persons.* [May,

At the Hot wells, aged 22, Mrs. Hackett, wife of Mr. John H. hofier, of Bristol.

In his 72d year, after a few hours attack of the gout in his stomach, Mr. Gooden, corn-chandler, of Speenhamland, Berks.

At her son's house at Windfor, aged 97, Mrs. Mary Emblin, of Maidenhead.

18. In London, aged 55, Richard Baker, esq. of Hull.

At his lodgings in London, aged 54, Sir Edward Hargraves, only son of the wealthy and venerable Dr. H. of Bath, a member of the Body Corporate of that city, and knighted on presenting an Address from his Colleagues at the time Margaret Nicholson attempted the life of his Majesty. Sir Edward was the author of several publications of some note; particularly, "Travels through Parts of France," "A Skezzio on the Genius of Man," and a small volume of the ludicrous kind, dedicated to the late Lord Thurlow, when he was Chancellor. He has left several children by his first wife; but none, it is believed, by the second, to whom he was married about three years ago.

At Olfet, co. York, in consequence of a wound he received about six weeks before from the hand of her brutal husband, who threw a red hot poker at her with so much violence that, pitching upon its point, it penetrated quite through her arm, Martha Boeck. Amputation was performed, but proved of no avail. The wretch absconded.

19. This morning a meeting took place at Tullamore, in Ireland, between Lieut. Bismark and Capt. Quinham, both of the 4th Battalion of the King's German Legion. The parties drew lots for the first fire; Capt. Quinham won, and fired at Lieut. Bismark; when Lieut. B. shot Capt. Q. who immediately expired.

At Mullingar, in Ireland, James Murray, esq. civil engineer of the Royal Canal at Dublin.

Aged 68, Mrs. Good, of Spittal inn, near Redbourn, co. Lincoln.

Mr. Richard Poulton, cornfactor, of Reading, Berks.

On Kingsdown parade, Bristol, the wife of P. E. Scobell, M.D. of Bodmin, Cornwall; a lady of great good sense, most pleasing manners, and unaffected piety.

20. Aged 65, Mr. William Millwood, keeper of Peterborough gaol.

At Market-Deeping, co. Lincoln, Mrs. Butler, wife of Mr. B. post-master there.

Suddenly, Mrs. Charlotte Broadley, sister of R. C. B. esq. of Hull.

At his chambers in the Temple, after a short illness, Tho. Cornings, esq. youngest son of Mrs. C. of Cambridge, and late fellow of Trinity college.

21. At Bromley, Middlesex, aged 62, Mrs. Decima Harrison, formerly of Bath.

Aged 71, Anne Higdon, a pauper, be-

longing to Tildesley, near Manchester, who had been relieved, and had her rent paid, for some time. On examining her house, a large quantity of good wearing-apparel was found, and 40l. 8s. in cash; viz. in gold, 12l. 12s.; in shillings and six-pences, 14l. 3s.; 105 half-crown pieces, and one of 2s. 3d. 18l. 4s. 9d.; in copper, 8s. 3d.; and a foreign gold coin, with a note of hand for 7l. 7s.

22. Mrs. Williams, of Borough-fen, co. Northampton, wife of Mr. W. farmer.

Mrs. Penton, wife of Mr. P. draper and salesman, High-street, Bristol.

23. At Bruges, in Flanders, most deservedly honoured by her whole community, and greatly respected by all who knew her, Mrs. Mary-Austin More, superioress of the Convent of English Nuns there, and many years resident at Hengrave, near Bury. She was the last lineal descendant of the celebrated Sir Thomas More, of the fifteenth century.—And, on the 29th, in the same convent, aged 80, and in the cheerful practice of every religious duty, Mrs. A. Jerningham, a near relative of Sir William J. burt. of Cottesley-hall, Norfolk.

Aged 75, Mrs. St. John, of Leicester; a descendant of the family of that name at Kensington, and Cold Norton.

In her 68th year, Mrs. Anna Pridmore, widow, of Morcot, Rutland.

Instantaneously killed, by the wheels of a mourning-coach going over his head, after he had accidentally fallen down, the son of — Phillips, block-maker, of Bristol, aged about 4 years.

In Doughty-street, near the Foundling hospital, Mrs. Moore, widow of Mr. Philip M. of Doctors Commons.

At Hammersmith, after a short illness, Miss Walmsley, daughter of the late Thomas W. esq. of Shorley, co. Lancaster.

At Cork, in his 21st year, Lieut. James Kelly, of the Galway Militia. He was seized with a paralytic stroke after quitting the mess-room, and died in a few hours.

24. At Paris, after a month's illness, the General of Division, Victor Leopold Berthier, Chief of the Staff of the first Corps of the Grand Army, and one of the Commanders of the Legion of Honour. His obsequies were celebrated at Paris with great pomp, in the church of St. Roch.

At Montrose, in Scotland, aged 87, Mr. John Wallace, teacher of dancing. He was a native of Moulin, in Perthshire; and, having embraced the cause of the unfortunate Charles Stuart, was wounded at Culloden. He came to Montrose in 1745, and continued to exercise his profession in that neighbourhood for about 55 years, when his age and infirmities compelled him to retire.

At

At Billesdon, co. Leicestershire, after a few days illness, aged 25, Mr. John Phillips, son of Mr. P., an eminent schoolmaster there.

As John Couldry and James Davis were employed in repairing a well at Frilford, near Manchester, a large quantity of sandy earth fell in upon and killed them. Couldry was nearly extricated, excepting his legs, when a fresh quantity of earth slipped in, and quite overwhelmed him. Two other men were buried in assisting to get the former two out, and with great difficulty extricated. Davis has left a wife and 8 children.

Sheppard, a girl about 14 years of age, in going over the lock-gates near Newark, Notts., accidentally slipped into the lock, and was drowned.

Mr. Cooper, jun. gold-beater and refiner, of Hillgrove-street, Bristol.

At the Swan inn at Lichfield, on his way from Bristol Hot wells to Huntley-hall, in Staffordshire, Capt. Bulkeley, of the 61st Foot, late aid-de-camp to Gen. Sir John Stuart.

At sea, on his passage to England, for the recovery of his health, Alexander Donaldson, esq. of Jamaica.

At Denton, Norfolk, aged 90, the Rev. George Sandby, D. D. rector of that parish 1750, and of Skepton, in the same county, and chancellor of the diocese of Norwich 1768. He was formerly of Merton college, Oxford, where he took the degree of M. A. in 1743. He was afterwards master of Magdalen college, Cambridge, where he took his Doctor's degree in 1760, and served the office of vice-chancellor of that University the same year. Denton is in the gift of the Archbishop of Canterbury, who must collate one of the fellows, or one who has been fellow, of Merton college; Skepton in the gift of Lord Viscount Anson; and the chancellorship of Norwich in that of the Bishop of the diocese. With Dr. Sandby died the oral tradition, if it may be so called, of the expulsion from Merton college, Oxford, of six fellows, by James II. in 1664. He was ordained by Dr. Hough, Bishop of Worcester, one of the said six fellows, who died at the age of 92.

25. In All Saints parish, Stamford, co. Lincoln, aged 58, Mrs. Blaze, wife of Mr. B. lately of Sleaford, who also died the next day, aged 51, after being a widower 24 hours. Having acquired a competency in trade at Sleaford, they lately retired to Stamford, to enjoy the earnings of an honest application to their callings.

At Maidenhead, Berks, J. White, servant to a lady named Dean. Having had a dispute with his wife, whom he had very recently married, he left her, saying he would never see her again; went to the Lion public-house, where he drank some

liquor, went to bed, and was found dead the next morning.

26. Of a lingering illness, Thomas Juggins, esq. at Mrs. Loggon's, Shooter's-hill, formerly of Jamaica; much lamented by all that had the pleasure of his acquaintance; and has left a disconsolate widow to bemoan his loss.

Aged 63, Mary, wife of John Clark, toy-maker, of Bristol.

At the house of Sir Montague Cholmeley, bart. near Grantham, Mrs. Harrifen, wife of John H. esq. of Norton-place, co. Lincoln, and mother of Lady Cholmeley.

27. At Castle-house, Calne, co. Wilts, George Rooke, esq. formerly captain in the 6th or Enniskillen Dragoons.

Aged 85, Mr. John Deruffat, barrack-master of Liverpool.

Mr. John Smith, of St. James's-street, Liverpool, many years master of a vessel belonging to that port.

At Mumford, near Brandon, Suffolk, greatly respected, aged 81, Wm. Griffin, gent. formerly a respectable nurseryman there, but had retired from business some years. He had formed most of those fine belts and plantations which adorn the vicinity of numerous gentlemen's seats in the Western part of that county, where scarcely a shrub or tree was to be seen, for many dreary miles of heath, not half a century ago.

28. Aged 85, Mr. William Gibbon, of Lincoln, formerly a farmer and grazier at Stixwold, near Horncastle.

At Tadcaster, co. York, in his 81st year, the Rev. Edward Marshall, M. A. formerly fellow of Clare-hall, Cambridge, and late vicar of Duxford, in that county.

Found dead in his bed, at the Pelham Arms, Scaford, Suffex, David Grannell, who stated himself to be a Protestant clergyman, and a native of Ireland. He was a good-looking man; and, being of the fraternity of Free Masons, had solicited and received relief of the Brotherhood there not many days before his death. Several papers were found in his pockets; but none that led to a discovery of his friends or connexions. Among them was a note from the Earl of Moira, dated last February; in which his Lordship states, that he is sorry he cannot procure for him the appointment requested, probably a chaplaincy in some regiment.

In the Charter-house, London, aged 73, Nathaniel Hulme, M. D. F. R. and A. S. S.; author of an inaugural dissertation, "de Scorbuto," Edinb. 1765, 8vo; of a Treatise on the Puerperal Fever, Lond. 1772, 8vo; and of some other valuable works: He was a native of the county of York; and his death was occasioned by the chimney of the house where he resided being blown down; when, getting up to the roof, to

accident, when it was done, he fell to the ground, and died in the accident, but a few days afterwards, at his own request, he was buried in the burial-ground, which was at St. Stephen's and Physicians; and the funeral being on parade to his house, which he had the remains of Nathaniel, who was born on the 10th of January, 1742, and died on the 10th of May, 1817. He was elected a member of the Chamber-house on the 10th of May, 1771, and continued to be a member of the death. He practiced the art of medicine for many years, and with great success. His last Prayer: "O Lord, God of all Things, whose mercies are infinite, and whose wisdom is infinite, I humbly beseech thee to give me grace to live in thy love, and to be faithful to my duty; because I know that thou art the same kind of mercies which brought me into this world, and which will take out of my mortal existence for my immediate nourishment, will as certainly provide over my soul, and preserve my immortal part, and I shall be as will be most suitable to thy mercies. All thy works fit thee, O Lord, O great and beneficent God, even we in the grave, who are bound to be raised in glory, and to be made manifest by thy Son Jesus Christ, whose power is above all thought, and whose goodness exceedeth all measure; and whose love is everlasting. Amen."

At Apsaloo, Mr. John Kitter, one of the members of the Corporation of Derby.

At Hull, John Robinson Peale, esq. of Hull, a son of Hull.

At Hull, Mr. Chapel, flater, of Ketton, co. Rutland.

At Lanthorn, of an apoplectic seizure, the Rev. W. Howie, only son of the late Rev. Mr. P. Howie of Camerton.

At Donnington market, in her 60th year, Mrs. Osborn, widow of Mr. T. O. both to order.

At Donhead Hall, Wilts, Archibald Ellis, youngest son of John Gordon, esq.

At M. Cooper, wife of John C. esq. of Madley Mayfield, near Ashbourne, Derby, one of the two daughters of the late Rev. Rd. Woodley, rector of Wingmore, Bucks.

At Wichech, aged 73, Mrs. Fawcett, mother of Thomas F. esq.

At a great age, Mrs. Headon, postmistress of Market-Raife, co. Lincoln.

Mrs. Margaret English, relict of William Cadell, esq. of Bankfoot, Preston-Pans, Scotland.

At Hull, aged 66, Mr. Edward Jackling, of Hull, ship-owner, late of Eltham, co. Linc.

At Wulhern, near Louth, aged 60. Mr. John Bullivant, many years a respectable mayor there.

Leicester; a woman of exemplary piety and benevolence.

Suddenly, while smoking his pipe, Mr. Isaac Moor, occupier of a small farm on the road from Hull to Beverley.

At Berravon, in Ireland, aged 117, Florence O'Sullivan, etc. He was born in the reign of King William, in 1696; and retained his sight, hearing, and faculties to the last moment. For the last 50 years he lived chiefly on fish, of which he was very fond, particularly mackerel. He was a man of generous, tender feelings; and had 21 nephews and nieces.

At B. Moor, near Walsfield, in her 103d year, Mrs. Susannah Robinson. Till within a short time of her death, she was able to walk about, and to read, knit, and sew, without spectacles. She has had 23 children; three of them at one birth, one on each of three successive days; the oldest and youngest of her children are living.

At Shrewsbury, aged 101, Mrs. Amelia Butcher; who declared that she died of grief for the loss of her husband, who died about seven weeks before her.

Mr. Lilwall, tanner, of Hereford. Whilst washing his hands at a pump in his yard, he dropped down, exclaiming: "Lord have mercy upon me!" and died instantly.

At Easton, near Stamford, co. Lincoln, aged 103, the widow Saunders.

Suddenly, at Boston, co. Lincoln, Mr. Wm. Harwood, sen. druggist.

At his lodgings in the Grove, Bath, aged 24, Mr. Thomas Mann, grandson of the late Mr. Venor, an eminent bookseller in the Poultry, London.

At Chichester, Sussex, John Luggens, esq. banker there.

Capt. J. Belver, brother of Gen. B. of Hevelin, Suffolk.

At Bath, Mrs. Norris, mother of the Rev. Mr. N.

At the rectory-house of Wroughton, aged 86, Mrs. E. Wathen, widow of Samuel W. esq. M.D.

Rev. Charles Lawton, head-master of Manchester grammar school.

Rev. John Board, rector of East-Ainstey and Kinnerley, Devon.

Rev. E. Owen, rector of Varrington, and master of the free grammar-school.

Rev. Mr. Jenkinson, of Alveston, in Warwickshire.

Rev. Austin Jones, rector of Norton, and vicar of South Cerney, co. Gloucester.

Aged 81, the Rev. John Piper, 50 years vicar of All Saints parish, Sudbury, and rector of Rede, Suffolk.

At Brentwood, Essex, in his 73th year, the Rev. Thomas Newman, formerly of Bene't college, Cambridge.

At Iwer, near Uxbridge, Middlesex, in sudden and unsuccessful labour of twins, the wife of the Rev. George C. L. Young.

At

At Hambrook, near Bristol, after a short illness, the Rev. Samuel Thomas, many years minister of the Dissenting Congregation at Frenchay.

At Pockington, the Rev. Edmund Hadley, a Roman Catholic minister.

At his house in Old Broad-street, Dr. William Hamilton, one of the physicians of the London Hospital; and for several years, physician to the Surrey Dispensary. He was a native of Ireland; about 56 years of age; and deservedly ranked high as a practical physician in the estimation of many of the most respectable families in London. He has left a widow and seven children.

Lady Maxwell, mother of her Grace the Duchess of Gordon.

April 2. In London, aged 22, Mr. Israel Lowe, youngest son of the late Mr. Alderman L. of Stamford, co. Lincoln.

Aged 73, Mrs. Boyden, of Stamford, mother of Mr. B. fishmonger.

Aged 92, John Porter, shepherd, of Easton, near Stamford.

In his 18th year, Mr. George Burton, late assistant in Mr. Phillips's school at Billesdon, co. Leicester.

3. Aged 86, Mrs. Brown, widow of Mr. James-Aikew B. formerly of the Rose and Crown inn at Sleaford, co. Lincoln.

At Sleaford, aged 40, Mr. Pouchier, a well-known potter; who had, for twenty years, travelled a considerable circuit with his ware, and acquired much property.

Aged 37, Mrs. Elizabeth Harrison, dau. of the late Mrs. H. of the Queen's Head Inn at Stamford.

At Watnall, co. Nottingham, Christopher Rolleston, esq.

4. Aged 69, Mrs. Armes, wife of Mr. John A. miller, of Manthorpe, co. Line.

At Speen, near Newbury, Berks, aged 67, Thomas Hatt, esq.

At his mother's house in Russell-street, Bloombury, Samuel Jortin, esq.

5. At her brother's house in Loughborough, co. Leicester, aged 28, Sarah, only sister of Mr. B. G. Wallis, surgeon.

6. In his 60th year, Mr. Joseph Hepkinton, silk-thr. wiler, of Derby.

Aged 67, Mr. William Jones, maltster, on the Broad plain, Bristol.

At the house of Mr. Thomas Bower, in Queen-square, Bristol, Mungo Forbes, esq. late of Jamaica.

8. John Scarlett, esq. of Halsead, Essex, formerly of Newton, Suffolk.

In his 70th year, Mr. Wm. Pashley, merchant, of Botolph-lane.

In Woburn-place, Wm. Arnold, esq. late of Grenada.

9. At Bowbridge-field, near Derby, in his 60th year, Nicholas Nicholas, esq. of that place, and of Boycot, co. Kent. He was of the family of the celebrated Sir Ed-

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ward Nicholas, secretary of State to Kings Charles I. and II.

The infant son of Dr. Farre, of Chatter-house-square, London.

10. At Clifton, Miss Augusta Hicks, second daughter of the late Dr. George H. of St. James's, London.

At Barton-house, Hants, aged 81, Sir Thomas Moore, bart. formerly of Bury St. Edmund's, and the last heir-male of Sir Richard M. bart. of Pakenham, Suffolk.

On Croom's-hill, Blackheath, Kent, Jn. Randell, esq. formerly of Queenhithe.

11. Aged 88, the Rev. Kingsman Baskett, many years master of the grammar-school at Pockington, co. York, in the gift of St. John's College, Cambridge, of which he was B. A. 1743, M. A. 1747.

At Quordon, co. Derby, in the prime of life, Mr. Tho. Hudson, draper, of Derby.

At her house at Staunton, Notts, in her 82d year, Mrs. Anne Charlton, the eldest and last surviving daughter of the late Job Staunton C. esq. of that place, who represented the borough of Newark from 1741 till 1761. Her remains were interred in the family-vault at Staunton.

At Westbury, Wilts, aged 87, Mr. Jas. Tayler, father of Mrs. Ball, of Wilder-street, Bristol.

In his 70th year, Mr. Wm. Trolove, of Calkwell, near Louth, co. Lincoln.

12. Andrew Daubeny, esq. of King-square, Bristol.

At Billesdon, co. Leicester, in his 77th year, Mr. Nicholas Joyce, surgeon; whose life was useful, and his death pious.

Aged 82, the Rev. Stanley Borrough, M. A. rector of Cottelbach, co. Leicester, 1763—1768; rector of Sapcote, to which he was presented in 1778; and many years master of Rugby school. He was a very worthy man, and an excellent parish priest.

At Plungar, near Belvoir castle, aged 60, Mr. John Wainer, a respectable farmer and grazier.

13. At Lambeth, Captain Simon Matthews, formerly of Kensington-place, near Bristol, and many years master of the ship Harmony, of that port.

At Aylesbury, Bucks, aged 73, Mrs. Rickford, widow of W. R. esq. (see vol. LXXIII. p. 455). She lived in the circle of her family, as one formed to add a zest to its comforts, and beloved by her friends, who entered her house with pleasure, and left it with reluctance. Cheerful in her sufferings, and resigned to her fate, she supported the pains of a protracted illness with fortitude and patience; and by her death the poor have sustained a loss which cannot easily be repaired.

In her 35th year, in consequence of a premature delivery of a dead child on the 5th, the Empress of Austria. She has had

12 children; of whom four sons and five daughters are living.—The body of her Imperial Majesty was opened on the 14th; and on the 15th it publicly lay in state. On the 16th the heart was deposited with great solemnity in the church of the Augustins; the entrails were conveyed, in equal pomp, to the cathedral church, and deposited in the vault: and the same day, at five in the afternoon, the funeral took place, in the following order, from the church of the Augustins to the Capuchins: 1. a detachment of Cavalry; 2. the Poor of the Hospital; 3. the Religious Orders of the Town and Suburbs; 4. the Curates; 5. the City Magistrate; 6. the States of Lower Austria; 7. the Counsellors of the Aulic and Provincial Departments, in mourning; 8. the Individuals belonging to the Court. The Ministers, Privy Counsellors, and other Personages of the Court, met in the church, as did the Knights of the Order of the Golden Fleece and the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Stephen. His Royal Highness the Archduke John, proxy for his Majesty, and the other Archdukes, also repaired to the church before the arrival of the procession.—At half past four, the body was let down from the state-bed, the coffin closed, and placed on the funeral-car, to which six horses were harnessed, clothed in black. The procession then commenced, and the car was preceded and followed by many bodies of Horse and Foot Soldiers. The different State-officers went with the procession, in carriages. The corpse, on arriving at the church, was placed on a platform, covered with velvet richly embroidered with gold; and, after receiving the benedictions of the Archbishop, was let down into the vault.

14. At Staiths, in Yorkshire, Hannah Grundy, a fisher-girl. Having gone, with three others, under Roa cliff to pick shell-fish, and being too soon for the tide, they sat themselves down upon the beach, near 40 yards from the base of the cliff, which is about 700 feet high, when a stone fell from the top, and struck her with its edge upon the vertebrae of the neck, and, severing her head from her body without mangleing it, threw it 30 yards from where she was sitting.

15. In Bernard-street, the wife of James Oldham Oldham, esq.

Rev. Samuel Ashe, late rector of Langley-Burrell, Wilts.

16. At Durham, Mrs. Forbes, of Messieurs Anderson and Faulkner's company of comedians.

At Southampton, Dowager Lady Stuart, widow of the late Sir Simon S. bart. who represented Hants in many parliaments.

By slipping off the pavement, and fracturing his skull, James Tucker, carrier, of

Jacob's well, Clifton; leaving a pregnant wife and four small children without any support, and in the greatest distress.

In his 54th year, Richard Thorley, gent. of Barton, co. Lincoln.

At Wallingham, aged 89, the Rev. Michael Bridges, rector of Berwick St. Leonard with Sedgell annexed, Wilts.

18. Lieut.-col. M'Craigh, of the 96th Regiment of Foot.

In consequence of a desperate cut on his head with a saw, by his apprentice, John Dignum, in a dispute about working, on the 15th, Mr. Copland, a gunsmith, of Chambers-street, Goodmans-fields. The apprentice has been since tried at the Old Bailey, found guilty of man-slaughter, fined one shilling, and to be imprisoned 12 months in Newgate.

By shooting himself through the head, Mr. William Birkett, goldsmith and pawnbroker, of Prince's-street, Soho.

At Chigwell, in Essex, Mr. Robert Denham, surgeon.

At Breck-lodge, Fraserburgh, in Scotland, the Hon. Anne Fraser, daughter of the deceased Alexander Lord Saltoun, and grand-aunt to the present Lord.

At Dumfries, whither she had removed from her seat in the neighbourhood for the benefit of medical assistance, of a cancer in her breast, the excruciating pains of which, during a long illness, she endured with exemplary patience and resignation, Mrs. Macrae, of Park-lane, wife of James M. esq. of Holmains, and daughter of the late Mr. Justice Lemaistre, one of the judges of the Supreme Court at Calcutta, in the East Indies, by his then wife, since married to Baron Nolcken.

At Schwerin, in Mecklenburgh, the Hon. Frances Clifford, eldest sister of the present Lord Clifford.

19. Robert Bushby, esq. of Arundel, Suffex, banker.

At Sidmouth, Devon, Miss Eliza Hulse, second daughter of Sir Edward H. bart.

20. In his 73d year, Robert Andrew, esq. of Harleston park, co. Northampton.

Aged 44, Mr. Thomas Morgan, attorney at law, of Aberystwith, co. Cardigan. A spirit of sincere and rational piety; an exemplarily affectionate attachment to his family and nearest relatives; a warm zeal in the service of his friends; with the strictest integrity in his transactions with the world at large; these were the Christian virtues which adorned and dignified the life of the excellent person whose decease is here recorded. This honest tribute to his undoubted worth is paid by his sole surviving and disconsolate brother; worth which those who knew him best will be ready to admit that the partiality of fraternal affection has in no degree over-rated.

An honest Lawyer! phrased oft us'd in scorn!
Yet are there men of that profession, who
Dehonour to our nature; men whose hearts
Beat high to Virtue's noblest impulse; who,
Shielding th' unhappy from th' oppressor's
Administer the law in righteousness; (gripe,
Gouging hereby Imperial Law to prove,
What Legislators, Patriots, Sages meant,
That transcript of th' Almighty's will should
A blessing to mankind' [be—

In London, Laurence Harman Parsons, Earl of Rois, Viscount Oxmantown, and Baron Oxmantown. His Lordship was born July 26, 1749; and married, June 11, 1772, Jane eldest daughter of Edward Earl of Kingston; and had issue one daughter, the Lady Frances, born March 31, 1775, and married, Dec. 9, 1799, to her cousin, Robert King, Viscount Lorton and Baron Erris (second son of Robert Earl of Kingston), and who inherits the immense fortune, real and personal, of her father.—The title of Viscount Oxmantown, being limited to the issue-male of the deceased Lord, is now extinct; but the titles of Earl of Rois and Baron Oxmantown devolve to his nephew, the Right Hon. Sir Laurence Parsons, bart. of Burr castle, a lord of the Treasury, privy counsellor, and representative in Parliament for the King's County, now Earl of Rois. The late Lord was the son of Sir Laurence Parsons, bart. by his second lady, Anne Harman, an heiress; and, previous to his advancement to the Peerage, was representative in Parliament for the county of Longford. The titles of Rois and Oxmantown were originally conferred, in 1681, on the elder branch of the Parsons family, in the person of Sir Richard Parsons, bart. great-grandson of Sir William Parsons, bart. Lord Justice of Ireland; but the honours became extinct on the decease of Richard the third Viscount and second Earl of Rois, in 1761; when they were conferred anew on the late Earl, the lineal descendant of Sir Laurence Parsons, of Burr castle, second Baron of the Exchequer, and Attorney-general of Munster, and brother of Sir William, Lord Justice of Ireland in 1641. He will be long regretted by his family, tenantry, and friends. He was of a retired disposition, and great improver, and lived in the most princely style in Ireland; his equipages, horses, and liveries, were always most magnificent. His Lordship was one of the Representative Peers for Ireland; and had just arrived in town, accompanied only by his servants, to attend his parliamentary duty.

21. At Drapers'-hall, London, where he was on a visit to superintend the publication of some of his works, aged 70, the Rev. George Walker, late of Wavertree, near Liverpool; F. R. S. and president of the Literary and Philosophical Society of

Manchester; and formerly minister of a Congregation of Dissenters at Nottingham.

Suddenly, at his house at Everton, aged 52, much respected, John Gregson, esq. banker, and alderman of Liverpool.

In the Adelphi, advanced in years, Benjamin Booth, esq. many years a director of the East India Company's affairs.

22. Mrs. Anne Steel, wife of Mr. T. S. of Chancery-lane.

At Brighthelmston, aged 75, Jas. Portis, esq. of Gate-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

At North Mimms, Herts, Mrs. Jane Gould, youngest and only remaining sister of the late Hon. Mr. Justice G.

33. Aged 75, John Watts, esq. formerly secretary to the Victualing-office.

At Llangennech park, in South Wales, Mrs. Vancouvre, wife of John V. esq. and last surviving daughter of the late Henry Partridge, esq. of King's Lynn.

Suddenly, while sitting at breakfast, Mrs. Brown, of Half-moon-street, Bishopgate.

Mr. Thomas Moore, of Cheap-side, ware-houfeman.

24. In a very advanced age, Mrs. Kemble, relict of the late Mr. Roger K. and mother of the Messieurs K. and Mrs. Siddons. She was the daughter of Mr. Ward, a contemporary with Booth, Quin, &c. &c. on the London Stage, and who, after he quitted the Metropolis, was many years manager of a respectable Provincial company of comedians; one of whom became her husband.

At Hove hill, in Suffolk, of which place he was vicar, sincerely lamented by all who knew him, and can adequately estimate their loss, the Rev. Charles Hayward; a zealous, assiduous Minister, and an active Magistrate. For discharging the duties of his respective professions, he was gifted with an understanding prompt and vigorous, an original style of thought, and with much and various information. His public addresses were impressive; and, having an earnest regard for the spiritual welfare of his people, he was not only diligent in collecting materials for his discourses from reading and reflection, but preferred an additional claim to attention by diversifying the mode of delivery; and exchanged occasionally the use of written compositions, for the extemporaneous and expository method. But, though his talents entitled him to a superiority over many whom greater address in the display of their requisitions renders more generally conspicuous; he delighted in retired life, which he was so well qualified to enliven and improve. Among his social connexions, the powers of his mind were exerted with their most striking effect, from their union with that ardent disinterested regard with which his attachments, when once formed, were remarkably accompa-

nied.

nied. His mind appeared to unfold itself with peculiar energy in company and correspondence with his friends. His animated and exhilarating conversation can hardly be forgotten by those who have even once heard it; but the brotherly kindness he manifested in the concerns of his particular friends, his minute and unwearied attention to their interest, his fertile suggestion of advice or consolation, occasion to them a painful pre-eminence of regret. A fever, attended with delirium, removed a man thus usefully employed, and justly endeared, before he had attained the middle period of life. To the pious mind, however, and none but the pious can find comfort under so distressive a privation, there is relief in the reflection, that God, who sees not as man seeth, can never want means for the promotion of his own gracious designs; and that the death of a Minister has often been rendered instrumental in strengthening the impressions of those who had benefited by his instruction, and in awakening others by the memory of his once unheeded admonitions. Mr. H. was formerly of Caius college, Cambr.; B.A. 1789, M.A. 1801.

25. In the prime of life, Mrs. Holland, of Lincoln, wife of Mr. R. H. chemist.

At Gainsborough, Mr. J. Groombridge, surgeon, &c.

26. At Clifton, near Bristol, the Lady Elizabeth-Anne Magenis, second daughter of William Willoughby, the late Earl of Enniskillen. She was born August 8, 1765; and married, in September 1788, to Capt. Magenis, son of Richard M. esq.

At Highbury, Mr. James Wood, of Threadneedle-street, refiner.

At her house in Parliament-street, aged 84, Mrs. Elizabeth Barker.

In Upper Charlotte-street, aged 79, Mrs. Hill, relict of the late Admiral H.

27. In consequence of a fall from his horse the preceding day, returning from Tewkesbury, Mr. Watkins, saddler, of Cheltenham, co. Gloucester.

At his father's house at Camberwell, Surrey, in his 25th year, Mr. Buxton Forbes, surgeon and apothecary.

In Stone, esq. of Letcombe Regis, Berks. Mr. Alexander Morris, late of Spring-gardens, attorney at law.

Jeremiah Wallace, apprentice to Mr. Lucas, wholesale linen-draper in Cheap-side, in the third year of his apprenticeship, and in the 18th year of his age. This youth was seized with a typhus, or putrid fever, which proved fatal in a week. He was the second son of the Rev. Mr. Wallace of Bishop Stortford, and promised to do credit to his situation, being of an active mind, and possessing every quality to render him a complete tradesman. His parents are particularly unfortunate, hav-

ing lost another son in the *H. Indian*, within about his age, not a twelvemonth ago.

28. In his 60th year, Mr. Wm. Smedley, of Market Drayton, Salop.

29. At Sion-end, Middlesex, aged 88, John Barber, esq.

At Kingston, Surrey, Mrs. Mary Piers, relict of the late Capt. Richard P. in the East India Company's service, who was lost in the *Halsewell* Indiaman in 1786.

At her apartments in Russell-street, Mrs. Egan, many years wardrobe-keeper and principal dress-maker to the Theatre Royal, Covent garden.

At his house in Seymour-street, Bath, aged 77, Ferdinando Anderson, esq.

At Sidney-place, Bath, Sir Hugh Dillon Massey, bart. of Donas, co. Clare. He was the only son of Charles Massey, of Donas, dean of Limerick (uncle of Hugh Lord Massey), by Grace daughter of Sir John Dillon, of Lisnullen, co. Meath. Sir Hugh represented the county of Clare in the Parliament of Ireland; and was created a baronet Oct. 9, 1781. He married Elizabeth daughter of John Stackpole, esq. of Anagh, co. Clare; and had issue, 1. Sir Hugh Dillon Massey, the present Baronet, married to Miss Hankey, of London, by whom he has no issue; 2. William, deceased; 3. Charles, in holy orders; married to Miss Ross-Lewin, and has issue one son; 4. Elizabeth.

30. In her 88d year, Mrs. Sarah Bryer, wife of Mr. Robert Bryer, of Newington in Surrey. To those who knew her, it will not be obtrusive thus to bring her to their remembrance, who by her pleasing manners and excellent disposition obtained the respect and esteem of all: her conduct and temper were uniformly good and amiable; most exemplary in kindness and affection as a wife, mother, and daughter; strictly attentive to religious and moral duties; patient and uncomplaining under disease. With qualities thus endued to impart comfort, it pleased the Almighty to take her to himself early in life; teaching us by such privation to extend our hopes, and place our dependance on that state beyond corporeal existence.

At Manchester, in his 83d year, after a few days illness, Henry Barton, jun. esq. partner in the highly-respectable mercantile house of Henry and John Barton and Co. It is perhaps an unnecessary, although a pleasing, duty publicly to record the high degree of affection, estimation, and respect, in which this gentleman's character was held by his relatives, his friends, and all who had the happiness of his acquaintance.

Lastly, at the Hague, in his 5th year, the eldest son of King Louis, of Holland, the intended successor of Buonaparte.

W. Gunn, esq. screw-keeper at Greenwich.

At

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At Gdansk, in Pomerania, aged 87, Gen. al Kalkreuth, brother to the officer who commanded at Dantzick.

Gen. Siliński, who obtained much distinction during the present and former Russian campaigns.

May . . . In childhood, Mrs. Ebers, wife of Mr. John E. Librarian and Stationer, of Old Bond-street; who, with three children and numerous friends, deeply lament their irreparable loss.

On Denmark hill, Surrey, Mrs. Ellis, widow of the late Tho. E. esq. of High-street, Southwark. See vol. LXXV. 682.

May 2. At Kenilworth, near Coventry, aged 90, John Halliwell, esq.

In Wimpole-street, Cavendish-square, Margaret, widow of Thomas Fisher, esq.

3. At Chertsey, Surrey, in his 60th year, Mr. R. Wettan.

Aged 64, Mr. William Ellerbeck, of Gloucester-street, Queen-square.

Aged 58, Mrs. Limmer, of the Prince of Wales's coffee-house, in Conduit-street, Hanover square.

After a long and painful illness, William Young, esq. of Chancery-lane.

At his house in Berner's-street, John Bullock, esq. M. P. for East Looe, Cornwall.

At Downham, Norfolk, aged about 65, in consequence of excessive drinking, Martin King, some time boots at the Castle inn there. He was under four feet in height; and was formerly shewn as a dwarf.

4. By drowning himself in the river Thames, at Battersea bridge, aged 27, Mr. John Dickson, stock-broker, of Wallbrook.

5. At his house in Montague-street, Russell-square, William Day, esq.

At Margate, in Kent, Mrs. Kidman, wife of Mr. George K. master of the Jolly Sailor public-house in High-street.

6. Aged 87, Mrs. Unwin, of Leicester.

At Dover, Mr. Charles-Allen Chatfield, of the 1st Regiment of Royal Surrey Militia, and son of Robert C. esq. of Croydon.

At a quarter before six o'clock in the evening, of an inflammation in his bowels, aged 41, John-Peter Hankey, esq. banker, and alderman of the ward of Candlewick, in which he succeeded the late Alderman Perchard, who died Jan. 21, 1806 (LXXVI. 94), and in which he is succeeded by Samuel Birch, esq. deputy of the ward of Cornhill. The extreme fatigue which he had sustained during a canvas of 8 or 10 days for the City of London, produced a fever, which terminated his life. The first symptoms of his complaint appeared about eight on the preceding evening, when he complained of great fatigue and extreme thirst. He preferred red wine and water to us, which had been recommended to him, and felt himself to be refreshed for the moment that he actually proposed to proceed on his canvas in the neighbourhood.

But this was only a momentary design, which he soon found himself unable to execute. His disorder now increased with uncommon rapidity. Early in this afternoon his approaching fate was announced to him; when he called for his four children, the eldest of whom is about 9 years of age; took an affectionate farewell of them; and died beloved, respected, and lamented by all who knew him. He would most likely have been one of the successful candidates, having on the day he died had the greatest show of hands, and standing third on that day's poll.

7. In his 31st year, Mr. Richard Ferdinando, an eminent solicitor, of Hill.

At Tetworth, in consequence of an injury sustained by a fall from his horse on the 3d, aged 20, William Bellis, esq. of Wadham college, Oxford.

8. At Brooke's-place, Kennington, Mrs. Robert Buchanan, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Philip Walter, rector of Crayford, in Kent.

In his 65th year, Mrs. Raban, wife of Mr. R. of Bridge-street, Black-friers.

At Falmouth, of hæmoptoe, aged 25 years, on his return from Portugal, where he had been for the recovery of his health, William Clarges, esq. son of the late Sir Thomas C. bart.; and late a student of Christ church college, Oxford.

Mrs. Sarah Johnson, wife of Mr. Cha. J. of Ham-lane, Stratford.

9. At Radway, in the county of Warwick, in her 86th year, Mrs. Miller, relict of the late Sanderfon Miller, esq. of that place. She was the only daughter of Edward Trotman, esq. of Shelwell in Oxfordshire, and by her mother, daughter and co-heiress of Thomas Filmer, esq. of Amwell Bury, Herts, was descended from the Fiennes's, Lords Viscounts Saye and Sele. She was a woman of exemplary piety, sound understanding, and real goodness of heart; and those peculiar talents which rendered her conversation both pleasing and instructive, remained unimpaired, even to the latest period of her life.

At Brixthelmstone, Capt. Artes, of the King's (or 10th) Regiment of Dragoons.

At Chelsea, the wife of Peter Grant, esq. of Jamaica.

In Berner's-street, Oxford-street, Langford Millington, esq. of the island of Barbadoes. His account of the cultivation and preparation of Aloes in that island, may be found in the London Medical Journal, vol. VIII. He was an eminent merchant; and a man of great benevolence.

10. At Hampstead, in his 72d year, Mr. Henry White, builder.

At Chester, Mrs. Baxter, wife of Robert B. esq. of that city.

11. At his house in Aldermanbury, aged 26, Mr. George Cooper,

12. John

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12. John Herbert, esq. of Dolevorgan, in Montgomeryshire.

At Penns, Bucks, after a few days illness, Mrs. Penykton, wife of Francis P. esq. of Cornwell, co. Oxford.

After a short illness, the Rev. Forester Leighton, rector of one of the portions of Pontefbury, and vicar of Conover, Salop.

Aged 73, the Rev. Mr. Woodward, rector of East Grinstead, Sussex.

13. At Camberwell, Surrey, in her 12th year, Miss Sarah Long, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas L. of Little Britain.

Mr. Fellows, printer of "The Morning Advertiser."

14. At his house, Iwer-lodge, Bucks, Bruce Boswell, esq.

At her house in Bath, aged 80, Lady Gibbons, relict of the late Sir John G. bart. K. B. and mother of the present Sir William G. bart.

In Bladud's-buildings, Bath, the relict of Edward Lytus, esq. of Sheffield.

At Kentish-town, John Francis, esq. Mrs. Blanchard, wife of Mr. B. of the Theatre Royal, Covent-garden.

15. At his house in Pleasant-row, Kingstand, at the advanced age of 94 years, Thomas White, esq. He had many years since retired from the active scenes of trade, in which he had acquired a comfortable fortune, and devoted his leisure to the charities of the Gospel. His mind was religiously occupied in embracing those divine precepts which furnish contentment, resignation, and universal love, and he exemplified all those in his daily life; his door was always open to the poor, and the mildness of his disposition spread a suavity over his speech and general demeanour that seemed to unite his heart and his hand in the union of Christian love. For his private benefits, the ear that heard his name, blessed it; and amongst his public services, the City of London Lying-in Hospital has to reflect with respectful acknowledgement and veneration, his zealous attention and regard as Chairman of the Committee for many years past, and as a kind benefactor by his will.

At Eton, Lewis-James Shaw, fourth son of Sir John Shaw, bart. Being, with some other boys, in a boat on the Thames, owing to some mismanagement, the boat was upset, and, in endeavouring to save himself, by stepping on the bank, he fell into a deep part of the river, and was drowned.

In College-street, Bristol, in the prime of life, Mr. Francis Cheyne Bowles, one of the surgeons of the Bristol Infirmary.

Mrs. Lyon, wife of William L. esq. late of Bedford-row.

At Hampstead, in her 86th year, Lady Charlotte Wingfield, wife of William W. esq. daughter of the late Earl of Digby, and sister to the present. She has left three sons and three daughters.

16. In Hertford-street, May-fair, Edwin-Francis Stanhope, esq. one of her Majesty's equerries.

In Park-street, Grosvenor-square, Lady Jane Knollys, second daughter of the Earl of Banbury.

John-Peter Allix, esq. of Swaffham, in Cambridgeshire.

17. Mrs. Malyn, wife of Mr. John M. of Emmett's Braided, Kent.

18. At Salt-hill, his Serene Highness Prince Antoine Philippe, Duke of Montpensier, brother to the Duke of Orleans, first Prince of the Blood Royal of France; born July 3, 1775. An account of his splendid funeral shall be given in our next.

At the house of Isaac Hindley, esq. at Baldock, after a short illness, in her 61st year, Mrs. Littledale, relict of the late Henry L. esq.

In New Burlington-street, after a long and severe illness, Rt. Hon. Lady Walpole.

At Knightsbridge, John Duval, esq.

19. At her mother's house, in West-square, aged 23, Miss Jessy Barker, youngest daughter of the late Robert B. esq. of the Panorama in Leicester-square.

In Pulteney-street, Bath, John Meredith Morkyn, esq. of Segroyt, in Denbighshire.

At Lydd, in Kent, in his 63d year, Robert Cobb, esq.

20. At her lodgings in Milford-street, Bath, Miss Hartopp.

At his house at Islington, in his 82d year, Richard Corrie, esq.

At Highgate, Miss Lucy Owen, second daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Owen, vicar of Edmonton, Middlesex.

At Kennington-place, Vauxhall, in her 21st year, Mrs. Sarah Driver, wife of A. P. D. jun. esq.

21. At Bristol, Mrs. Alexander Maitland, wife of Alexander M. jun. esq. of King's Arms-yard, Coleman-street.

23. Mr. James Barker, jun. son of Mr. B. bookfeller and printer, Great Russell-street, Covent-garden.

25. At his house at Brompton, Nicholas Bonu, esq. in the commission of the peace for the county of Middlesex, &c.; and many years a vigilant and active magistrate of the Police-office, Bow-street.

* PROMOTIONS, &c. unavoidably deferred.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from April 21, to May 26, 1807.

Christened.	Buried.			
Males 798	Males 682	Between	9 and 10	50 and 60 172
Females 773	Females 654		10 and 20	60 and 70 111
Whereof have died under 2 years old 382			20 and 30	70 and 80 99
Peck 40s. 11d.; 3s. 11d.; 4s. 6d.; 3s. 11d.			30 and 40	80 and 90 27
Salt 1. 0s. 6d. per bushel; 4d. per pound.			40 and 50	90 and 100 1

† Dr. LAURENCE's Letter shall appear in our next.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending May 16, 1867.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Middlef.	79 11 44	0 37	1 31	7 41	0
Surrey	83 0 40	0 39	10 32	4 40	0
Hertford	73 4 43	0 37	6 28	10 41	0
Bedford	74 6 00	0 35	10 26	0 40	1
Huntingd.	71 1 00	0 34	6 28	6 35	7
Northam.	73 6 50	9 32	6 23	4 39	0
Rutland	73 3 00	0 35	3 24	0 41	0
Leicester	73 4 00	0 37	3 28	3 13	2
Nottingham.	76 9 14	0 41	10 28	6 45	0
Derby	77 8 00	0 41	9 27	6 48	8
Stafford	77 8 00	0 41	9 27	10 45	4
Salop	74 2 57	8 41	3 31	8 00	0
Hereford	71 11 46	4 85	2 31	5 46	10
Worcester.	71 7 00	0 39	2 32	7 44	4
Warwick	77 3 00	0 39	10 32	2 51	9
Wilt	78 6 00	0 37	6 23	8 52	0
Berks	80 11 00	0 36	3 23	5 47	8
Oxford	75 4 00	0 33	10 30	1 44	2
Bucks	77 0 00	0 36	3 28	9 42	6
Brecon	70 11 51	2 34	11 23	2 00	0
Montgo.	71 9 00	0 36	9 28	2 00	0
Radnor	69 8 00	0 35	3 25	4 00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

75 6 47 8 38 4 27 8 42 7

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Essex	78 0 39	0 36	4 28	0 38	10
Kent	77 6 46	0 40	0 33	0 38	9
Suffex	75 8 00	0 00	0 32	4 00	0
Suffolk	73 8 00	0 35	0 28	8 46	4
Cambrid.	71 8 00	0 31	9 20	10 53	7
Norfolk	71 2 42	0 32	4 26	0 36	1
Lincoln	70 9 45	0 36	10 3	2 37	4
York	71 3 45	4 37	9 20	2 48	7
Durham	81 1 00	0 43	0 27	0 00	0
Northum.	68 0 50	8 37	4 27	2 00	0
Cumberl.	71 3 54	2 42	0 32	8 00	0
Westmor.	79 2 63	6 47	0 32	0 00	0
Lancaster	75 6 00	0 48	7 29	7 41	4
Chester	73 5 00	0 00	0 28	9 51	6
Flint	00 0 00	0 44	8 25	0 00	0
Denbigh	84 4 00	0 44	5 30	4 00	0
Anglesea	00 0 00	0 36	0 22	0 00	0
Carnarvon	78 4 00	0 41	8 22	0 00	0
Merionet.	75 1 00	0 42	0 24	4 00	0
Cardigan	76 6 00	0 00	0 18	2 00	0
Pembroke	65 9 00	0 38	8 20	9 00	0
Carmarth.	81 6 00	0 40	0 19	10 00	0
Glamorg.	80 0 00	0 40	0 25	4 00	0
Gloucester.	75 3 00	0 36	10 34	1 44	6
Somerset	76 7 00	0 37	8 26	8 12	7
Monmo.	78 7 00	0 35	3 00	0 00	0
Devon	82 4 00	0 26	2 27	7 00	0
Cornwall	85 5 00	0 39	11 23	1 00	0
Dorset	76 9 00	0 36	0 39	9 00	0
Hants	77 5 00	0 36	9 33	0 00	0

AGGREGATE AVERAGE PRICES of the Twelve Maritime Districts of England and Wales, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated in Great Britain.

Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans	Pease	Oatmeal	Beer or Big
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
75 2	48 0	38 9	27 6	41 1	53 1	39 11	00 0

PRICES OF FLOUR, May 25:

Fine 55s. to 60s.—Seconds 50s. to 55s.—Pollard 24s. to 28s.—Bran 8s. to 10s. od.

Return of Flour, May 9 to May 15, from the Cocket-Office:

Total 13,311 Sacks. Average 64s. 4d. $\frac{1}{2}$ —os. od. $\frac{1}{2}$ lower than the last Return.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, May 16, 43s. 6d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the Returns made in the Week ending

May 20, 1867, is 33s. 3d. per Cwt. exclusive of the Duty of Customs paid—or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

PRICE OF HOPS, May 25:

Kent Bags.....	5l.	0s.	to 6l.	0s.	Kent Pockets.....	5l.	5s.	to 6l.	15s.
Suffex Ditto.....	5l.	0s.	to 5l.	12s.	Suffex Ditto.....	5l.	0s.	to 6l.	6s.
Essex Ditto.....	5l.	0s.	to 5l.	10s.	Farnham Ditto.....	5l.	0s.	to 6l.	9s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, May 25:

St. James's—Hay.....	3l.	3s.	od.	to 5l.	5s.	od.	Average 4l.	4s.	od.
Clover.....	3l.	5s.	od.	to 6l.	6s.	od.	Average 5l.	15s.	6d.
Whitechapel—Hay.....	4l.	0s.	od.	to 5l.	12s.	od.	Average 4l.	16s.	7d.
Clover.....	5l.	5s.	od.	to 6l.	10s.	od.	Average 5l.	17s.	6d.
Straw.....	2l.	14s.	od.	to 3l.	6s.	od.	Average 3l.	0s.	od.

SMITHFIELD, May 25. To sink the offal—per stone of 14lb.

Beef.....	4s.	od.	to 5s.	od.	Pork.....	4s.	8d.	to 5s.	4d.
Mutton.....	4s.	od.	to 5s.	6d.	Lamb.....	6s.	10d.	to 7s.	0d.
Veal.....	4s.	od.	to 5s.	4d.	Bulls 1800.	Sheep and Lambs	15,000.		

COALS, May 22: Newcastle 41s. 6d. to 49s. 6d. Sunderland 40s. 9d. to 43s. 6d.
SOAP, Yellow 7s. Mottled 8s. Curd 9s. CANDLES, 10s. 6d. per Doz. Moulds 11s. 6d.
TALLOW, per stone, 8lb. St. James's 3s. 4d. Clare Market 3s. 4d. Whitechapel 3s. 3d.

EACH DAYS PRICE OF STOCKS IN MAY, 1867.

Bank	Spec.	per Cent.	Spec.	per Cent.	Spec.	per Cent.	Long	Short	India	India	Exchange	South Sea	Old	New	Om.	Infra	Temp.	Eng. Lovers	English
Stock	per Red.	Condole.	Condole.	Condole.	Condole.	Condole.	Ann.	Ann.	Stock.	Bonds.	Bills.	Stock.	Agnt.	Ann.	num.	spec.	spec.	Tickets.	Piges.
1 Bank	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	187	4 a 5 pr. par. 1 pr.	1 dif. 1 pr.	62 1/2	62 1/2	1 1/2 a 1 pr.	0 1/2	62 1/2	10 18	0 1/2 per Cent.	0 1/2 per Cent.
2 Bank	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	187 1/2	4 a 5 pr. par. 1 pr.	1 dif. 1 pr.	62 1/2	62 1/2	1 1/2 a 1 pr.	0 1/2	62 1/2	10 18	0 1/2 per Cent.	0 1/2 per Cent.
3 Bank	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	187 1/2	4 a 5 pr. par. 1 pr.	1 dif. 1 pr.	62 1/2	62 1/2	1 1/2 a 1 pr.	0 1/2	62 1/2	10 18	0 1/2 per Cent.	0 1/2 per Cent.
4 Bank	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	187	5 pr.	1 dif. 1 pr.	62 1/2	62 1/2	1 1/2 a 1 pr.	0 1/2	62 1/2	10 18	0 1/2 per Cent.	0 1/2 per Cent.
5 Bank	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	186	5 a 6 pr. 1 pr. 1 pr.	1 dif. 1 pr.	62 1/2	62 1/2	1 1/2 a 1 pr.	0 1/2	62 1/2	10 18	0 1/2 per Cent.	0 1/2 per Cent.
6 Bank	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	186 1/2	5 a 6 pr. 1 pr. 1 pr.	1 dif. 1 pr.	62 1/2	62 1/2	1 1/2 a 1 pr.	0 1/2	62 1/2	10 18	0 1/2 per Cent.	0 1/2 per Cent.
7 Bank	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	186 1/2	5 a 6 pr. 1 pr. 1 pr.	1 dif. 1 pr.	62 1/2	62 1/2	1 1/2 a 1 pr.	0 1/2	62 1/2	10 18	0 1/2 per Cent.	0 1/2 per Cent.
8 Bank	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	186 1/2	5 a 6 pr. 1 pr. 1 pr.	1 dif. 1 pr.	62 1/2	62 1/2	1 1/2 a 1 pr.	0 1/2	62 1/2	10 18	0 1/2 per Cent.	0 1/2 per Cent.
9 Bank	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	186 1/2	5 a 6 pr. 1 pr. 1 pr.	1 dif. 1 pr.	62 1/2	62 1/2	1 1/2 a 1 pr.	0 1/2	62 1/2	10 18	0 1/2 per Cent.	0 1/2 per Cent.
10 Sunday	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	186 1/2	5 pr.	1 dif. 1 pr.	62 1/2	62 1/2	1 1/2 a 1 pr.	0 1/2	62 1/2	10 18	0 1/2 per Cent.	0 1/2 per Cent.
11 Bank	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	186 1/2	5 pr.	1 dif. 1 pr.	62 1/2	62 1/2	1 1/2 a 1 pr.	0 1/2	62 1/2	10 18	0 1/2 per Cent.	0 1/2 per Cent.
12 Bank	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	186 1/2	5 pr.	1 dif. 1 pr.	62 1/2	62 1/2	1 1/2 a 1 pr.	0 1/2	62 1/2	10 18	0 1/2 per Cent.	0 1/2 per Cent.
13 Bank	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	186	4 a 5 pr. 1 pr. 1 pr.	1 dif. 1 pr.	62 1/2	62 1/2	1 1/2 a 1 pr.	0 1/2	62 1/2	10 18	0 1/2 per Cent.	0 1/2 per Cent.
14 Bank	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	186	4 a 5 pr. 1 pr. 1 pr.	1 dif. 1 pr.	62 1/2	62 1/2	1 1/2 a 1 pr.	0 1/2	62 1/2	10 18	0 1/2 per Cent.	0 1/2 per Cent.
15 Bank	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	186	4 a 5 pr. 1 pr. 1 pr.	1 dif. 1 pr.	62 1/2	62 1/2	1 1/2 a 1 pr.	0 1/2	62 1/2	10 18	0 1/2 per Cent.	0 1/2 per Cent.
16 Bank	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	186	4 a 5 pr. 1 pr. 1 pr.	1 dif. 1 pr.	62 1/2	62 1/2	1 1/2 a 1 pr.	0 1/2	62 1/2	10 18	0 1/2 per Cent.	0 1/2 per Cent.
17 Sunday	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	186	4 a 5 pr. 1 pr. 1 pr.	1 dif. 1 pr.	62 1/2	62 1/2	1 1/2 a 1 pr.	0 1/2	62 1/2	10 18	0 1/2 per Cent.	0 1/2 per Cent.
18 Holiday	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	186	4 a 5 pr. 1 pr. 1 pr.	1 dif. 1 pr.	62 1/2	62 1/2	1 1/2 a 1 pr.	0 1/2	62 1/2	10 18	0 1/2 per Cent.	0 1/2 per Cent.
19 Bank	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	186 1/2	4 a 5 pr. 1 pr. 1 pr.	1 dif. 1 pr.	62 1/2	62 1/2	1 1/2 a 1 pr.	0 1/2	62 1/2	10 18	0 1/2 per Cent.	0 1/2 per Cent.
20 Bank	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	187	4 a 6 pr. 1 pr. 1 pr.	1 dif. 1 pr.	62 1/2	62 1/2	1 1/2 a 1 pr.	0 1/2	62 1/2	10 18	0 1/2 per Cent.	0 1/2 per Cent.
21 Bank	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	187	4 a 6 pr. 1 pr. 1 pr.	1 dif. 1 pr.	62 1/2	62 1/2	1 1/2 a 1 pr.	0 1/2	62 1/2	10 18	0 1/2 per Cent.	0 1/2 per Cent.
22 Bank	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	187	4 a 7 pr. 1 pr. 1 pr.	1 dif. 1 pr.	62 1/2	62 1/2	1 1/2 a 1 pr.	0 1/2	62 1/2	10 18	0 1/2 per Cent.	0 1/2 per Cent.
23 Bank	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	188	4 a 7 pr. 1 pr. 1 pr.	1 dif. 1 pr.	62 1/2	62 1/2	1 1/2 a 1 pr.	0 1/2	62 1/2	10 18	0 1/2 per Cent.	0 1/2 per Cent.
24 Sunday	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	188	4 a 7 pr. 1 pr. 1 pr.	1 dif. 1 pr.	62 1/2	62 1/2	1 1/2 a 1 pr.	0 1/2	62 1/2	10 18	0 1/2 per Cent.	0 1/2 per Cent.
25 Bank	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	188	4 a 6 pr. 1 pr. 1 pr.	1 dif. 1 pr.	62 1/2	62 1/2	1 1/2 a 1 pr.	0 1/2	62 1/2	10 18	0 1/2 per Cent.	0 1/2 per Cent.
26 Bank	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	188	4 a 6 pr. 1 pr. 1 pr.	1 dif. 1 pr.	62 1/2	62 1/2	1 1/2 a 1 pr.	0 1/2	62 1/2	10 18	0 1/2 per Cent.	0 1/2 per Cent.
27 Bank	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	188	4 a 6 pr. 1 pr. 1 pr.	1 dif. 1 pr.	62 1/2	62 1/2	1 1/2 a 1 pr.	0 1/2	62 1/2	10 18	0 1/2 per Cent.	0 1/2 per Cent.

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Cambridge
Dorchester—Dart.
Dorchester—Exeter
Exeter 2, Glouc.
Hull
Hampshire 2
Hereford, 1 full 2
Ipswich 38
Ipswich 2, Kentish 2
Lancaster—Leitch.
Leeds 2—Lewes
Liverpool 5
Maidstone
Manchester 4
Newcastle 3
Northampton
Norfolk—Norw. 2
Nottingham
Oxford. Portif.
Reading—Salib.
SCOTLAND 15
Salop—Sheffield
Sherborne, Surry
Shrewsbury—Suffex
Staffordshire
Stamford—Tyne
Wakefield—Warw.
Winch.—Worc.
York 3, Jersey

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Embellished with Perspective Views of RAMSGATE HARBOUR, and PLUMSTEAD
CHURCH, in KENT; ANTIEN SEALS, CELT, &c.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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where all Letters to the Editor are desired to be addressed, POST-PATH. 1807.

498 *Obituary, with Anecdotes, of remarkable Persons.* [May,

see what damage was done, he fell to the ground, and lay on the accident but a few days. He was, at his own request, buried in the Penitents' burial-ground, followed by 21 Surgeons and Physicians; and the following inscription placed to his memory: "Here lie the remains of Nathaniel Holmes, M.D.; who was born on the 17th of June, 1732, and died on the 29th of March, 1807. He was elected Physician to the Charter-house on the 17th of March, 1771, and continued to the time of his death. He practiced Medicine during a long course of years with advantage to his patients, and with honour to himself."—His last Prayer:

"O God the Creator of all Things, whose mercy is infinite, and whose wisdom is incomprehensible, before Thee do I humbly prostrate myself to the earth; and to Thee do I freely commit my spirit; because I well know and do trust that the same kind Providence which brought me into this world, and provided milk out of my mother's breast for my immediate nourishment, will as certainly provide over my death, and dispose of my immortal part in such a manner as will be most suitable to its future existence. All thy works silently praise Thee, O great and beneficent Creator! even we in the grave, who are sown in corruption to be raised in glory, as revealed to mankind by thy Son Jesus Christ, for thy power is above all thought, and thy goodness exceedeth all measure; and thy endurance for ever and ever. Amen."

27. Aged 69, Mr. John Kitter, one of the members of the Corporation of Derby.

Aged 56, Joseph Robinson Pease, esq. of Sealcoates, near Hull.

Aged 56, Mr. Chapel, Slater, of Ketton, co. Rutland.

50. At Taunton, of an apoplectic seizure, the Rev. W. Prowse, only son of the late Rev. Mr. P. rector of Camerton.

At Downham market, in her 60th year, Mrs. Osborn, relict of Mr. T. O. bell-founder.

At Donhead-hall, Wilts, Archibald Edwards, youngest son of John Gordon. esq.

Mrs. Cooper, wife of John C. esq. of Middle Mayfield, near Ashborne, Derby, one of the two daughters of the late Rev. Rd. Woolley, rector of Wingrove, Bucks.

At Wisbech, aged 73, Mrs. Fawcett, mother of Thomas F. esq.

Advanced in years, Mrs. Headon, postmistress of Market-Raisin, co. Lincoln.

Mrs. Margaret English, relict of William Cadell, esq. of Bankfoot, Preston-Pans, Scotland.

31. Aged 66, Mr. Edward Jackling, of Hull, ship-owner, late of Eltham, co. Linc. At Withern, near Louth, aged 60, Mr. John Sullivan, many years a respectable land-surveyor there.

In her 71st year, Mrs. Mary Spencer, of

Leicester; a woman of exemplary piety and benevolence.

Suddenly, while smoking his pipe, Mr. Lane Moor, occupier of a small farm on the road from Hull to Beverley.

April 1. At Beechaven, in Ireland, aged 111, Florence O'Sullivan, etq. He was born in the reign of King William, in 1696; and retained his sight, hearing, and faculties to the last moment. For the last 50 years he lived chiefly on fish, of which he was very fond, particularly maiden reas. He was an man of generous, tender feelings; and had 12 nephews and nieces.

A East Moor, near Wakefield, in her 103d year, Mrs. Susannah Robshaw. Till within a short time of her death, she was able to walk about, and to read, knit, and sew, without spectacles. She has had 23 children; three of them at one birth, one on each of three successive days; the oldest and youngest of her children are living.

At Shrewsbury, aged 104, Mrs. Amelia Butcher; who declared that she died of grief for the loss of her husband, who died about seven weeks before her.

Mr. Lilwall, tanner, of Hereford. Whilst washing his hands at a pump in his yard, he dropped down, exclaiming: "Lord have mercy upon me!" and died instantly.

At Easton, near Stamford, co. Lincoln, aged 100, the widow Saunders.

Suddenly, at Boston, co. Lincoln, Mr. Wm. Harwood, sen. druggist.

At his lodgings in the Grove, Bath, aged 24, Mr. Thomas Mann, grandson of the late Mr. Vernon, an eminent bookseller in the Poultry, London.

At Chichester, Sussex, John Luggens, esq. banker there.

Capt. J. Belwer, brother of Gen. B. of Helydon, Suffolk.

At Bury, Mrs. Norris, mother of the Rev. Mr. N.

At the rectory-house of Wroughton, aged 86, Mrs. E. Wathen, widow of Samuel W. esq. M.D.

Rev. Charles Lawson, head-master of Manchester grammar school.

Rev. John Boulton, rector of East-Anstey and Kennerleigh, Devon.

Rev. E. Owen, rector of Varrington, and master of the free grammar-school.

Rev. Mr. Jenkinson, of Alveston, in Warwickshire.

Rev. Antelm Jones, rector of Nantun, and vicar of South Cerney, co. Gloucester.

Aged 81, the Rev. John Piper, 50 years vicar of All Saints parish, Sudbury, and rector of Redc, Suffolk.

At Brentwood, Essex, in his 75th year, the Rev. Thomas Newman, formerly of Bene't college, Cambridge.

At Iyer, near Uxbridge, Middlesex, in sudden and unsuccessful labour of twins, the wife of the Rev. George C. L. Young.

At

At Hambrook, near Bristol, after a short illness, the Rev. Samuel Thomas, many years minister of the Dissenting Congregation at Frenchay.

At Pockington, the Rev. Edmund Hadley, a Roman Catholic minister.

At his house in Old Broad-street, Dr. William Hamilton, one of the physicians of the London Hospital; and for several years, physician to the Surrey Dispensary. He was a native of Ireland; about 50 years of age; and deservedly ranked high as a practical physician in the estimation of many of the most respectable families in London. He has left a widow and seven children.

Lady Maxwell, mother of her Grace the Duchess of Gordon.

April 2. In London, aged 22, Mr. Israel Lowe, youngest son of the late Mr. Alderman L. of Stamford, co. Lincoln.

Aged 73, Mrs. Boyden, of Stamford, mother of Mr. B. fishmonger.

Aged 92, John Porter, shepherd, of Easton, near Stamford.

In his 18th year, Mr. George Burton, late assistant in Mr. Phillips's school at Billesdon, co. Leicester.

3. Aged 86, Mrs. Brown, widow of Mr. James-Arkw B. formerly of the Rose and Crown inn at Sleaford, co. Lincoln.

At Sleaford, aged 40, Mr. Poucher, a well-known potter; who had, for twenty years, travelled a considerable circuit with his ware, and acquired much property.

Aged 37, Mrs. Elizabeth Harrison, dau. of the late Mrs. H. of the Queen's Head inn at Stamford.

At Watnall, co. Nottingham, Christopher Rolleston, esq.

4. Aged 60, Mrs. Armes, wife of Mr. John A. miller, of Manthorpe, co. Line.

At Speen, near Newbury, Berks, aged 67, Thomas Hatt, esq.

At his mother's house in Russell-street, Bloomsbury, Samuel Jortin, esq.

5. At her brother's house in Loughborough, co. Leicester, aged 28, Sarah, only sister of Mr. B. G. Wallis, surgeon.

6. In his 60th year, Mr. Joseph Hopkinson, silk-throwster, of Derby.

Aged 67, Mr. William Jones, maltster, on the Broad plain, Bristol.

At the house of Mr. Thomas Bower, in Queen-square, Bristol, Mungo Forbes, esq. late of Jamaica.

8. John Scarlett, esq. of Halfstead, Essex, formerly of Newton, Suffolk.

In his 70th year, Mr. Wm. Pashley, merchant, of Botolph-lane.

In Woburn-place, Wm. Arnold, esq. late of Grenada.

9. At Bowbridge-field, near Derby, in his 68th year, Nicholas Nicholas, esq. of that place, and of Boycot, co. Kent. He was of the family of the celebrated Sir Edward Nicholas, secretary of State to Kings Charles I. and II.

GENT. MAG. May, 1857.

ward Nicholas, secretary of State to Kings Charles I. and II.

The infant son of Dr. Farre, of Charter-house-square, London.

10. At Clifton, Miss Augusta Hicks, second daughter of the late Dr. George H. of St. James's, London.

At Barton-house, Hants, aged 31, Sir Thomas Moore, bart. formerly of Bury St. Edmund's, and the last heir-male of Sir Richard M. bart. of Pakenham, Suffolk.

On Croom's-hill, Blackheath, Kent, Jm. Randell, esq. formerly of Queenhithe.

11. Aged 82, the Rev. Kingman Baskett, many years master of the grammar-school at Pocklington, co. York, in the gift of St. John's College, Cambridge, of which he was B. A. 1743, M. A. 1747.

At Quordon, co. Derby, in the prime of life, Mr. Tho. Hudson, draper, of Derby.

At her house at Staunton, Notts, in her 82d year, Mrs. Anne Charlton, the eldest and last surviving daughter of the late Job Staunton C. esq. of that place, who represented the borough of Newark from 1741 till 1761. Her remains were interred in the family-vault at Staunton.

At Westbury, Wilts, aged 87, Mr. Jas. Tayler, father of Mrs. Ball, of Wilder-street, Bristol.

In his 70th year, Mr. Wm. Trolove, of Calkwell, near Louth, co. Lincoln.

12. Andrew Daubeny, esq. of King-square, Bristol.

At Billesdon, co. Leicester, in his 77th year, Mr. Nicholas Joyce, surgeon; whose life was useful, and his death pious.

Aged 82, the Rev. Stanley Borrough, M. A. rector of Cottesbach, co. Leicester, 1763—1768; rector of Sapcote, to which he was presented in 1778; and many years master of Rugby school. He was a very worthy man, and an excellent parish priest.

At Plungar, near Belvoir castle, aged 93, Mr. John Wainer, a respectable farmer and grazier.

13. At Lambeth, Captain Simon Matthews, formerly of Kensington-place, near Bristol, and many years master of the ship Harmony, of that port.

At Aylesbury, Bucks, aged 73, Mrs. Rickford, widow of W. R. esq. (see vol. LXXIII. p. 488). She lived in the circle of her family, as one formed to add a zest to its comforts, and beloved by her friends, who entered her house with pleasure, and left it with reluctance. Cheerful in her sufferings, and resigned to her fate, she supported the pains of a protracted illness with fortitude and patience; and by her death the poor have sustained a loss which cannot easily be repaired.

In her 35th year, in consequence of a premature delivery of a dead child on the 5th, the Empress of Austria. She has had

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500 *The Kirbys?—Memoirs of Dr. Nathaniel Cotton.* [June,

that year engraved; and who afterwards published Dr. Brook Taylor's Perspective, 1754, 4to; and Dr. Brook Taylor's Perspective of Architecture, with an Account of a new Order, 1761, 2 vols. folio. He was in 1764 "Designer in Perspective to His Majesty."

Yours, &c.

A. S. ARCHER.

Mr. URBAN,

June 10.

IN compliance with the earnest request of your correspondent, I send you the following short memoir of the late Nathaniel Cotton, M.D. and his family; assuming at the same time, that I have very little information to give, and am perfectly willing that it should give place to any fuller account, which the Doctor's better-informed acquaintance or relations may communicate to you. Of his ancestry I am perfectly ignorant, having often been observed by several of his neighbours and acquaintance, as a remarkable circumstance, that he was truly *anonymus*; that nobody ever heard any thing of his parentage, relations, or descent. He studied Physic under the renowned Dr. Boerhaave at Leyden, at which University, then unquestionably the first school of Physic in Europe, he is understood to have taken his degree. At 1733, I ever heard of his quiet in his way, that there was formerly at Dunsbury in Bedfordshire a house for the reception of lunatics, kept by a Dr. Crawley, at whose death the establishment broke up; but Dr. Cotton engaged Dr. Crawley's house-keeper, and a few of his remaining patients, to remove with him to St. Albans, where he opened a house of a similar kind on a small scale, in which he continued for some years; till at length having his patients increasing, and probably his practice being in esteem, he hired a larger house, which had previously been inhabited by one of the most respectable families in the town, but had for some time been occupied as a boarding-school. In this house he removed his patients, and he died with the name of "The College of Physicians" (a joke of his own college) and of this college he was undoubtedly the examined. He died in his 49th year, when he was buried in a by the picture gallery of the church of St. Peter. His wife was Anne Pembroke (sister to George Pembroke, esq. formerly of St. Anne's, Leicester; and for the County of

which he set upon it, being almost, if not absolutely, the only house in the town that has a conductor to defend it against the effects of lightning. Here he passed his life, visiting his patients, and writing poetry and prose, and leaving little to be recorded concerning himself; but that little implied a great deal; namely, that he was just such a man as his works speak him to be, pious, mild, good-tempered, against whom the breath of Slander never ventured a whisper, but whose company was well courted and highly relished by all his acquaintance, being most amiable and engaging in his manners, and bearing the character of a skilful and experienced Physician. He is not known to have published anything in the way of his profession; except "Observations on a particular kind of Scarlet Fever that lately prevailed in and about St. Albans, 1749." His "Visions in verse, for the entertainment and instruction of younger minds," have been put into the hands of almost all your readers, Mr. Urban, in their youth, and committed to the memories of some; and the intention of a few of his smaller pieces, particularly the "Fiddlers," in Dodley's Collection, contributed to establish and extend his fame as a pleasing and amiable writer of poetry. Three years after his death his eldest son published in two small neat volumes, presented to the Countess Dowager Spencer, all the poetical pieces that had previously been given to the publick, with various others both in prose and verse, all innocent and pleasing, but some few, perhaps, rather trifling. The first article in the second volume, which is taken from I am informed by a venerable inhabitant still remaining, who is one of the few that remember the subject of it, relates the death of the Doctor's parish priest, the Rev. Robert Humeby, D.D. Vicar of St. Peter's; St. Albans, who died 10 Dec. 1748, at 64, and, when dying, prophesied that his brother and heir the Rev. John Ramsey, M.A. Vicar of St. Stephen's near St. Albans, and an inhabitant also of St. Peter's parish, "I would not long enjoy his habitation," which prophecy was so exactly fulfilled; for he died 26. March 1746, aged 46. The Doctor was twice married: 1. to Anne Pembroke (sister to George Pembroke, esq. formerly of St. Anne's, Leicester; and for the County of Hertford,

in Pomerania, aged 87, brother to the officer Danzick. who obtained much the present and former parents.

In childhood, Mrs. Ebers, wife of John E. librarian and stationer, of London-street; who, with three children and numerous friends, deeply lamented her premature loss.

At Kenilworth, Surrey, Mrs. Ellis, widow of the late Tho. E. esq. of High-street, Southwark. See vol. LXXV. 582.

At Kenilworth, near Coventry, John Hulfax, esq.

At Wimpole-street, Cavendish-square, widow of Thomas Fisher, esq.

At Chertsey, Surrey, in his 60th year, Mr. R. Wetton.

Aged 64, Mr. William Ellerbeck, of Manchester-street, Queen-square.

Aged 58, Mrs. Limmer, of the Prince Wales's coffee-house, in Conduit-street, Tower square.

After a long and painful illness, William Young, esq. of Chancery-lane.

At his house in Berner's-street, John Miller esq. M. P. for East Looe, Cornwall.

At Downham, Norfolk, aged about 65, consequence of excessive drinking, Martin King, some time boots at the Castle inn there. He was under four feet in height; and was formerly shewn as a dwarf.

4. By drowning himself in the river Thames, at Battersea bridge, aged 27, Mr. John Dickson, stock-broker, of Wallbrook.

5. At his house in Montague-street, Russell-square, William Day, esq.

At Margate, in Kent, Mrs. Kidman, wife of Mr. George K. master of the Jolly Sailor public-house in High-street.

6. Aged 87, Mrs. Unwin, of Leicester.

At Dover, Mr. Charles-Allen Chatfield, of the 1st Regiment of Royal Surrey Militia, and son of Robert C. esq. of Croydon.

At a quarter before six o'clock in the evening, of an inflammation in his bowels, aged 41, John-Peter Hankey, esq. banker, 1 Alderman of the ward of Candlewick, which he succeeded the late Alderman Richard, who died Jan. 21, 1806 LXXXVI. and in which he is succeeded by Samuel Birch, esq. deputy of the ward of Bill. The extreme fatigue which he sustained during a canvas of 8 or 10 for the City of London, produced a which terminated his life. The first signs of his complaint appeared about on the preceding evening, when he was tired of great fatigue and extreme heat. He preferred red wine and water which had been recommended to him and felt himself so refreshed for that he actually proposed to pro-

his canvas in the neighbourhood.

But this was only a momentary defect which he soon found himself unable to execute. His disorder now increased with uncommon rapidity. Early in this afternoon his approaching fate was announced to him; when he called for his four children, the eldest of whom is about 9 years of age; took an affectionate farewell of them; and died beloved, respected, and lamented by all who knew him. He would most likely have been one of the successful candidates, having on the day he died had the greatest show of hands, and standing third on that day's poll.

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At Falmouth, of hampton, aged 25 years, on his return from Portugal, where he had been for the recovery of his health, William Clarges, esq. son of the late Sir Thomas C. bart.; and late a student of Christ church college, Oxford.

Mrs. Sarah Johnson, wife of Mr. Cha. J. of Ham-lane, Stratford.

9. At Radway, in the county of Warwick, in her 96th year, Mrs. Miller, relict of the late Sanderfon Miller, esq. of that place. She was the only daughter of Edward Trotman, esq. of Shelwell in Oxfordshire, and by her mother, daughter and co-heiress of Thomas Filmer, esq. of Amwell Bury, Herts, was descended from the Fiennes's, Lords Viscounts Saye and Sele. She was a woman of exemplary piety, sound understanding, and real goodness of heart; and those peculiar talents which rendered her conversation both pleasing and instructive, remained unimpaired, even to the latest period of her life.

At Brighthelmstone, Capt. Artes, of the King's (or 10th) Regiment of Dragoons.

At Chelsea, the wife of Peter Grant, esq. of Jamaica.

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26. At Clifton, near Bristol, the Lady Elizabeth-Anne Mageniz, second daughter of William Willoughby, the late Earl of Enniskillen. She was born August 8, 1765; and married, in September 1789, to Capt. Mageniz, son of Richard M. esq.

At Highbury, Mr. James Wood, of Threadneedle-street, refiner.

At her house in Parliament-street, aged 64, Mrs. Elizabeth Barker.

In Upper Charlotte-street, aged 79, Mrs. Hill, relict of the late Admiral H.

27. In consequence of a fall from his horse the preceding day, returning from Tewkesbury, Mr. Watkins, saddler, of Cheltenham, co. Glouc-ster.

At his father's house at Camberwell, Surrey, in his 25th year, Mr. Buxton Forbes, surgeon and apothecary.

In Stone, esq. of Letcombe Regis, Berks. Mr. Alexander Morris, late of Spring-gardens, attorney at law.

Jeremiah Wallace, apprentice to Mr. Lucas, wholesale linen-draper in Cheap-side, in the third year of his apprenticeship, and in the 18th year of his age. This youth was seized with a typhus, or putrid fever, which proved fatal in a week. He was the second son of the Rev. Mr. Wallace of Bishop Stortford, and promised to do credit to his situation, being of an active mind, and possessing every quality to render him a complete tradesman. His parents are particularly unfortunate, hav-

ing lost another son in the *B. Indian*, about his age, not a twelvemonth ago.

28. In his 80th year, Mr. Wm. Sandls, of Market Drayton, Salop.

29. At Sion-end, Middlesex, aged 68, John Barber, esq.

At Kingston, Surrey, Mrs. Mary Piers, relict of the late Capt. Richard P. in the East India Company's service, who was lost in the *Halfewell* Indiaman in 1785.

At her apartments in Russell-street, Mrs. Egan, many years wardrobe-keeper and principal dress-maker to the Theatre Royal, Covent garden.

At his house in Seymour-street, Bath, aged 77, Ferdinando Anderdon, esq.

At Sidney-place, Bath, Sir Hugh Dillon Maffey, bart. of Donas, co. Clare. He was the only son of Charles Maffey, of Donas, dean of Limerick (uncle of Hugh Lord Maffey), by Grace daughter of Sir John Dillon, of Lisnullen, co. Meath. Sir Hugh represented the county of Clare in the Parliament of Ireland; and was created a baronet Oct. 9, 1781. He married Elizabeth daughter of John Grackpole, esq. of Anagh, co. Clare; and had issue, 1. Sir Hugh Dillon Maffey, the present Baronet, married to Miss Hanky, of London, by whom he has no issue; 2. William, deceased; 3. Charles, in holy orders; married to Miss Ross-Lewin, and has issue one son; 4. Elizabeth.

30. In her 33d year, Mrs. Sarah Bryer, wife of Mr. Robert Bryer, of Newington in Surrey. To those who knew her, it will not be obtrusive thus to bring her to their remembrance, who by her pleasing manners and excellent disposition obtained the respect and esteem of all: her conduct and temper were uniformly good and amiable; most exemplary in kindness and affection as a wife, mother, and daughter; strictly attentive to religious and moral duties; patient and uncomplaining under disease. With qualities thus endued to impart comfort, it pleased the Almighty to take her to himself early in life; teaching us by such privation to extend our hopes, and place our dependence on that state beyond corporeal existence.

At Manchester, in his 33d year, after a few days illness, Henry Barton, jun. esq. partner in the highly-respectable mercantile house of Henry and John Barton and Co. It is perhaps an unnecessary, although a pleasing, duty publicly to record the high degree of affection, estimation, and respect, in which this gentleman's character was held by his relatives, his friends, and all who had the happiness of his acquaintance.

Lastly, at the Hague, in his 5th year, the eldest son of King Louis, of Holland, the intended successor of Buonaparte.

W. Gunn, esq. score-keeper at Guelphry.

At

At Greiffenberg, in Pomerania, aged 87, Geze al Kalkreuth, brother to the officer who commands in Dantzick.

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492 *Obituary, with Anecdotes, of remarkable Persons.* [May,

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12. John Herbert, esq. of Dolevorgan, in Montgomeryshire.

At Penns, Bucks, after a few days illness, Mrs. Penyston, wife of Francis P. esq. of Cornwell, co. Oxford.

After a short illness, the Rev. Forester Leighton, rector of one of the portions of Pontesbury, and vicar of Condover, Salop.

Aged 73, the Rev. Mr. Woodward, rector of East Grinstead, Suffex.

13. At Camberwell, Surrey, in her 12th year, Miss Sarah Long, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas L. of Little Britain.

Mr. Fellows, printer of "The Morning Advertiser."

14. At his house, Iver-lodge, Bucks, Bruce Boswell, esq.

At her house in Bath, aged 80, Lady Gibbons, relict of the late Sir John G. bart. K. B. and mother of the present Sir William G. bart.

In Bladud's-buildings, Bath, the relict of Edward Loftus, esq. of Sheffield.

At Kenyſh-town, John Francis, esq.

Mrs. Blanchard, wife of Mr. B. of the Theatre Royal, Covent-garden.

15. At his house in Pleasant-row, Kingſland, at the advanced age of 91 years, Thomas White, esq. He had many years since retired from the active scenes of trade, in which he had acquired a comfortable fortune, and devoted his leisure to the charities of the Gospel. His mind was religiously occupied in embracing those divine precepts which furnish contentment, resignation, and universal love, and he exemplified all those in his daily life; his door was always open to the poor, and the mildness of his disposition spread a suavity over his speech and general demeanour that seemed to unite his heart and his hand in the union of Christian love. For his private benefits, the ear that heard his name, blessed it; and amongst his public services, the City of London Lying-in-Hospital has to reflect with respectful acknowledgement and veneration, his zealous attention and regard as Chairman of the Committee for many years past, and as a kind benefactor by his will.

At Eton, Lewis-James Shaw, fourth son of Sir John Shaw, bart. Being, with some other boys, in a boat on the Thames, owing to some mismanagement, the boat was upset, and, in endeavouring to save himself, by stepping on the bank, he fell into a deep part of the river, and was drowned.

In College-street, Bristol, in the prime of life, Mr. Francis Cheyne Bowles, one of the surgeons of the Bristol Infirmary.

Mrs. Lyon, wife of William L. esq. late of Bedford-row.

At Hampstead, in her 26th year, Lady Charlotte Wingfield, wife of William W. esq. daughter of the late Earl of Digby, and sister to the present. She has left three sons and three daughters.

16. In Hertford-street, May-fair, Edwin-Francis Stanhope, esq. one of her Majesty's equerries.

In Park-street, Grosvenor-square, Lady Jane Knollys, second daughter of the Earl of Banbury.

John-Peter Allix, esq. of Swaffham, in Cambridgeshire.

17. Mrs. Malyn, wife of Mr. John M. of Emmett's Braſted, Kent.

18. At Salt-hill, his Serene Highness Prince Antoine Philippe, Duke of Montpensier, brother to the Duke of Orleans, first Prince of the Blood Royal of France; born July 3, 1775. An account of his splendid funeral shall be given in our next.

At the house of Isaac Hindley, esq. at Baldoek, after a short illness, in her 61st year, Mrs. Littleſdale, relict of the late Henry L. esq.

In New Burlington-street, after a long and severe illness, Rt. Hon. Lady Walpole.

At Knightbridge, John Duval, esq.

19. At her mother's house, in West-square, aged 23, Miss Jeffy Barker, youngest daughter of the late Robert B. esq. of the Panorama in Leicester-square.

In Pulteney-street, Bath, John Meredith Mostyn, esq. of Segreoy, in Denbighshire.

At Lydd, in Kent, in his 63d year, Robert Cobb, esq.

20. At her lodgings in Milſom-street, Bath, Miss Hartopp.

At his house at Iſlington, in his 82d year, Richard Corrie, esq.

At Highgate, Miss Lucy Owen, second daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Owen, vicar of Edmonſton, Middleſex.

At Kennington-place, Vauxhall, in her 21st year, Mrs. Sarah Driver, wife of A. P. D. jun. esq.

21. At Bristol, Mrs. Alexander Maitland, wife of Alexander M. jun. esq. of King's Arms-yard, Coleman-street.

23. Mr. James Barker, jun. son of Mr. B. bookseller and printer, Great Ruſſell-street, Covent-garden.

25. At his house at Brompton, Nicholas Bonu, esq. in the commission of the peace for the county of Middleſex, &c.; and many years a vigilant and active magistrate of the Police-office, Bow-street.

* * * PROMOTIONS, &c. unavoidably deferred.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from April 21, to May 30, 1807.

Christened.		Buried.			
Males	708	Males	692	Between	2 and 5 135
Females	773	Females	654		5 and 10 36
Whereof have died under 2 years old		382			10 and 20 40
Prev. at 35. 11d.; 35. 11d.; 15. 0d.; 35. 11d.					20 and 30 100
Salt: £1. 0s. 0d. per bushel; 4d. per pound.					30 and 40 111
					40 and 50 136
					50 and 60 198
					60 and 70 111
					70 and 80 99
					80 and 90 37
					90 and 100 1
					100 0 103 0

††† Dr. LAURENCE's Letter shall appear in our next.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending May 16, 1867.

INLAND COUNTIES.										MARITIME COUNTIES.									
Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans		Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlef.	79 11	44	0 37	1 31	7 41	9	Effex	78	0 39	0 36	4 28	0 38	10						
Surrey	83	0 40	0 30	10 32	4 40	0	Kent	77	0 40	0 40	0 33	0 38	9						
Hertford	73	4 43	0 37	6 29	10 41	0	Suffex	75	8 00	0 00	0 32	4 00	0						
Bedford	74	8 00	0 35	10 26	0 40	1	Suffolk	73	8 00	0 35	0 38	8 36	4						
Huntingd.	71	1 00	0 34	6 23	6 35	7	Cambrid.	71	8 00	0 31	9 20	10 35	7						
Northam.	73	6 50	9 32	6 23	4 39	0	Norfolk	71	2 42	0 32	9 26	0 36	1						
Rutland	73	3 00	0 35	3 24	0 41	0	Lincoln	70	9 45	0 36	10 3	2 37	4						
Leicester	73	4 00	0 37	3 23	3 13	2	York	71	3 45	4 37	9 26	2 43	7						
Nottingh.	76	9 44	0 41	10 28	0 45	0	Durham	81	1 00	0 43	0 27	0 00	0						
Derby	77	8 00	0 41	9 27	6 48	8	Northum.	68	0 50	8 37	4 27	2 00	0						
Stafford	77	8 00	0 41	6 27	10 45	4	Cumberl.	71	3 54	2 42	0 32	6 00	0						
Salop	74	2 57	8 41	3 31	8 00	0	Westmor.	79	2 63	6 47	0 32	0 00	0						
Hereford	71	11 46	4 35	2 31	5 46	10	Lancaster	75	6 00	0 48	7 29	7 41	4						
Worcest.	71	7 00	0 39	2 32	7 41	4	Chester	73	5 00	0 00	0 28	9 51	6						
Warwick	77	3 00	0 39	10 32	2 51	9	Flint	00	0 00	0 44	6 35	6 00	0						
Wilts	78	6 00	0 37	6 33	8 52	0	Denbigh	84	4 00	0 44	5 30	4 00	0						
Berks	80	11 00	0 36	3 33	5 47	8	Anglesea	00	0 00	0 36	0 22	0 00	0						
Oxford	75	4 00	0 33	10 30	1 44	2	Carnarvon	78	4 00	0 41	8 22	0 00	0						
Bucks	77	0 00	6 36	3 28	9 42	6	Merionet.	75	1 00	0 42	0 24	4 00	0						
Brecon	70	11 51	2 34	11 23	2 00	0	Cardigan	76	6 00	0 00	0 18	2 00	0						
Montgo.	71	9 00	0 36	9 28	2 00	0	Pembroke	65	9 00	0 38	6 20	6 00	0						
Radnor	69	8 00	0 35	3 25	4 00	0	Carmarth.	81	6 00	0 40	0 19	10 00	0						
Average of England and Wales, per quarter.										Glamorg.	80	0 00	0 40	0 25	4 00	0			
	75	6 47	8 38	4 27	8 42	7	Gloucestr.	75	3 00	0 36	10 34	1 44	6						
Average of Scotland, per quarter.										Somerfet	76	7 00	0 37	8 26	8 12	7			
	00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0	Monmo.	78	7 00	0 35	3 00	6 00	0						
							Devon	82	4 00	0 36	2 27	7 00	0						
							Cornwall	85	5 00	0 39	11 23	1 00	0						
							Dorset	76	9 00	0 30	0 39	9 00	0						
							Hants	77	5 00	0 30	9 33	0 00	0						

AGGREGATE AVERAGE PRICES of the Twelve Maritime Districts of England and Wales, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated in Great Britain.

Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans	Pease	Oatmeal	Beer or Big
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
75 2	48 0	39 9	27 6	41 1	53 1	39 11	00 0

PRICES OF FLOUR, May 25:

Fine 58s. to 60s.—Seconds 50s. to 55s.—Pollard 24s. to 28s.—Bran 8s. to 10s. od.

Return of Flour, May 9 to May 15, from the Cocket-Office:

Total 13,311 Sacks. Average 64s. 4d. $\frac{1}{2}$ —os. od. $\frac{1}{2}$ lower than the last Return.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avordupois, May 16, 43s. 6d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the Returns made in the Week ending

May 20, 1867, is 33s. 5d. per Cwt. exclusive of the Duty of Customs paid—or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

PRICE OF HOPS, May 25:

Kent Bags.....	5l.	os. to 6l.	os.	Kent Pockets.....	5l.	5s. to 6l.	13s.
Suffex Ditto.....	5l.	os. to 5l.	12s.	Suffex Ditto.....	5l.	os. to 6l.	6s.
Effex Ditto.....	5l.	os. to 5l.	10s.	Farnham Ditto.....	5l.	os. to 6l.	9s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, May 25:

St. James's—Hay....	3l.	3s.	od. to 5l.	5s.	od.	Average 4l.	4s.	od.
Clover.....	5l.	5s.	od. to 6l.	6s.	od.	Average 5l.	15s.	6d.
Whitechapel—Hay....	4l.	os.	od. to 5l.	12s.	od.	Average 4l.	16s.	od.
Clover.....	5l.	5s.	od. to 6l.	10s.	od.	Average 5l.	17s.	6d.
Straw.....	2l.	14s.	od. to 3l.	6s.	od.	Average 3l.	os.	od.

SMITHFIELD, May 25. To fink the offal—per stone of 14lb.

Beef.....	4s.	od. to 5s.	od.	Pork.....	4s.	8d. to 5d.	4d.
Mutton.....	4s.	od. to 5s.	6d.	Lamb.....	6s.	od. to 7s.	od.
Veal.....	4s.	4d. to 5s.	4d.	Beasts 1800. Sheep and Lambs	15,000.		

COALS, May 22: Newcastle 41s. 6d. to 49s. 6d. Sunderland 40s. 9d. to 43s. 6d.

SOAP, Yellow 78s. Mottled 88s. Curd 92s. CANDLES, 10s. 6d. per Doz. Moulds 11s. 6d. TALLOW, per stone, 8lb. St. James's 3s. 4d. Clare Market 3s. 4d. Whitechapel 3s. 3d.

EACH DAYS PRICE OF STOCKS IN MAY, 1807.

Bank	Spec. Ct.	3 per Cent.	4 per Cent.	5 per Cent.	Long	Short	India	India	Exchange	South Sea	Old	New	Om-	Irish	Temp	Engl.
Stock	By Red.	Consols.	Naval	1797.	Ann.	Ann.	Stock.	Bonds.	Bills.	Stock.	Agmt.	Ann.	nium.	Spec. Ct.	Spec. Ct.	Temp.
26 237 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	187	4 a 5 pr. par 1 dif.	1 dif. 1 pr.	62 1/2	62 1/2	1 1/2 a 1 pr.	0 1 1/2	61 1/2	10 18	0 1/2 per Ct. dif.
30 238 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	187 1/2	4 a 5 pr. par 1 dif.	1 dif. 1 pr.	62 1/2	62 1/2	1 1/2 a 1 pr.	0 1 1/2	61 1/2	10 18	0 1/2 per Ct. dif.
30 238 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	187 1/2	4 a 5 pr. par 1 dif.	1 dif. 1 pr.	62 1/2	62 1/2	1 1/2 a 1 pr.	0 1 1/2	61 1/2	10 18	0 1/2 per Ct. dif.
1	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	187 1/2	4 a 5 pr. par 1 dif.	1 dif. 1 pr.	62 1/2	62 1/2	1 1/2 a 1 pr.	0 1 1/2	61 1/2	10 18	0 1/2 per Ct. dif.
2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	187 1/2	4 a 5 pr. par 1 dif.	1 dif. 1 pr.	62 1/2	62 1/2	1 1/2 a 1 pr.	0 1 1/2	61 1/2	10 18	0 1/2 per Ct. dif.
3 Sunday	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	187 1/2	4 a 5 pr. par 1 dif.	1 dif. 1 pr.	62 1/2	62 1/2	1 1/2 a 1 pr.	0 1 1/2	61 1/2	10 18	0 1/2 per Ct. dif.
4 230 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	186	5 pr. 1 dif. 1 pr.	1 dif. 1 pr.	62 1/2	62 1/2	1 1/2 a 1 pr.	0 1 1/2	61 1/2	10 18	0 1/2 per Ct. dif.
5 232 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	186	5 a 6 pr. 1 dif. 1 pr.	1 dif. 1 pr.	62 1/2	62 1/2	1 1/2 a 1 pr.	0 1 1/2	61 1/2	10 18	0 1/2 per Ct. dif.
6 231 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	186	5 a 6 pr. 1 dif. 1 pr.	1 dif. 1 pr.	62 1/2	62 1/2	1 1/2 a 1 pr.	0 1 1/2	61 1/2	10 18	0 1/2 per Ct. dif.
7	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	180 1/2	5 a 6 pr. 1 dif. 1 pr.	1 dif. 1 pr.	62 1/2	62 1/2	1 1/2 a 1 pr.	0 1 1/2	61 1/2	10 18	0 1/2 per Ct. dif.
8 239 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	180 1/2	5 a 6 pr. 1 dif. 1 pr.	1 dif. 1 pr.	62 1/2	62 1/2	1 1/2 a 1 pr.	0 1 1/2	61 1/2	10 18	0 1/2 per Ct. dif.
9 239 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	180 1/2	5 a 6 pr. 1 dif. 1 pr.	1 dif. 1 pr.	62 1/2	62 1/2	1 1/2 a 1 pr.	0 1 1/2	61 1/2	10 18	0 1/2 per Ct. dif.
10 Sunday	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	180 1/2	5 a 6 pr. 1 dif. 1 pr.	1 dif. 1 pr.	62 1/2	62 1/2	1 1/2 a 1 pr.	0 1 1/2	61 1/2	10 18	0 1/2 per Ct. dif.
11 230	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	180 1/2	5 pr. 1 dif. 1 pr.	1 dif. 1 pr.	62 1/2	62 1/2	1 1/2 a 1 pr.	0 1 1/2	61 1/2	10 18	0 1/2 per Ct. dif.
12 230 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	160 1/2	5 pr. 1 dif. 2 pr.	1 dif. 2 pr.	62 1/2	62 1/2	1 1/2 a 1 pr.	0 1 1/2	61 1/2	10 18	0 1/2 per Ct. dif.
13 230 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	160 1/2	4 a 5 pr. 1 dif. 1 pr.	1 dif. 1 pr.	62 1/2	62 1/2	1 1/2 a 1 pr.	0 1 1/2	61 1/2	10 18	0 1/2 per Ct. dif.
14 230 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	156	4 a 5 pr. 1 dif. 1 pr.	1 dif. 1 pr.	62 1/2	62 1/2	1 1/2 a 1 pr.	0 1 1/2	61 1/2	10 18	0 1/2 per Ct. dif.
15 231	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	156	4 a 5 pr. 1 dif. 1 pr.	1 dif. 1 pr.	62 1/2	62 1/2	1 1/2 a 1 pr.	0 1 1/2	61 1/2	10 18	0 1/2 per Ct. dif.
16 31	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	156	4 a 5 pr. 1 dif. 1 pr.	1 dif. 1 pr.	62 1/2	62 1/2	1 1/2 a 1 pr.	0 1 1/2	61 1/2	10 18	0 1/2 per Ct. dif.
17 Sunday	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	156	4 a 5 pr. 1 dif. 1 pr.	1 dif. 1 pr.	62 1/2	62 1/2	1 1/2 a 1 pr.	0 1 1/2	61 1/2	10 18	0 1/2 per Ct. dif.
18 Holiday	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	156	4 a 5 pr. 1 dif. 1 pr.	1 dif. 1 pr.	62 1/2	62 1/2	1 1/2 a 1 pr.	0 1 1/2	61 1/2	10 18	0 1/2 per Ct. dif.
19	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	156	4 a 5 pr. 1 dif. 1 pr.	1 dif. 1 pr.	62 1/2	62 1/2	1 1/2 a 1 pr.	0 1 1/2	61 1/2	10 18	0 1/2 per Ct. dif.
20	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	156	4 a 5 pr. 1 dif. 1 pr.	1 dif. 1 pr.	62 1/2	62 1/2	1 1/2 a 1 pr.	0 1 1/2	61 1/2	10 18	0 1/2 per Ct. dif.
21 231 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	156	4 a 5 pr. 1 dif. 1 pr.	1 dif. 1 pr.	62 1/2	62 1/2	1 1/2 a 1 pr.	0 1 1/2	61 1/2	10 18	0 1/2 per Ct. dif.
22 231 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	156	4 a 5 pr. 1 dif. 1 pr.	1 dif. 1 pr.	62 1/2	62 1/2	1 1/2 a 1 pr.	0 1 1/2	61 1/2	10 18	0 1/2 per Ct. dif.
23 231 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	156	4 a 5 pr. 1 dif. 1 pr.	1 dif. 1 pr.	62 1/2	62 1/2	1 1/2 a 1 pr.	0 1 1/2	61 1/2	10 18	0 1/2 per Ct. dif.
24 Sunday	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	156	4 a 5 pr. 1 dif. 1 pr.	1 dif. 1 pr.	62 1/2	62 1/2	1 1/2 a 1 pr.	0 1 1/2	61 1/2	10 18	0 1/2 per Ct. dif.
25 231 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	156	4 a 5 pr. 1 dif. 1 pr.	1 dif. 1 pr.	62 1/2	62 1/2	1 1/2 a 1 pr.	0 1 1/2	61 1/2	10 18	0 1/2 per Ct. dif.
26 231	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	156	4 a 5 pr. 1 dif. 1 pr.	1 dif. 1 pr.	62 1/2	62 1/2	1 1/2 a 1 pr.	0 1 1/2	61 1/2	10 18	0 1/2 per Ct. dif.
27 231 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	156	4 a 5 pr. 1 dif. 1 pr.	1 dif. 1 pr.	62 1/2	62 1/2	1 1/2 a 1 pr.	0 1 1/2	61 1/2	10 18	0 1/2 per Ct. dif.

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Halifax
Hampshire 2
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Leeds 2—Lewes
Liverpool 5
Maidstone
Manchester 4
Newcastle 3
Northampton
Norf.—Norw. 2
Nottingham
OXFORD 2, Portf.
Reading—Salib.
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Embellished with Perspective Views of RAMSGATE HARBOUR, and PLUMSTEAD
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By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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500 *The Kirbys?—Memoirs of Dr. Nathaniel Cotton.* [June,

that year engraved; and who afterwards published Dr. Brook Taylor's Perspective, 1754, 4to; and Dr. Brook Taylor's Perspective of Architecture, with an Attempt at a new Order, 1761, 2 vols. folio. He was in 1764 "Designer in Perspective to His Majesty."

Yours, &c. — A SEARCHER.

MR. URBAN,

June 10.

IN compliance with the earnest request of your correspondent *Augusæphicus*, p. 898, I send you the following short memoir of the late Nathaniel Cotton, M.D. and his family; promising at the same time, that I have very little information to give, and am perfectly willing that it should give place to any fuller account, which the Doctor's better-informed acquaintances or relations may communicate to you. Of his ancestry I am perfectly ignorant, it having often been observed by several of his neighbours and acquaintance as a remarkable circumstance, that he was truly *agnoscere*; that nobody ever heard any thing of his parentage, relations, or descent. He studied Physic under the renowned Dr. Boerhaave at Leyden, at which University, then unquestionably the first school of Physic in Europe, he is understood to have taken his degree. All that I ever heard of his outlet in life was, that there was formerly at Dunstable in Bedfordshire a house for the reception of lunatics, kept by a Dr. Crawley, at whose death the establishment broke up; but Dr. Cotton engaged Dr. Crawley's house-keeper, and a few of his remaining patients, to remove with him to St. Albans, where he opened a house of a fine kind on a small scale, in which he continued for some years; till at length, finding his circumstances improve, and probably his patients being increased, he hired a larger house, which had previously been inhabited by one of the most respectable families in the town, but had for some time been supplied as a boarding-school. He so to have removed his patients, he gave it the name of "The College of Insaniam" (a joke on *Insanitas*); and of this college, unimpeached, he continued till his death, when he was succeeded in it by the present owner, Mr. Blet, M.D. He resided in a family in a private house in the town, in the town of St. Albans, his house still remains a mark

which he set upon it, being almost, if not absolutely, the only house in the town that has a conductor to defend it against the effects of lightning. Here he passed his life, visiting his patients, and writing poetry and prose, and leaving little to be recorded concerning himself; but that little implied a great deal; namely, that he was just such a man as his works speak him to be, pious, mild, good-tempered, against whom the breath of Slander never ventured a whisper, but whose company was sweet courted and highly relished by all his acquaintances, being most amiable and engaging in his manners, and bearing the character of a skilful and experienced Physician. He is not known to have published any thing in the way of his profession, except "Observations on a particular kind of Scarlet Fever that lately prevailed in and about St. Albans, 1749." His "Visions in verse, for the entertainment and instruction of younger minds," have been put into the hands of almost all your readers, Mr. Urban, in their youth, and committed to the memories of some; and the insertion of a few of his smaller pieces, particularly the "Fireside," in *Dodd's* Collection, contributed to establish and extend his fame as a pleasing and able writer of poetry. Three years after his death his eldest son published in two small neat volumes, inscribed to the Countess Dowager Spencer, all the poetical pieces that had previously been given to the publick; with various others both in prose and verse, all innocent and pleasing, but some few, perhaps, rather trifling. The first article in the second volume, *Mirth to Strife* (as I am informed by a respectable bookseller still remaining, who is one of the few that remember the subject of it), relates the death of the Doctor's young friend, the Rev. Robert Ramsey, B.D. Vicar of St. Peter's, St. Albans, who died 10 Dec. 1743, æt. 24, and, when dying, prophesied that his brother and heir the Rev. John Ramsey, M.A. Vicar of St. Stephen's near St. Albans, and an inhabitant also of St. Peter's parish, "would not long enjoy his inheritance;" which prophecy was so exactly fulfilled; for he died 25 Sept. 1746, aged only 49. The Doctor was twice married: 1st about the year 1700 to Miss Anna Penbridge (afterwards Penbridge, city, daughter of St. Albans, Receiver-general for the County of Hertford,

Hersford, and to Mr. Joseph Pembroke, Town Clerk of the borough of St. Alban's, who was buried 14 April, 1749; by her he had issue 1, Mary, who became the second wife of John Osborn, esq. of St. Alban's, and died without issue 2 Nov. 1790, aged 50; 2, Anne, who became the second wife of Major Brooke, of Bath, and died 13 July, 1800, aged 58, leaving a son, who is since dead unmarried; and a daughter, married to Mr. Carisbrook, an officer in the Gloucestershire Militia, who is also dead, leaving her his widow, with two children; 3, Nathaniel, who was entered of Jesus College, Cambridge, where he proceeded B. A. 1766, and M. A. 1769, and is now Vicar of Wilford, a. Wilford in Northamptonshire; he is married, and has a family of 8 or 10 children; 4, Joseph, formerly captain of a ship in the service of the East India Company, now a Director of that Company, and Chairman of the Court of Directors of the East India Dock Company, Deputy Master of the Trinity House, and some time since appointed Lieutenant-colonel Commandant of a Flotilla of Fencibles, destined to protect the mouth of the River Thames: he married Charlotte daughter of John Harrisfort, esq. of Charter-house-square, formerly a Director of the East India Company and the Bank, by whom he also has a numerous family; 5, Phoebe, married to George Bradshaw, esq. but is dead without issue; 6, Katharine, who died unmarried 2 Dec. 1780, aged 32, and is buried under an altar tomb in the church-yard of St. Peter, St. Alban's, with the two following lines under her name:

Time was like thee the life possess'd,
And time shall be that thou shalt rest.

Besides another son and daughter who died infants. The Doctor married secondly, in 1760 or 51, Miss Hannah Everett, who was buried 19 May, 1772, having had issue, 1, John, now residing on a large farm, the property of his brother Joseph, at High Street Green in the parish of Hemel Hempstead; 2, a daughter, who died an infant; 3, another daughter, Elizabeth, married to John Clarke, esq. in the commission of the peace for the county of Hertford, residing on the farm of Sandridge Bury, the property of Earl Spencer, where she died in January 1797, leaving a daughter Katharine. The Doctor died 2 August, 1788, very

far advanced in years: what his age exactly was probably no one knew, for the person who entered his burial in the parish register wrote after his name, "aged 88 at least." He was buried with his two wives in St. Peter's church-yard, under an altar-tomb between those of his two daughters Mary and Katharine; on which nothing more is inscribed than the following: "Here are deposited the remains of Anne, Hannah, and Nathaniel Cotton." B.

MR. URBAN, *June 2.*
GIVE me leave to correct an inaccuracy in the List of Irish Bishops, inserted in your last Magazine, p. 425. The name of Dr. Robert Pool Finch erroneously appears in that List as Bishop of Raphoe in 1785. He never filled that or any other See; he had the offer of the Bishopric of Killala, which was then vacant, but declined it, and died Prebendary of Westminster in 1803. Another inaccuracy also occurs in the same List; the venerable Bishop Hawkins was Bishop of Raphoe in 1785, and had been promoted to that See some years previous to that period. His lordship is still living at a very extended age. Most probably your Correspondent has been misled by an inaccurate List of Irish Bishops, inserted in the Court Calendar of 1786, wherein Dr. Finch's name is mentioned as Bishop of Raphoe. Thinking it of importance, that such lists should be correctly handed down to posterity, I have taken the liberty of noticing these errors. Yours, &c. T. F.
For Viscount, r. Baron Glenworth.

MR. URBAN, *June 4.*
I TRUST that the following observations will not be deemed an improper accompaniment to the manly reply which Mr. D. Lysons, p. 405, returned to a Letter of Mr. Belfham. To desecrate (at a moment when literary merit of every kind is in general so deservedly estimated) upon the peculiar advantages and usefulness of Topographical writings, or to sum up the many qualifications requisite for the discharge of so important a branch of Literature, would be a task equally unnecessary as obtrusive: but I cannot forbear making some comments upon Mr. B.'s letter, which may eventually operate to the prejudice of a most meritorious

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torious work, and its still more meritorious authors. It is an acknowledged fact, that in the compilation of a Topographical Work, *general assistance is absolutely required.* The stores contained in the muniment-rooms of private families, which may in any degree throw light upon the surrounding manorial or parochial histories, should be readily and cheerfully thrown open, for the enquiry and research of the Compiler. A good County History is not only handed down to posterity as a monument of the labour and patient investigation of its Author; but it bears testimony to the liberality and patronage which the inhabitants held out for the encouragement of so laudable an undertaking. The errors that may be detected after the publication of a work of equal magnitude with the "*Magna Britannia*," are not by any means so chargeable to the Author, as to those who by their zeal and assistance might have easily prevented their insertion; Mr. Belsham therefore had it in his power to have conferred an obligation, by previously communicating what local information he was possessed of, and by that means prevented the charge of illiberality, to which, in this instance, he is certainly liable. The pre-eminent abilities and judgment which Messrs. Lysons have manifested in this, and every other department of archaeological science, are too well known to require any recapitulation; and of this their numerous and valuable publications bear the most ample testimony; and I feel no scruple in saying, that should unforeseen circumstances occur to prevent the continuance of that excellent undertaking wherein those learned brothers are at present engaged, the sole volume now published is a treasure in itself, and an honour to the compilers. For the sincerity and disinterestedness of what I have here advanced, I think proper to mention that I have not the pleasure of being personally acquainted with either of these gentlemen; neither am I placed in a situation of life to be *benefited* by their writings in an *interested* point of view. It has ever been held a maxim with me, that from the numerous disadvantages attending the prosecution of a topographical work (arising frequently from the deficiency of materials and other evident causes) the *utmost* lenity should be extended to the oftentimes *innocent* defaulter; and that it should

be considered as a *bounden duty* to impart whatever information we are possessed of, not only in justice to the author, but for the benefit and satisfaction of the public. Yours, &c. S. D. D.

Mr. URBAN, *College, Manchester,*
May 29.

PERMIT me to solicit some information concerning a Clergyman whom I have traced in your pages as a Correspondent. Upon the death of a friend, some time since, a box of letters came into my possession, which had lain undisturbed (except by the mice) in dust and darkness for many years. I find them to form a part of a curious correspondence between the Rev. W. Parry (who from 1729 to 1734, I know not how much longer, held the Vicarage of Shipston-upon-Stower, together with other preferment in the same neighbourhood) and Mr. Ralph Hulse, known, in his day, by several publications, and his frequent contributions to the "*Ladies' Diaries*." This last gentleman resided, during the time above-mentioned, at Elworth Hall, near Sandbach, in Cheshire. Mr. Parry appears to have been of Jesus College, Oxford; M.A. 1718, B.D. 1719. In each letter he was wont to enclose one and sometimes two sheets of poetry, so closely and neatly written as easily to be mistaken for well-executed typography. They unite what Fuller calls the *Africanum* *versu* *Aethiopicum* and the *Calamus Proci* *Emulus*. The Poems are partly his own, and partly contributed by his Oxford friends, and other correspondents, who thus circulated among each other their poetical trifles. Most of them, perhaps, that deserve publication have appeared since the date of the letters, and many of them in the *Gentleman's Magazine*: One of his correspondents was a Mr. Johnson, who was domestic chaplain to the Earl of Northampton; to whom and the Countess, by their express injunction, all Mr. Parry's communications to Mr. Johnson of this kind were shewn. He appears to have paid his respects to them frequently when they were resident at Compton; and occasional mention is made in his letters of incidents that occurred in the family. When he informs his friend Hulse of the death of the Countess in 1720-1, who he says was pleased to be his kind Patroness, he is evidently agitated; and, forgetting

forgetting the neatness of his penmanship, concludes his letter abruptly. Among the Latin poems are two which, he says, "were written by two young sinners who had been his scholars when he taught school at Abergavenny, and whom he found occasion to punish with these impositions after he was recalled to College, and put into office."

In the year 1750 he complains of the infirmities of age; which, he adds, "do not permit him to support the fatigue which he had borne many years in the faithful discharge of his duty at two churches;" and mentions "a journey he had made to Oxford, to settle the affairs of a distant relation, to whom he gave a title for orders, and who became his helpmate." In 1754, the date of his last letter, he had a severe fit of the apoplexy.

In many of his letters he mentions a work on which he was for some time actively employed, an *Index Nummorum*; or a Collection of the Names and the Value of all sorts of Coins, antient and modern, arranged in Alphabetical Order; and shewing, in separate columns, whatever he could discover concerning,—1. their name; 2. specie; 3. country; 4. weight; 5. l. s. d. q. 100 pta. together with their multiples and subdivisions; 6. value sterling; 7. remarks, &c. on the opposite page.

To illustrate the plan of his intended work, he gives his correspondent a half-sheet specimen of it.

In another letter he says, "The antient Roman coins I have alphabetically digested in a separate catalogue." The page opposite to the names, &c. of the Coins, is designed for such remarks relating to any particular Coin as I can collect from authors. The names already amount to upwards of 30 pages in folio. In my next transcript I purpose to add two other columns; one for the date of the reign, and the other for the old standard; so that the value of the old coins may be more easily distinguished from the value of coins of the same name at present. I shall endeavour to make the several calculations of the weight and value of the different coins as exact as may be, that the work may bear, if possible, the test of the severest critics; and, if I can so accomplish it, it may then perhaps be thought worthy of the press."

Writing afterwards, he says, he had

extended his collection to 68 folio pages, closely written.

The letters and poetry above-mentioned are now neatly inserted in a port-folio, contrived (by cutting out the middle space of each leaf) to exhibit both sides of the MS. arranged in the order in which they were written; and occupy about 200 pages. The letters, which are written in the same neat hand, resembling the Italic print, are franked by different Noblemen and Members of Parliament; and his Greek characters are equally curious. Amongst the Poetry are many enigmas, of which his correspondent Hulse was sonder than he appears to have been himself.

Can any of your readers inform me what became of his "*Index Nummorum*;" and when he died? Some of them have probably seen specimens of his very tedious penmanship; for he was an indefatigable scribe, and his correspondents numerous; though to none, he remarks, were his communications so extended as to Mr. Hulse. He does not appear to have been married. The only relations he mentions are his Curate, and a sister who lived with him, but who died before him.

Fuller, in his "*English Worthies*," mentions a Sir Jeffery Chetham, of Chetham, in Lancashire; a man of much remark in former times, but who incurred upon some account the royal displeasure. Can any of your readers inform me in what reign he lived, or in what historical work any notice of him may be found?

Yours, &c. JOHN GRESWELL.

Mr. URBAN, Hackney, May 2.

THE unusually late appearance of migratory birds this Spring has induced me to send you the following notices of their first appearances.

April 24. First saw the Goatucker, or Fern-owl, *Caprimulgus Europæus*.

April 28. Cuckoo, *Cuculus Canorus*, first heard this season. About 5 in the morning the same day I heard the Wry-neck, *Ilex Torquilla*.

May 1st. Saw a great many Swallows, *Hirundines Rustica*, and several Martins, *Hirundines Urtica*. It is remarkable that I never remember these birds appearing so late as they have this Spring (one of the most backward we have had for some years), nor their making their first appearance in such vast numbers. To day, May 2, both the above-mentioned species of Swallows

are

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are quite numerous; and the Martins swarm about their usual haunts, under the eaves of *Hackney New Church*. This circumstance certainly seems to favour the opinion that these birds winter in this country, because we cannot suppose that, at the distance of several thousand miles, they should become sensible of the state of our atmosphere. But I see no reason to suppose that their retreat is the bottom of a pond or of a river; for the experiments of the late Mr. Hunter clearly demonstrated that these birds cannot endure long continuance under water without drowning; and the experiments of Mr. J. Pearson (see *Bewick's Birds*, vol. I. p. 249) prove that they will live through the winter. Their attachment to the sides of pools, and their skimming along the surface of the water in order to catch insects, seems to me to have given rise to the opinion that they retire into that element. The manners or habits of these birds seem to have attracted the notice of Naturalists as well as others at an early period: *vid. Pliny*, lib. x, cap. 24, and lib. xviii, cap. 16; and *Plutarch*, *Sympos.* lib. viii, cap. 7. Virgil, in the first book of his *Georgics*, takes notice of the manner in which the Swallow skims along the surface of the water, in line 377: *Aut arguta lacus circumvolat hirundo.*
Yours, &c. AN OBSERVER.

Mr. URBAN, May 10.
THERE is a Charity which is wanting among the innumerable charities which adorn, and perhaps preserve, this wealthy and magnificent City. Archbishop Tillotson used, it is said, to think that the humane institutions in his time kept the wrath of Heaven from London. And it has certainly been wonderfully preserved, while other large cities have suffered from destructive fires, from pestilence, from the sword of the enemy, and from domestic insurrection. The Charity I would wish to recommend is this. There are, according to the best information, about 160 persons upon an average in the debtors' apartment at Newgate. The apartment is not very large, and presents an affecting scene of human misery. The poor debtors have no regular allowance of food, and are often without any money to purchase it. They sometimes have a superabundance of provisions, which are sent from the public feasts in the City, and then are destitute of common necessities. Se-

veral have died from inanition, through mere want of nourishment. What is unluckily, moreover in regard to those who are confined in Newgate is, that they have no box in the public street, as at the Fleet Prison and the Poultry, where the passengers can daily throw in halfpence or shillings, which will often keep the debtors from perishing. The neglect of these poor unhappy prisoners is disgraceful to this great City, so famous in other respects for its generosity and benevolence. What I could wish therefore is, that a Society should be formed for the purpose of giving regularly the food which is absolutely necessary for the debtors in Newgate and the other Prisons of the Metropolis, or that the care of these debtors should be adopted by some of the humane institutions which have been already formed. We should discharge the duties of benevolence to the utmost, and continually reflect upon the words of our great and amiable Master: "I was hungry, and ye gave me meat; I was a stranger, and ye took me in; naked, and ye clothed me; I was sick and in prison, and ye visited me."
CHRISTIANUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Doctors Commons,*
June 25.

THE general election, professional business of peculiar importance, and a severe domestic calamity, which twice called me to a distance from my home, have, in succession, prevented me from doing that justice to Dr. Milner which I had authorized him to promise in my name. It is not my purpose to enter generally into the controversy, which has been carried far enough (many of your readers may think too far) already. My only object is, to explain what really passed between me and my old friend Mr. Le Mesurier, which he has so strangely misunderstood; and to correct some of his errors respecting that unfortunate speech of mine which has occasioned so much discussion. This I shall do, with your permission, in your next Magazine. Yours, &c. F. LAURENCE.

S. M. D. of Bath (whose Letter came several months after date) is too severe on a living character. We respect his seal for the dead; and should be glad to give that part of his Letter, if he will allow us to soften his asperities, or will do it himself.

Our Correspondent about *Bar Court* is desired to be more correct in citing *Leland*.
Mr. BELSHAM's Letter in our next.

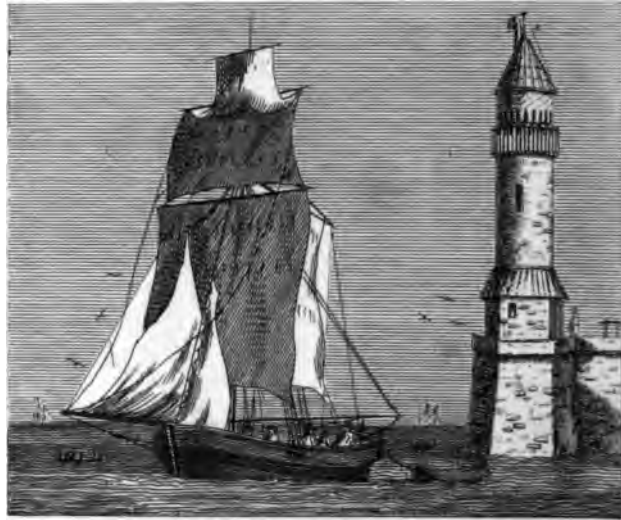
Mr.

10. K. A. Farnsworth, *Journal of the American Dietetic Association*, 92, 1253 (1992).
11. K. A. Farnsworth, *Journal of the American Dietetic Association*, 92, 1253 (1992).
12. K. A. Farnsworth, *Journal of the American Dietetic Association*, 92, 1253 (1992).
13. K. A. Farnsworth, *Journal of the American Dietetic Association*, 92, 1253 (1992).
14. K. A. Farnsworth, *Journal of the American Dietetic Association*, 92, 1253 (1992).
15. K. A. Farnsworth, *Journal of the American Dietetic Association*, 92, 1253 (1992).
16. K. A. Farnsworth, *Journal of the American Dietetic Association*, 92, 1253 (1992).
17. K. A. Farnsworth, *Journal of the American Dietetic Association*, 92, 1253 (1992).
18. K. A. Farnsworth, *Journal of the American Dietetic Association*, 92, 1253 (1992).
19. K. A. Farnsworth, *Journal of the American Dietetic Association*, 92, 1253 (1992).
20. K. A. Farnsworth, *Journal of the American Dietetic Association*, 92, 1253 (1992).



Genl. Mag. June 1807. Pl. I. p. 363.

RAMSGATE HARBOUR.



PLUMSTEAD, KENT.



1807.] *Ramsgate Harbour.—Plumstead Church.—On Prisons.* 505

MR. URBAN, *Southampton Street,*
May 22.

YOUR flattering reception of my former slight productions induces me to offer to your notice a small sketch of Ramsgate Harbour, *Pl. I. fig. 1.*

Yours, &c. AN EYE-WITNESS.

MR. URBAN, *May 31.*

THE parish of Plumstead, Kent, adjoins Woolwich to the Eastward; its church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, has a handsome tower of brick, and the North aisle in ruins. Its vicinity to London has caused it to be frequently described; amongst others by the Rev. D. Lysons, in his "Environ of London." NAT. ORWADE, D.D.

MR. URBAN, *April 20.*

I WAS not aware that "Important Considerations by the Secular Priests, 1601," was attributed to William Watfon; and am obliged to Dr. Milner in your present volume, p. 226, for the information. Works which come out in the name of a society or body are generally drawn up by some one individual, and published with the knowledge and approbation of the general body, or of the majority of them; and it is to be presumed, that if Watfon really wrote the Important Considerations, it was with the like concurrence of the Secular Priests, whose sentiments the tract all along professes to deliver: "When we consider what practices, under the pretence of religion, have been set on foot, for the utter subversion both of the Queen and of her Kingdom, it may, in our opinions, be rather wondered, that so many Catholics are left alive to speak of the Catholic faith, than that the State hath proceeded with us from time to time as it hath done." p. 51. Bishop Stillingfleet, who republished the treatise in 1675, gives no hint that it ever was disavowed by the Secular Priests. He only says, that "Cardinal Allen and others having endeavoured to blast the reputation of Lord Burchley's Apology for the Execution of Justice in England," after the death of that great Minister of State, the Secular Priests did publish *their* Important Considerations; here printed according to *their own copy*, and which had been so much concealed or bought up by those of that religion, that it hath been heard of by few, and seen by fewer Protestants." The author of the Lie of

GENT. MAG. *June*, 1607.

Bp. Stillingfleet, 1710, p. 97, mentions this republication, in which, the Preface, he says, "deserves to be written in letters of gold;" but he has not the slightest intimation that the tract in question had ever been disclaimed by those in whose name it appeared. What authority the compiler of Dodd's History, at a much later period, had to reckon it among the "Works" of Wm. Watfon, he has not informed us. R. CHURTON.

LETTER XLI. ON PRISONS.

"Nunquam potest non esse virtute locus*." SENECA.

MR. URBAN, *Sambrook-court, Apr. 25.*

THERE is not any species of misery that occurs in the extent of this Nation without exciting, in some individuals, those exertions which are calculated to prevent extension, and afford relief. In the department and government of Prisons, this is excellently illustrated by the managers of Gloucester Gaol; to whom may be aptly applied the eulogy of Spenser:

his office was
Poor prisoners to relieve with gracious ayd,
And captives to redeeme with price of bras
From Turkes and Saracins, which them had
stay'd; [wayd
And though they faulty were, yet well he
That God to us forgiveth every howe:
Much more than that why they in lands
were layd;
And he that harrow'd Hell with heavie
flowre heavenly bewre.
The faulty souls from thence brought to his
Faery Queen, b. I. canto x.

The accurate history communicated by Mr. Neild, requires no illustration from the efforts of my pen; and the example afforded by the Magistrates of Gloucestershire, whilst it claims the approbation, demands imitation in every similar department throughout the Empire. J. C. LETTSOM.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY GAOL.—Gaoler, *Thomas Cunningham*; salary 300 l. for gack, bridewell, and penitentiary house. Fees, for felons, fines, and criminals, none. Fees, Debtors as *per* table. Garnish abolished. Transport, the expence of conveyance is paid by the county. Chaplain, Rev. Edw. Jones; salary 50 l.; duty, prayer every Wednesday and Friday morning, and a sermon every Sunday, Christmas Day, and Good Friday; sacrament administered four times a year, and daily at—
*There must be ever a place for exercising virtue.

tendence

506 *Mr. Neild's Remarks on Gloucester County Gaol.* [June,

tendance on those under sentence of death. Surgeon, Mr. John Pleydell, Wilton; salary 47l. for all description of prisoners.

Number of Debtors 20 Nov. 1802 - 29
 Felons and Criminals - - - - 50
 Number of Debtors 3 Sept. 1806 - 28
 Felons and Criminals - - - - 47
 French prisoners - - - - 2

Allowance. To debtors, fines, and felons, one pound and a half of good household bread *per* day, and one penny in money. The allowance of diet to prisoners in the Bidelewell and Penitentiary, is as follows; *viz.* every morning every prisoner has a loaf of bread (weight 1½ lb.), 1½ oz. of oatmeal and ¼ oz. of salt made into gruel, for his breakfast. Sundays and Thursdays, ½ lb. of beef (without bone), and 1 lb. of potatoes, for his dinner. Monday and Friday, ½ pint of pease made into soup with the liquor of the preceding days. Tuesday, 2 lb. of potatoes, or ¼ lb. of cheese. Wednesday, 1½ oz. of rice and 1½ oz. of oatmeal, and on Saturday ½ lb. of cheese. The women have 1 oz. of tea and 2 oz. of sugar *per* week.

Remarks. The boundary wall encloses near three acres of ground; and the prisons consist of the Gaol, the Bridewell, and the Penitentiary. In the front is the Turnkey's lodge; on the ground-floor of which is a furnishing-room, a gaard-room, porter's-room and pantry, a bake-house, and a warm and cold bath. Up stairs, two rooms for flour and wheat, and four reception-cells, each 7 feet 6 inches by 6 feet. Two rooms for prisoners cloaths; one for irons, locks, bolts, &c. and the porter's sleeping-room. On the flat roof above is the place of execution. In the outward gate are two boxes to receive the donations of benefactors; *viz.* "To encourage penitence and orderly behaviour in criminal prisoners," and the other "For the relief of poor debtors." A small court-yard leads to the Gaoler's house. on the ground floor is the Magistrates' Committee-room, the kitchen, pantries, and brewhouse, with cellars underneath. Up stairs is a sitting room and two bed-rooms. On the second story a dispensary and two infirmaries, and a general hospital-room with a fire place at each end; and on the upper story is the fourth ward, which contains three cells for prisoners who have no infirmities disorder; the garden next to which serves for convalescents to take

the air upon, and is one story higher than the rest of the buildings. Between the two chimneys is an alarm bell, which is tolled during the ceremony of execution. There are eleven different courts, of an irregular polygon shape, and between each a small space of garden ground, to prevent conversation between the several classes; they have open wood palisades by which a thorough air is admitted, and the ground being an inclined plane is constantly dry; the distance, about 15 feet from the boundary wall, affords a convenient garden for the growth of vegetables. Debtors have a spacious court, 70 yards long and 19 yards wide, with a colonnade at each end, 16 yards by 8½, and two smaller courts; a large day-room, with two fire-places, fitted up with every accommodation for frugal cookery, and two large commodious work-rooms wherein to carry on any trade for their *sole* benefit, if they can procure employment from without; and, if not, they are supplied with work, and paid two third parts of the estimated value of their daily earnings, and the risk of sale remains with the county. The prisoners for debt are in *two* divisions, or classes. one under the *Magistrates protection*, to which all are admitted on their first commitment, but in which no one is suffered to remain but on conforming to rules intended for preservation of their health and morals; the 2nd division (as it is termed), the *Sheriff's Ward*. With prisoners in this class the Magistrates no otherwise interfere, than to protect them against the ordinary means of extortion: the debtors in it "are liable to all such claims and consequences as the Gaoler may, by law or usage, have authority to impose. Each debtor desiring to live under the Magistrates protection has a separate bed-room (fire proof), fitted up with an iron bedstead, a hair mattress, blankets, quilt, and sheets, at the county cost. Those confined in the Sheriff's Ward have the like accommodation, paying the regulated room rent. There are 34 single sleeping cells, 8 feet by 6; with arched roofs, and furnished as above described, and a large room with five beds, should the number exceed what the cells will accommodate. Master's side debtors have three rooms on the first story for those who can afford to pay *as per* Table. Women debtors have a large room with five beds; and Common-side

side debtors have two rooms, each containing five beds, on the first story; and one, the same size, on the second story.

The several courts for Felons, &c. (which are in the interior of the prison) are spacious and airy; with arcades and day-rooms to each class, fitted up with every convenience for frugal cookery. There is a wash-house and a common cooking-room for Bridewell and Penitentiary prisoners, and a courtyard where coals are deposited, and, likewise, a large wheel worked by the prisoners for forcing water into four reservoirs, from which every part of the prison is supplied with water. The washing is done by the female convicts, who have a drying-ground, and three rooms to dry the cloaths in wet weather.

There is a Task Master, (or Manufacturer), who has a salary of 50 l. *per annum*: he likewise acts as Assistant to the Gaoler. A sale shop for finished goods, a large room where the bedding is manufactured, another for weaving, and a third for picking hair made use of in the mattresses; a tailor's shop, a store-room for pease, for cloathing, for pots, paint, &c. Penitentiary prisoners have three courts, into which 16 work-cells open; and there are two passages, or lobbies, five feet wide, which lead into these courts, each containing five work-cells; in all 26. These are heated by brick flues, with a thermometer to regulate the warmth.

The ground-floor, the first and second story, have each a day-room (about 16 feet square) for State Prisoners; with fire-places and glazed windows. The prison contains 178 sleeping-cells, and two for the refractory, dark, but well ventilated. Criminals sleep single; have an iron bedstead, straw mattress, and a hair mattress with 16 lb. of hair in each, two blankets, a pair of sheets, and night-cap, and a coverlet lined with flannel; the sheets and night-cap clean every month.

All prisoners attend divine service except prevented by illness; and enter the Chapel by separate doors to their several classes, where they are seated out of sight of each other. Besides the service, noted in its place, prayers are read the four other days in the week by the Keeper; who then distributes the daily allowance of bread and money to every prisoner who appears clean, and

has behaved decently at chapel. At my visit, 1802, I made the following remarks: "From the time the County Gaol was opened in July 1791 until 1800, prisoners committed, about 1300; and constantly confined in it, on an average, 100. In the nine years deaths 18; of these four sunk under the effects of disease brought into prison with them. The night-cells (built with brick), resting on an arch and arched over, so that no air can enter them but through the opening near the crown of the arch provided for it, and by the sides of the wooden shutter, from being imperfectly fitted, are necessarily dry, as air is constantly passing immediately under and round them on every side. Fahrenheit's thermometer being in the middle region of one of these cells, where a prisoner was sleeping, has never in the severest night been observed to be below 33; and no complaint of cold or young, male or female, of suffering by cold in them has been made."

My dear Friend, *Gloucester,*
Sept. 4, 1806.

THE power delegated to the Magistrates for public benefit in the police of Prisons, appears to have been exercised here with great care and discernment. The qualities of the man, from the Head Gaoler to the lowest officer, seem to have fitted him for the situation in which he is placed. The excellent rules, orders, and regulations, are literally obeyed. Silence and obedience reign through the whole prison; good behaviour secures every comfort which can attend the privation of liberty; and satisfaction is visible in every countenance.

In its *POLITY* it has arrived at the highest pitch of excellence and perfection. By the police of this prison respecting debtors, it is considered as the best expedient to guide them to good by the prospect of benefits; such as compounding their debts, suing for sixpences, or superseatas, remission of fees, &c.; and no otherwise to punish their irregularities but by removing them from a participation of those benefits: and it is much to be regretted that some *precise orders* are not established in every prison, for the conduct of debtors. Their irregularities frequently embarrass the Keepers for want of knowing how to treat them.

Yours, &c. *JAS. NEILD.*
Dr. Lettson, London.

Mr.

508 *Monumental Inscription proposed for Mr. Fox. [June,*

Mr. URBAN,

Winchester, May 23.

I WISH you to insert this much-admired Epitaph on Mr. Fox. It is from the pen of the Rev. James Willis, of Sopley, in the county of Hants, who has filled the commission of the Peace, with the very valuable character of a firm and upright Magistrate, in addition to that of the spirit and independency of a real Gentleman, during these corrupt times, to the extent of a period of nigh thirty years.

B. E. P.

"This Mausoleum entombs

CHARLES JAMES FOX, who died Sept. 13, 1806, aged 57 years.

His first Years of Instruction were under

The paternal Auspices of Lord HOLLAND;

His latter were completed at ETON, and at OXFORD.

The SOVEREIGN of the UNIVERSE,

At whose Command Nations flourish and decay,

The more to scourge and afflict this Nation,

In his Judgment for our Offences,

Hath taken to HIMSELF Men of transcendent Abilities,

The most promising to save a sinking Nation—

NELSON, CORNWALLIS, PITT, AND THURLOW;

But a Loss, the most deplorably felt—

By ENGLAND,

By the whole HUMAN RACE,

Was

CHARLES JAMES FOX,

As a Statesman, an Orator, and a MAN.—

The Follies of his Youth were obliterated by the

Usefulness and Benevolence of his riper Years.

The COMMONS of ENGLAND can best appreciate

The Force of his Eloquence, the Ingenuity of his Reasoning,

His political Sagacity, his animated Expression,

The Amplitude and Correctness of his Views,

The Strength and Clearness of his Conceptions:

The PEOPLE of ENGLAND, his manly Wisdom,

His patriotic Virtue, his Love of his Fellow Creatures:

His FRIENDS, who were of the highest Classes of Society,

The Suavity of his Manners,

The Frankness, the Honesty, the Feeling, the Generosity,

The amiable and endearing Charities of his Heart.

EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, and AMERICA,

People the most remote,

Have experienced the benign Influence of his consummate Eloquence

In vindicating the Rights of Nature,

In opposing Tyranny, Slavery, Oppression.

The avowed Enemy to the Miseries of War,

The steady Promoter of Peace, and of Good Will to Man,

He uniformly supported the Rights of the People,

Civil and Religious LIBERTY.

Firmly adhering to, and boldly maintaining,

The true and genuine Principles of the Constitution, as asserted at the

REVOLUTION,

In defiance of the rancorous Spirit of the Times,

And the violent Malignity of the JACOBINS,

As he possessed the Spirit to undertake, the Manliness to defend,

The wonderful Ability to support all Measures that led to Truth, to Honour,

and to Justice,

So he spurned the Idea of shaping his Arguments

To court the Smiles of a Minister.

He was traduced, calumniated, and abused, for his supposed Motives;

Misrepresented to his SOVEREIGN,

Who dismissed him from his Councils;

But the Disgrace was Temporary:—

He was honourably recalled by the SAME SOVEREIGN.

To fill the Employment of those Men
 He lived to see disgraced themselves, and who were
 The chief Instruments of his Obloquy and Oppression.—
 Enjoying the Confidence of His SOVEREIGN and the PEOPLE,
 He directed his great Mind, and mighty Talents,
 To the Restoration of Peace, to his Country, to Europe.
 To effect these Blessings, in allaying the Miseries of an agitated World,
 Objects nearest to his Heart,
 And the most anxious Wish of his dying Moments,
 He just lived to begin a Negotiation with FRANCE;
 His Death interrupted the Progress of this glorious Work;
 Even FRANCE deeply bewailed the common Calamity,
 And, with ENGLAND,
 Equally lamented his irreparable Loss.
 Had PROVIDENCE
 Thought fit to lengthen the Period of his Days,
Much might have been done
 To preserve the Repose of EUROPE,
 And the Happiness of the HUMAN RACE.
 Such an illustrious MAN, returning to the Dust,
 Was borne to his Sepulchre, most sumptuously,
 But—not at the Nation's Expence:
 He passed to the Tomb, amidst the Tears of the Multitude;
 And, the strongest Testimonies of Regard to his Worth,
 Are best known by the distinguished Persons,
 From the Extremities of the United Kingdom,
 Who attended his Remains to that Grave
 Where the Mortal Part shall perish in the Dust,—
 But the Remembrance of
 His splendid Talents, his patriotic Services,
 His inestimable Qualities,
 Shall live to distant Ages."

J. W.

MR. URBAN, June 8.
MR. Beloe, in his account of Parkhurst's "*Ludicra, five Epigrammata juvenilia*," 4to. ap. J. Dayum typographum, 1573, says, "There is no account of J. Parkhurst in any of our Biographical Dictionaries. I subjoin, therefore, the following brief description of him and his writings." That every bishop or writer is not included in our "Biographical Dictionaries" will not excite any surprise in any English Antiquary or Collector who has read the authors referred to by Mr. Beloe; viz. Herbert's *Ames*, I. 156; Warton's *History of English Poetry*, III. 432; and, above all, Wood's *Athen. Oxon.* I. 179. As in Mr. Manning's accurate *History of Surrey* he is not recited as a *native* of Guildford, but only as a benefactor to the free school there; I may be excused sending you the following account of him from Blomefield's *History of the Bishops of Norwich* (Norf. II. 394, who refers to Wood): "He was born at Guildford in Surrey, being son of Mr. George Parkhurst of that place. He was sent very young to Oxford, and was educated there in the

grammar-school joining to Magdalen College Gate, and under the famous Mr. Thomas Robertson*;" was elected fellow of Merton College in 1529, and three years after, proceeding in Arts, entered into Holy Orders, though better esteemed at that time for Poetry and Oratory than Divinity. Afterwards he became Rector of the rich benefice of Bishop's Clee† in Gloucestershire, where he did a great deal of good by his hospitality and charity. After the death of King Edward VI. he left all for Religion's sake, and went into voluntary exile to Zurich in Switzerland, where he remained till the death of Queen Mary, not without great afflictions‡; and after her death he durst not for danger return with Mr. Jewel§ his former pupil, but

* V. in Epigr. Jo. Parkhurst, p. 28.

† Mr. Blomefield says, this place was usually so denominated on account of its great value. He would have been nearer the truth if he had said from its belonging to the Bishop of Gloucester, in opposition to Prior's Clee, which belonged to the priory of Worcester.

‡ Fuller's *Ch. Hist.* I. lib. 9, f. 101.

§ Wood's *Ath. Ox.* I. 170.

went a securer way (as he supposed) by himself: which proved much the contrary, for Jewel came safe and sound home, while Parkhurst was robbed of all in his return, and was forced to be relieved by the other at his journey's end. He was elected to this See April 13, 1560*: consecrated September 1, by Matthew Archbishop of Canterbury, Gilbert Bishop of Bath and Wells, and William Bishop of Exeter; was installed by John Salisbury, Dean of the Church, the 27th of the same month, and had restitution of his temporalities on the 24th of October following†. He married Margaret daughter of Thomas Garnith of Kenton in Suffolk, esq. by Margaret his wife, daughter of Sir Hugh Francis, of Giffard's Hall in Suffolk, knight. In 1566, by virtue of a commission from the principal ministers of the University of Oxford, directed to Laurence Humphrey, the Queen's Divinity Professor, he and four bishops more were actually created Doctors of Divinity, October 30, in the house of one Stephen Medcalf at London, in the presence of William Staudish, public notary and registrar of the University, and others. He published a book of Epigrams on the death of Charles and Henry Brandon, sons of Charles Brandon Duke of Suffolk, who died of the sweating sickness. A book of epigrams which he intitled 'Ludicra, five Epigrammata juvenilia, 1573,' which book, though written in his younger days, and said to contain more obscenity than the epigrams of Martial, he would have reprinted while he was bishop, alleging, that he would not be like Heliodorus to lose his bishopric for it. A book intitled, 'Epigrammata seria, 1560,' 4to. He took great pains in reviewing and publishing John Shepove's 'Distichs on the New Testament,' and added much thereto‡. In 1568 John Bale published his treatise intitled, 'The Reliques of Rome,' and dedicated it to this bishop, from which we may learn his character when he gives his reason why he dedicates his work particularly to him; 1, for his excellent knowledge in profane and sacred; 2, for the fer-

vent love that he always bore to the pure and sincere religion of God, for the defence of which he was not only content to forsake his native country, relations, friends, and acquaintances, but also to lose his worldly good, and hazard even life itself; 3, for his exemplary life and conversation, in which nothing but what was good and godly was to be found, thereby giving a worthy example to all spiritual ministers of the diocese, of life, doctrine, and hospitality, which was so notable as to give place to none of his profession and degree.

“Having lived much at his palace at Norwich, which he beautified and repaired, placing arms on the pillars going out of the hall, which lately were visible there, he died Feb. 2, 1574, and was buried in the nave of the Cathedral on the South side, between the eighth and ninth pillars. Against the West part of the latter is a monument erected to his memory, engraved by Hulsberg in Browne's posthumous works; but his figure in a gown and square cap, with his hands in a praying posture, and the following inscription, was taken away in the civil wars:

Johannes Parkhurst, Theol. Professor,
[Guilfordiæ natus,
Oxonæ educatus, temporibus Mariæ re-
[ginæ pro
nitidâ conscientia tuendâ Tigurinæ vixit
[exul
voluntarius: postea præsul factus sanctif-
[icâ
hanc rexit ecclesiam 16 an. Obiit fe-
[cundo die
Februarii, anno 1574, ætatis suæ. . .

Another inscription on the pillar under his arms, impaled with the arms of his see:

Viro bono, docto, ac pio,
Johanni Parkhurst,
Episcopo vigilantissimo,
Geo. Gardiner posuit hoc.

Ralph Gualter, father and son, both of Zurich, entirely beloved by Parkhurst, wrote *Epicedes* on his death*, which, if they could be procured (being very scarce), would satisfy a curious reader concerning some actions of this bishop. His episcopal seal is oblong, having his name circumscribed; two-thirds of the upper part (which is elegantly cut) contains the prodigal son returning to his father, who receives him graciously. Under them is a herd of swine; and under the whole these words. *Perierat et inventus est*; and

* *Ld. Tiguri, 16. at Zurich, 1576, 4to.*
under-

* Rymer, XV. 603; see also 598.

† R. g. Parkhurst is the XIXth Institution-book, and begins in 1560 at the death of Bp. Hopton, and ends in 1573.

‡ *Summa et Synopsis N. T. distichis ducentis sexaginta comprehensa*, first published by John Parkhurst at Strasburgh 1534, 8vo.

underneath his own arms granted by Sir Gilbert Deithick, September 24, 2 Eliz.: Argent, a cross Ermine between 4 bucks trippant proper, on a chief Azure, 3 crescents Gules; which are only the paternal arms of his family varied and the chief and crescents added; for the Parkhursts of Surrey bore, Azure, a cross engrailed between 4 bucks trippant. His arms are among those of the fees prefixed to 'Parker's Ecclesiastical History' The Bishop having received a visit requiring him to return to the Queen an account of the state of his diocese, the return is to be seen in Blomefield, ubi sup. 396." Mr. B adds, that at the command of Queen Elizabeth he translated the Apocrypha from the book of Wisdom to the end.

Mr. Manning (I. 76, 77) only says, that he was educated at Guildford free-school, to which he was the first and principal benefactor to the building 1555, in books and plate, for which the Corporation were obliged to sue in the Exchequer. Sir Robert Parkhurst, Lord Mayor of London 1685, was probably brother to the Bishop, as he bore the same arms. D. H.

Mr. URBAN, *Stamford, June 18, 1803.*
NOT having observed any attempt to illustrate the arms noticed in vol. LXXII. p. 59, from the portrait of a Painter at Lord Fitzwilliam's, which portrait is engraved in Gibson's Commentary on the Fifth Iter of Antoninus, and History of Castor; I think I have at length succeeded in my enquiries; and I do not hesitate to pronounce the portrait to be that of *Thomas Gower*, eldest son of George G. who was the third son of John G. of Stittenham, in Yorkshire, the immediate ancestor of the present Marquis of Stafford; although this branch be not mentioned by Edmondson*, or in the Peerages.

By the lines in the plate, he describes himself of honourable lineage, and to have retrieved the fortune he had dissipated in youthful extravagances, by the art of Painting. If so, it is somewhat extraordinary he is not mentioned in any History of Painters; at least, that I have seen.

* Edmondson, in his *Baronag. Genealog.* vol. III. p. 254, makes this man's grandfather to marry a *Sadborough*, instead of *Goldborough*, which is evidently wrong, as there never was one of the former name a Baron of the Exchequer.

I must here beg leave to criticise the shield of arms which is placed in the scale, by saying, that either the Painter or the Engraver has made a mistake in the arrangement of the quarterings; as, in their present order, they cannot, in my opinion, be heraldically justified: for the third quarter, a mere repetition of the second, has no business at all there; but was meant, as I apprehend, to be that of *Goldborough*; viz. B. a cross patonée O.; if, then, the latter be substituted, it will be right.

I hope this account will prove satisfactory to your Correspondents, should they not have elucidated the matter more to their satisfaction. W. L.

MR. URBAN, *May 4.*

IN some of the recent morning papers I have observed, with great satisfaction, some particulars on the use of the *Gypsum*, or Plaster of Paris, as a manure. I had already endeavoured to draw the attention, not alone of the Agriculturist, to this valuable substance, but of the Government of Britain, as an object of revenue*.

The more recent observations on this subject are, "that the Silver Medal of the Society of Arts and Sciences was given to Mr. William Smyth near Sittingbourne, in the county of Kent, for his extensive and successful experiments on this article as a new manure for clover, and generally for the variety of grais on dry lands."

When I published the volume alluded to, I was not apprised of its being found in any considerable quantity in our Island, and therefore confined my remarks to the use made of it in the United States of America. Our once Trans-Atlantic brethren, as I have already stated it, carry on a most lucrative trade in pilfering the Gypsum from our dominions beyond the boundary of the River St. Croix: for, though I have made repeated enquiry to ascertain the fact, I never heard of its being found within the limits of the United States. For the information of such of your readers as may not have seen my observations, it will be well, previous to considering its quantity and value at home, to shew the benefit derived from it in America.

Vast rocks and quarries of Gypsum present themselves on the coast of Ca-

* See "The Stranger in America," by Charles Wm. Janfon, esq. reviewed in pp. 230, 515.

nada,

Mr. URBAN, May 11.
HAVING lately had my attention called to a pamphlet, intitled, "Authentic Documents relative to the miraculous Cure of Winefrid White, of Wolverhampton, at St. Winefrid's Well, alias Holywell, in Flintshire, on the 28th of June, 1805; with Observations thereon by the R. R. J. M. D. D. V. A. &c." I found the reasonings grounded on the supposed miracle such as may easily mislead weak or uninformed readers into a belief of some of the superstitious doctrines, and the practice of the idolatrous worship, of the Church of Rome. The evil effects of such reasonings, you will allow, it is the duty of the Ministers of the Reformed Church of England to obviate; and I trust you will not think it prostituting your pages to a *horrid cry*, to permit me to make in them some observations on part of what is advanced in that tract. And this I will do as concisely as possible.

I will not enter into an enquiry whether the fact be as stated; but, supposing it so to be, consider how, according to the directions of those Scriptures which all Christians allow to be of divine inspiration, those whose ears it may reach ought to conduct themselves. Now, as the menaces of Holy Writ against those who refuse to listen to the words of the Prophets sent by the Lord are most tremendous, so are the admonitions not to be deceived by false teachers very earnest; and marks are given us by which to distinguish them; one of which, applicable to the present case, is to be found Deut. xiii. 1: "If there arise among you a Prophet, or a dreamer of dreams, and giveth you a sign or a wonder, and the sign or the wonder come to pass wherof he spake unto thee, saying, 'Let us go after other Gods which thou hast not known, and let us serve them;' thou shalt not hearken unto that Prophet, or that dreamer of dreams; for the Lord your God proveth you, to know whether you love the Lord your God with all your heart and with all your soul." For the lesson which Dr. Milner grounds on this supposed miracle is, trust in the mediation of the blessed Virgin Mary and St. Winefrid; which is not only derogatory from the honour due to the one Mediator between God and man, Jesus Christ, but necessarily attended with the guilt of rendering

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Divine worship to a creature; since it is understood that the prayers of these two departed spirits are to be obtained through prayer to them. I am not unaware that the adherents of Rome deny that the offer of such is *Divine* worship, neither will I suppose but that many of them are so far deceived as to think that they have just ground for such denial; but, if a criterion can be found by which to determine satisfactorily what is *Divine worship*, surely it is this: "that whatever worship cannot be offered without necessarily ascribing to the object of it some *divine* attribute, that is specifically *Divine worship*." Now, this prayer to departed Saints indisputably cannot; since the petitioner undoubtedly supposes his prayer is heard; and by this supposition itself he necessarily ascribes either omnipresence or omniscience (both divine attributes) to the being to whom he addresses his prayer, and consequently renders to a creature the worship due to the Creator alone. To urge us to the commission of this crime is the supposed miracle dwelt on; and therefore, whether the fact has taken place or not, we cannot, without acting in direct opposition to the words of Holy Writ above quoted, listen to the words of Dr. Milner, or of any who teach the same doctrine.

The Doctor, indeed, seems by his reasoning in p. 37 to conclude that this must be acknowledged as an evident miracle from Heaven, unless some greater miracle be wrought in opposition to the doctrine in support of which it is urged; but the passage of Scripture, the beginning of which I have before quoted, does not give the least hope of any such farther interference of the Deity, when he permits his people to be tempted; while the miracles already wrought in proof of the truth of the Gospel are in reality themselves all in opposition to one which is used only to seduce us from continuing stedfast in the pure worship commanded by Christ and his Apostles; and we have been specifically warned by one of them, that, even had he apostatized from the truth, or that however miraculous may appear any interference in proof of any doctrines inconsistent with the words they preached, we are *not* to attend to it; "but, though we or an angel from Heaven preach any other Gospel unto you than that

that which we have preached unto you, let him be accursed." Now, Sir, I do not end without fear of refutation, that the Gospel St. Paul had preached contained exhortations to return from idols, and all the vanities of the Gentiles (of which the worship of departed spirits made a portion), to the living God. And can there be found any man hardy enough to deny that to give Divine worship to a creature, or to call on the spirit of St. Winefrid, or that of the Virgin Mary, is returning to these? Had then an angel descended from Heaven, taken up Winefrid White, and plunged her in the well, and brought her out restored, without directly treading under foot the warning of St. Paul, we could not consider that fact as a Divine sanction of the religious worship paid to these departed spirits, in whose patronage she so mistakenly trusts: how much less can we do so of a cure which, however improbable, no one can say it is utterly impossible should have been wrought by immersion in cold water!

Thus, Sir, I think is sufficient to guard any Christian honestly desirous of adhering to the truth as delivered in the Gospel from being seduced by the report of this miracle to the worship of departed spirits; but I must beg permission to trespass a little longer on your pages, in reply to some passages in which Dr. M. with that bold impunity of which the Papal writers have been repeatedly guilty, endeavours to lower the evidence of the miracles recorded in Holy Scripture to a level with that of those which the friends of Rome affirm are wrought in their communion. In p. 22. in the note, it is asserted that the three cures there mentioned as laid down by Dr. Douglas have been shewn to furnish arguments to infidels against the Scriptural miracles, *yet none of them affect the miraculous cure which is the subject of Dr. M's work*; although it is impossible that any disputant, reasoning fairly, can argue from those criteria against the Scripture miracles. For, first, these were published to the world immediately as they were wrought, being done in the most public places, in the streets, in the synagogues, in the Temple; and the fame of them was immediately spread through all the surrounding country: "and this time," saith St. Matthew of his Divine Master,

"went throughout all Syria." Some of the most important of these miracles too were done at the time of the general meetings of a whole nation, of which the families were dispersed into and assembled from "every nation under Heaven." In the second place, they certainly were published in the places where the facts were wrought. For in Jerusalem did St. Peter say, "Ye men of Israel, hear these words: Jesus of Nazareth, a man approved of God among you by miracles, and wonders, and signs, which God did by him in the midst of you, as ye yourselves also know." And, thirdly, they were not suffered to pass without examination, but underwent that of their bitterest enemies; witness the circumstances which followed the giving of sight to the man born blind, related by St. John, ch. ix. and the examination of Peter and John before the Council, when their very opponents confessed "that indeed a notable miracle hath been done by them is manifest to all that dwell in Jerusalem; and we cannot deny it." I must then, and I do most seriously, as before Him at whose tribunal all infidels and believers, Papists and Protestants, must at length appear, protest against the gross impiety of undervaluing the miracles of the Saviour of the World, and of those immediately sent by Him, for the sake of establishing those yet said to be wrought by the followers of the Bishop of Rome. Of this Dr. M. appears to me to be guilty likewise in another passage, p. 26, where, having supposed that it may be objected to his miracle that "enthusiasm, or a strong imagination, may have produced this sudden effect," he says, "he should wish to be informed how such objectors would answer a Devil, who might object that imagination cured a certain other paralytic recorded by St. Matthew, chap. xi. (ix. it should be) 6, or that *other* (I suppose too this is an error of the press, as the last mentioned was a man) woman, who was bowed down with a spirit of infirmity, and whom the Scripture reports to have been cured by Christ? Luke. xiii. 11." For were these *fantasy* miracles, or, if one or two insulated cures of sudden recovery are allowed to have happened in human experience, will these invalidate the proof of Divine interference given in numbers becoming whole at the word of

of the same Prophet? There is, in truth, no analogy in these cases; and most profane appears to me the attempt to prove the evidence of both equally objectionable.

As Dr. M.'s last observation is, that the advocates of this Church do not rest their defence of the controverted doctrines and practices exclusively on the miracles by which God sanctions them; permit me, before I conclude, to add, that neither do the impostures that have been detected in those of his Communion form the only part of the defence of their doctrines against which we object; but we do so to their perversion and corruptions of the Sacred Writings; to their omitting, in several of their books of devotion, the second Commandment; and to their setting, like the Jews of old, their traditions on a level with the Holy Scripture. Neither in the opposition we have lately given to the farther repeal of the disqualifying statutes, have we been actuated solely by the fear of the influence a foreign power might retain over them, but by a dread of being involved in the guilt of idolatry; and thus drawing on our people the Divine wrath, and making ourselves objects of that vengeance, which we who read the pure Word of God know is threatened against all those who partake in the abominations of that Capital which, in the Apostolic age, reigned over the Kings of the Earth. Yours, &c. P. C.

Mr. URBAN, *March 3.*

AT a time when a variety of Bills are introduced into Parliament to correct the Poor Laws, and when improvements in medical practice are keenly agitating in most parts of the United Kingdom, the following observations on Dispensaries may not be deemed altogether irrelevant. As you have shewn yourself a friend to both measures, I have to request a place in your Magazine for the subjoined essay; and shall farther observe, that no single measure, in my opinion, is so well calculated to meliorate the condition of the laborious classes, and place them above the necessity of parochial aid, as that which would offer to them gratuitous access to the best medical practitioners, and select medicines at the commencement of all their disorders. This would relieve them from the baneful effects of quackery, and be the means

of speedily removing many complaints, which from neglect or mismanagement are rendered dangerous, or obstinate. In consequence, labour becomes suspended, and their little earnings are dissipated. They are at length forced, however reluctantly, to seek for pecuniary support; and, having once sacrificed independence, are never backward in repeating their applications on slight occasions. For one pauper, who applies to the Overseer in the first instance from any other cause, I am persuaded that fifty solicit him on account of illness, under one form or other. I am therefore not a little astonished, that the industrious patriot, Mr. Whitbread, should discuss the Poor Laws as if the objects of them were never liable to indisposition; whereas, according to my judgment, he should have commenced his reform by administering to them under those heavy calamities. Disease, he assured, is the primary cause of their penury and distress. Nothing can be more untrue than that the present mode is sufficient; since it is not in the power of a Magistrate, upon proper application, to direct medical assistance, or to compel payment afterwards, unless where the Overseer had committed himself by a voluntary promise. I am aware that an Overseer is punishable for gross neglect towards the poor; but, as it is not likely that a medical man will resort to such a remedy, he soon gets so many bad debts, that he is obliged, from motives of prudence, to refuse his professional services upon many occasions. Had Mr. Whitbread determined to contribute half the sum to relieve the necessitous in illness, that he would expend upon a visionary education; I am disposed to believe that he would experience an immediate tenfold return in diminishing the rates, and a farther gradual reduction in them. To attain this important object, the introduction of Dispensaries into all our market-towns would form a most admirable general establishment. *It would only be necessary for this permanent support to enact, that the officiating Minister and Overseers of every Parish, with the approbation of two Magistrates, should be empowered to apply a portion of the rates to discharge the necessary outgoings. The economy equally with the efficacy of the measure, would be sufficient to secure its universal*

universal adoption; and the scheme might easily be so managed as to benefit medical practitioners of every description.

PHILOMANES.

THOUGHTS ON THE USEFULNESS OF HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

"The benevolence of this Country requires not argument to awaken it; yet the pleasures of its exertions must be increased by the thought that pity to such objects is patriotism; and that here private compassion becomes public virtue."

MIRROR.

IN every Commercial Country, the Poor constitute a very important part of the community. They are the strength and riches of the State. The Opulent are indebted to them not only for the luxuries, but for most of the conveniences of life; and public prosperity is essentially promoted by every measure which has a tendency to secure to them the blessings of health. By their labour we cultivate the ground; by the sweat of their brows we reap its fruits in due season. In illness it is, therefore, humane and political to afford them every assistance that can be administered. Many, from ignorance, or the fear of incurring an expence which they might not be able to defray, are apt to neglect the first attacks of disease; and others, from extreme poverty not being able to procure assistance in time, fall victims to complaints, which, in their early stages, might have been easily cured, and their fatal effects entirely obviated.

The industrious Labourer, the Artist, and inferior Tradesman, who, in the best of times, can scarce do more than procure a temporary subsistence for himself and family, cannot support the unavoidable charge of a tedious illness; the situation of his family becomes sufficiently wretched when his labours are only suspended, without any expence of medical attendance. And when sickness assails him, unless the beneficent hand of Charity is extended to his relief, he unavoidably sinks beneath the weight of increasing misfortunes.

To form a true judgment of the calamitous condition of these unhappy objects, we must visit them in their miserable dwellings. There we may often see the father of a numerous family tormented with pain, and in want, from repeated attacks of illness, of the common necessaries of life; his children without bread; and his disconsolate wife unable, from sat-

and anxiety, to perform the sorrowful duties of her wretched station.

To avoid, as far as possible, any increase of misery, he either suffers through a mistaken œconomy till nature be exhausted, and the complaint become inveterate, or he applies to Quack and inferior practitioners, in hopes of procuring at an easier rate what they have not ability enough to administer. In the mean time his disorder becomes more obstinate; and he is at length compelled to seek relief from the Parish to which he belongs.

To prevent these calamities, and induce the sick Poor to apply early enough for medical aid, Hospitals and Dispensaries were erected. Here the Poor are supplied with medicines and advice, at no expence to themselves, by the voluntary contributions of the benevolent; and no charities could be more happily conceived than such as contribute to the welfare of those that are sick and in poverty. When blessed with good health, they can support themselves under many afflictions which a bed of sickness renders intolerable.

What makes these Charities most worthy of encouragement is, the strict impartiality with which the funds are invariably applied to the uses for which they were originally subscribed. Many persons of warm hearts and benevolent dispositions have so often been deceived by a fictitious tale of woe, that at length they become deaf to the afflicting cries of the most miserable objects; not because their feelings are become less acute, or their charity less glowing, but because they are not able to distinguish between the proper objects of their beneficence, and those who pretend only to be in want and in sickness.

The common Mendicant, who lives in sloth and idleness, has not the most powerful claim upon philanthropy; it is the industrious Mechanic, the hard-working Labourer, who, with unremitting toil, earns a miserable pittance, to feed the hungry mouths of his little children, or aged parents. Nor can benevolence be more powerfully excited than by the appearance of such a person in distress, or more happily exerted than in raising him from the bed of sickness, to be a comfort and a blessing to his family.

To those well-disposed people whose mercy droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven, the strenuous promotion of Hospitals and Dispensaries is earnestly recommended.

recommended; and they may rest assured that, as their management is directed by the principal people in the neighbourhood where they are established, no irregularities or impropriety can be attempted without their being immediately known, and severely punished. Probably these are the only places where the real object of compassion finds every comfort which humanity points out, and every assistance which science can afford. It may be farther urged in their support, that "so many surprising revolutions do every day happen in families, that it may not seem strange to say, that the posterity of some of the most liberal contributors here, in the changes which one century may produce, may possibly find shelter under the very plant which now they so kindly water. Nay, so quickly sometimes has the wheel turned round, that many a man has lived to enjoy the benefit of that charity which his own piety projected."

Had Hospitals and Dispensaries no secondary consequences to enforce their utility, the beneficent spirit of the times would be sufficient to secure a general contribution. But Charity is twice blessed; it blesses him that gives, and him that takes; and accordingly, it may be shewn that they are as beneficial to the publick as they are serviceable to individuals.

By the timely assistance that they afford to the indigent sick, they considerably diminish the poor-rates, and other parochial grievances. By the excellent advice that is given at such places, the Poor are as ably treated as the rich and affluent; and, probably, are supplied with better and more efficacious remedies: and, by the opportunities that such Charities afford, Medical men are furnished with an extensive experience, that makes them more able practitioners. Consequently, whoever contributes to the relief of others, contributes to his own relief. They may likewise give a check to that destructive prevalence of Empiricism, which is now become so general among all ranks of people. The lower classes of mankind are naturally eager to obtain that assistance which is artfully set forth as infallible. And as credulity will ever continue the friend of imposition, whatever has a tendency to restrain such a notorious evil, must be a means of rescuing many from its fatal effects.

Among the many other advantages of these Institutions, it will be sufficient to observe that, as a greater number of Patients apply to such charities than fall to the share of any private Practitioner, a valuable opportunity is given to observe the progress and termination of Epidemic complaints, to establish a successful method of cure, and consequently to stop their ravages, and prevent their fatal effects. The Endemic or prevailing diseases incident to a town or neighbourhood may be accurately ascertained; by which means the Medical attendants will be enabled to obviate the particular circumstances which produce and exasperate these local complaints. Hence the promoters of these charitable schemes will have the pleasure of relieving their fellow-creatures in distress, and may themselves reap the fruits of that beneficence which they offer to others.

Though Hospitals and Dispensaries are calculated to promote the same philanthropic purposes, the relief of the sick poor, yet they effect it by different means. Hospitals require large buildings, and an expensive establishment; Dispensaries have only a small house, and few assistants. Hospitals relieve those that attend at appointed hours; Dispensary Practitioners visit the sick at their own abodes. Hospitals admit only particular complaints; Dispensaries receive all sufferers. Hospitals cannot be supported without large subscriptions; Dispensaries may be carried on at a very inconsiderable expence.

Upon the whole, then, it appears that these two Charities may co-operate with each other, in a manner highly beneficial to the publick. The proper objects of Hospitals are Chronical disorders and Surgical cases. They do not admit infants, people in consumptions, or labouring under contagious disorders, such as the small-pox, measles, fevers, and the like. Many diseases are increased by the close wards and confined air of an Hospital. Dispensaries, on the contrary, receive Patients that are inadmissible to Hospitals; and probably the proper objects of that practice might be accommodated with lodgings, and other necessary assistance, at an easier rate to the publick, by the modes of relief afforded at Dispensaries, than by continuing

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R. WESTON, Sept. 25, 1802.

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THERE is a species of men who are said to be so very precise that there is no living with them, so straight and tight-laced, and so obstinate in preserving all the minutiae of virtue, honour, and honesty, as to be quite unfit to carry on business in the present world; and even to be dangerous connexions, because they throw impediments in the way of those who wish to follow the example of their neighbours, and do not happen to think it necessary to be so very particular in matters where *interest* is concerned. Whether this sort, for such we shall call them, be numerous, and likely to prevail in the common business of

UPPER MAG. June, 1807.

life by their obstinate adherence to the strict laws of virtue, honour, and honesty; and whether, if such a consequence be probable, they ought not to be suppressed as dangerous impediments in the way of ambitious men, are questions so easily resolved, that I shall leave them to the consideration of my readers.

It is some comfort, however, to those who are apt to complain of such precise and Puritanical conduct, that there are others, and, I should suppose, a much more numerous body, who are clearly of opinion, that the laws of virtue, honour, and honesty, are not so strict in the letter as that they may not be accommodated to immediate wants and necessities. They think that these laws are not only capable of being relaxed upon particular occasions, but that such relaxation is become so common as to be attended with no impeachment of character, or loss of reputation. In short, the rule seems to be that, if these laws should appear to be contrary to the attainment of a favourite object, although they cannot be actually and totally repealed, without giving offence to the universal opinion of mankind, yet on great occasions they may be suspended in their operation, and the parties relieved from their obligations during a certain period to be agreed upon.

It may be thought, at first sight, a little singular, that any men who have once admitted the obligations of virtue, honour, and honesty, as perpetually, and, in all possible cases, of full force, inasmuch that no objects, even life itself, are considered as of too great importance to be sacrificed rather than violate the laws of truth, sincerity, and rectitude, should ever admit such a doctrine as I have now stated. And this will appear yet the more singular, when we consider that men of honour, as they are called, and as they wish to be esteemed, do upon all occasions insist upon the obligations now mentioned, as not only necessary, but highly ornamental to their character, and are ready to resent every imputation that respects their veracity and sincerity, as what can be moved by nothing less than the blind of the accuser. Yet, however inconsistent this may appear, nothing is more certain than that the very persons are ever the readiest to admit a relaxation of the above laws, when they have certain favourite ob-

jects,

suing them in the crowded wards of a public Hospital.

An objection has been urged against Dispensaries more especially, arising from the injury which may result from them to the Apothecaries, and retail vendors of Drugs. To this the introduction of an article into the rules and orders of all Dispensaries, limiting their extent to such objects as are really necessitous, might be considered as a full reply. It must, however, appear totally inconsistent with the design of every promoter of such benevolent Institutions, to treat with disrespect the arguments or even prejudices of any class of men, or to suppose that he can have any other end in view than the alleviation of the complicated miseries of poverty and disease. But may we not appeal to the Practitioner himself, whether, taking into consideration the consumption of drugs and waste of phials, the length of credit and uncertainty of being paid, with the length of time which he might otherwise employ more to his own emolument, he is likely to be any sufferer by the want of those Patients who come within the reach of these Charities?

In places where they have been long established, however such an idea might originally prevail, later experience has fully evinced the futility of it; nor have they ever been found to produce such an effect. But, could it even be substantiated, surely it must offer violence to that exalted liberality so characteristic of the Medical profession, to suppose them capable of sacrificing the dearest blessing of their necessitous fellow-creatures to any trivial detriment which might be sustained from the introduction of a plan solely calculated for the more effectual relief of suffering poverty.

It has been further urged that, as every Parish is compelled by law to provide medical assistance for its own Poor, these establishments are unnecessary. How far such law is enforced, or how far it has been found effectual to relieve the miseries of the diseased Poor, it may not be proper to decide; but thus far it will not be difficult to determine, that many of those whom we have before described as valuable members of the community, and most deserving objects of charity, do not come under the denomination of Parish Paupers; and it cannot be thought

presumptuous to assert, that more effectual relief is like to be afforded from the skilful advice and punctual attendance of a regular Faculty, than by the precarious visits of a single Practitioner.

PHILOPONES.

CRITICAL REMARKS ON BOTANICAL WRITERS; written in 1802.

By the late M. RICHARD WESTON.

A CONVERSATION amongst some Botanists lately turned on the inaccuracy in several modern Botanical Works, published by authors of reported great knowledge in the science. This was scarcely credited, when the name of Pennant was mentioned as one, and the Lichfield Society the other, besides several others.

A reference was immediately had to the works: The "*Flora Scotica*" of Mr. Lightfoot; and the translation of the "*Systēma Vegetabilium*" of Linnaeus by the Lichfield Society.

Mr. Pennant undertook to correct the work, on account of Mr. Lightfoot not being resident in London, as we are informed by him. The publication does the Author infinite credit; but how disagreeable is it to the Reader, to see a list of nine pages of *errata*, amounting to above 330, for him to correct with his pen, before he can sit down to peruse it with any degree of pleasure! To many it would be so disagreeable a task, that they would return it to their bookseller instead of reading it, and not have a book with so many obliterations; but the work has so much intrinsic merit in it, that this should not discourage any real Botanist from perusing it.

In this case Mr. Lightfoot was to be pitied instead of blamed; and it shews great inattention in Mr. Pennant, to undertake such a task for a friend, and perform it in so negligent a manner. In justice to the Author, he ought never to have let the work appear in public, but have reprinted it at his own expence. What a contrast to this is Hudson's "*Flora Anglicana*" for accuracy!

The "*Systēma Vegetabilium*" was next introduced; and it was observed, at the time of its publication, what compliments the Monthly Reviewers then paid the authors of, for their accuracy in having so few errors in it; their own *errata*, mentioned p. 48, and the *corrigenda*, p. 843, not amounting to 30.

The

The work was then produced, which had been read by a person when it was first published, in which he discovered above 500, which were then corrected; and on referring to it since, in writing these remarks, he has discovered many more, besides above 100 names of plants omitted in the Genera of the Classics and Index.

It would have been more candid in the Reviewers to have noticed some of the principal errors, as a check on the Authors for them to be more attentive in future, and a hint to the readers that there were various errors.

Works of this nature ought to be particularly correct, because they are chiefly perused by young Botanists, Nurserymen, and Gardeners, who want to know the proper names of the plants; and it is owing to books not printed correctly, that you very seldom see a Nurseryman's bills of parcels with the names of the plants spelled correctly. The Nurserymen are not to be blamed, as they cannot be supposed to have an academical education, which a good Botanist requires, or at least great attention, if he has only learnt a little Latin, in afterwards reading correct authors.

The errors generally committed by these inattentive or ignorant Botanic Writers are the following.

Not adhering to that general rule laid down by Linnæus, and all scientific Botanists, of distinguishing, when the old Generic Names are rejected, and they are given as a Specific Name, that the word should be written with a capital letter.

That Specific or Trivial Names, which (except these) are generally noun adjectives, should agree with the name of the plant in being of the same gender, and spelled with a small letter.

That the old rejected Generic Name should never be used instead of the Linnæan.

As a work in general esteem, Miller's "Gardener's Dictionary" was next mentioned, of which there have been eight editions, in folio, from 1781 to 1768; first edition in 1781, 11. 10s.; second, in 1788, 11. 10s.; third, 2 vols. 1786, 21. 2s.; fourth, 1789; fifth, 1743; sixth, 1752; seventh, 1759, 31. 3s.; eighth, 1768, 31. 3s. Abridged in 3 vols. 8vo. 1740, 18s.; quarto, 1763, 11. 5s. A set of plates, describing 300 plants, coloured, 1760, 121. 12s. adapted to his Gardener's Dictionary, two volumes, folio.

The first seven editions are more correct in the Botanical Latin (they were corrected by a friend); but the errors abound with all these sorts of errors instead of being the most correct.

He was reluctantly obliged to follow the Linnæan system, without understanding it, by the Bookellers who employed him; but he even began the first article by the old Tournefortian name of *Abies*, Fir-tree, instead of placing it under *Pinus*.

As a proof of his ignorance of Latin, and the sexual system of Linnæus, under *Andromeda* he has translated *racemis secundis*, fruitful spikes, six or seven times, and the same under *Convallaria*, *Polygonatum*, Solomon's Seal. Not knowing that *secundus* meant following in sequence (from *sequor*, to follow, as well as second), he changes the *s* into an *f*, and writes *secundis*, fruitful. He might, with equal propriety, have called a bunch or raceme of currants, a *fruitful spike of currants*.

Makes no distinction of a leaf being *ovatum*, egg-shaped, and *ovale*, oval, or elliptical; and has written all the specific names with capital letters indiscriminately.

Has not paid proper attention to the genders of the names of the Plants; and in one instance has made the specific names masculine, feminine, and neuter, of the same plant.

The errors he himself has corrected amount to above 200, besides innumerable others unnoticed.

It is astonishing that, during a period of so many years, nearly 40, that no one should have attempted a complete Horticultural and Botanical System of the Art of Gardening, as during that time scarcely a treatise on the subject appeared, except Hill's "Eden, or compleat Body of Gardening," fol. 1757, price 11. 1s. a work too insignificant to deserve public notice, or encouragement, and Wheeler's "Botanist's and Gardener's Dictionary and Calendar," on the Linnæan System, 1768, a work of only 6s. price, 8vo. Miller seemed to have absorbed and monopolized the whole business of writing on Gardening, and was much displeased when he heard of any works coming out.

There are but few who know the origin of this Dictionary. Mr. Gordon, sen. a late eminent Nurseryman, of Mile-end, who was then contemporary with Miller, gave the following account of it:

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life by their obstinate adherence to the strict laws of virtue, honour, and honesty; and whether, if such a consequence be probable, they ought not to be suppressed as dangerous impediments in the way of ambitious men, are questions so easily resolved, that I shall leave them to the consideration of my readers.

It is some comfort, however, to those who are apt to complain of such precise and Puritanical conduct, that there are others, and, I should suppose, a much more numerous body, who are clearly of opinion, that the laws of virtue, honour, and honesty, are not so strict in the letter as that they may not be accommodated to immediate wants and necessities. They think that these laws are not only capable of being relaxed upon particular occasions, but that such relaxation is become so common as to be attended with no impeachment of character, or loss of reputation. In short, the rule seems to be that, if these laws should appear to be contrary to the attainment of a favourite object, although they cannot be actually and totally repealed, without giving offence to the universal opinion of mankind, yet on great occasions they may be suspended in their operation, and the parties relieved from their obligations during a certain period to be agreed upon.

It may be thought, at first sight, a little singular, that any men who have once admitted the obligations of virtue, honour, and honesty, as perpetually, and, in all possible cases, of full force, inasmuch that no objects, even life itself, are considered as of too great importance to be sacrificed rather than violate the laws of truth, sincerity, and rectitude, should ever admit such a doctrine as I have now stated. And this will appear yet the more singular, when we consider that men of honour, as they are called, and as they wish to be esteemed, do upon all occasions insist upon the obligations now mentioned, as not only necessary, but highly ornamental to their character, and are ready to resent every imputation that respects their veracity and sincerity, as what can be atoned by nothing less than the blood of the accuser. Yet, however inconsistent this may appear, nothing is more certain than that these very persons are ever the readiest to admit a relaxation of the above laws, when they have certain favourite ob-

jects,

jects in view; and, if this should to some of my readers seem incredible or impossible, I can only refer them to events which are daily passing, and request them also to recollect that, if the laws of honour are capable of being suspended, why may not those of common sense?

I have been led into this strain of reflection by observing the operation of a principle established during the late election battle throughout the kingdom; and which is expressed in this plain proposition, that "every thing is fair at an election;" or, in other words, that a seat in Parliament is an object of such transcendent importance, that no means whatever must be considered as unfair which can be employed. Accordingly, among the means usually resorted to, we find a long catalogue of delusions and deceptions, in the shape not only of public addresses and professions, but of private agency and canvass—all of which, employed on any other occasion, or for any other object, would probably be honoured by epithets which I shall not at present use, as they will readily present themselves to those who may have been concerned in the detection of sharpers at the Old Bailey, or elsewhere.

Dr. Johnson has somewhere characterised a person whom he well knew, as one whose "morality hung loose about him;" a metaphor which implies that there are some who employ their morality as they employ their cloaths, as a covering which may be changed, and put off or on, be made thinner or warmer, closer or looser, according to the seasons. Those persons are of course no more blamed for any alterations they may make in their moral system, than in their wardrobes; since, in both cases, they can upon occasion dress so as to please the parties upon whom they have a design. But, although Dr. Johnson's metaphor is proper, as expressing contempt, I know not that we can carry it so far as to make it into a law; and it will, I hope, yet be found that the stubborn and inflexible virtues are the only attributes worth prizing, and that no man can be depended on, whose sincerity is not uniform and unchangeable.

I must, however, own that among the many PROJECTS of the present age, there are few which, in point of ingenuity, can be compared to this scheme for relaxing or suspending the laws of honour and truth, merely to

serve a particular purpose; and I yet more admire that skill and ingenuity by which these PROJECTORS have contrived to persuade their friends, and the world at large, that in all this there is nothing blameable, because nothing but what is common, and that "all is fair at elections."

We have read much, and we always hear much, of the character of a Gentleman. Connected with it are, a high sense of honour; a quick feeling of delicacy, which shrinks from every attack, and even from the most distant insinuations of any thing mean, degrading, unfair, or unhandsome. The Gentleman, too, prides himself particularly on an open and ingenuous dealing with all mankind; somewhat lofty, perhaps, but always candid, undisguised, and frank. Among other qualities which make up the sum of a manly mind, is a strong sense of independence, an aversion to ask favours of any, but particularly of those whom he despises; a high opinion of the obligation of a promise, and a continual watchfulness lest he should be suspected of any word or deed that could be supposed to degrade his personal character, or tarnish the honour of the family from which he descended.

By what means it was first contrived that the progress of all these virtues should be suspended, as not only of no use, but even of great detriment, during a certain number of days, I shall not pretend to investigate. I am willing, however, to think that the object was not achieved without many difficulties and objections. I have no doubt that it was at first represented that there was nothing in one object more than another which could justify a man of honour for departing from his character, and that it was not more absurd to suppose that he could do so without imputation of a very unpleasant kind, in order to get a seat in the senate, than to suppose that a poor fellow in the streets would be justified in suspending his honesty for a few minutes, while he had leisure to pick a pocket. It would, likewise, be at first represented that character was nothing if not permanent, and that no confidence could be placed in a man, whatever his professions, who either consented to practise, or that others should practise for him, those tricks in a city or county, for which he would be hooted out of a private room.

That these objections, however, were

were overruled by some means, we are certain; and the only point not yet fully explained is, the manner in which gentlemen are pleased to satisfy their own minds on the subject; and the confidence with which they look back on a series of jockeyship that would disgrace Newmarket, and call it a victory! But as they do not condescend to explain this, farther than by repeating "that all is fair at elections," they have left us, and not very wisely in my opinion, to form our own conjectures, which, without some of those extraordinary lights by which they view such matters, must, I am afraid, be very unfavourable.

Were this suspension of the laws of honour and truth to last no longer than the prescribed time of the poll, the evil would perhaps appear to some as of no great consequence, because of no great duration; and I know not whether the deceivers and the deceived are not so admirably adapted to one another, that it would be impertinent to step in between them. But from all such transactions, justified by being common, and practised because they promote selfish interests, there arises a kind of principle, or a system of loose morals, which descends from the hustings into the common walks of life; nor can it be wondered if those who have discovered that all is fair at elections, will soon discover that all may be fair upon other occasions. The difference between the objects is of little importance, for in this respect one object does not in reality differ from another, if it be the prevailing object of desire. In matters of trade, there is too much reason to suspect that all is thought to be fair, when "a great stroke" is to be struck; and as far as regards the practices of monopolizers and forestallers, that principle is continually acted upon, and with so little loss of reputation, that it is want of success only which incurs the least censure, because the only danger is that of being accounted a fool. With regard, likewise, to certain gentlemen of high honour and great opulence, who have dealt largely with Government, if reports are to be credited, they have carried the art of suspending the attributes of honesty and veracity to a most wonderful perfection; and to shew us that difference of *object* is nothing, they have demonstrated that while all is fair at an election, all may be fair

too in selling a bushel of coals, or box of candles, for more than their worth.

There is another affair in which the same laxity of principle is admitted; and, if I mistake not, this is recorded in plays and songs, for the edification of generations to come: I mean the affair of gallantry. "Tricking is fair in love," we are told; and how much of his character, as to honour, sincerity, and humanity, that man has to suspend who is bent on the ruin of an unsuspecting female, I leave to the imagination of my reader. But that he suspends these principles without voting them to be absolutely useless, is apparent from his conduct when another seducer endeavours to practise the same tricks and delusions on a sister, or other dear relative. He is then obliging enough to recall his principles, and to consider the seducer as a scoundrel of the most atrocious description. This may seem inconsistent; but it is only one of the many inconsistencies into which men must be involved, who admit that upon any occasion, and for any object, that is fair which the common sense of mankind calls mean, and that reconcilable to honour or sincerity, by which honour and sincerity are chiefly disgraced.

Notwithstanding, therefore, the advantages which seem to result from the operation of the principle which is the subject of this paper, and which we have had many opportunities to contemplate within these few weeks; although occasionally it may furnish profligacies for a political party, or for a brothel; although it may sometimes enable a trader to drive a fraudulent bargain with success, or a sharper to negotiate a forged bill with impunity, it can as yet have no place in our systems of morals. It cannot be reduced to writing, and taught in our schools, because it would most probably be rejected by the common indignation of mankind, and could produce no other effect than a general relaxation of all social obligations; or a state of warfare such as we may suppose to subsist among a gang of thieves, when the dividers of the booty refuse any man, not his just share, but the share to which he thinks himself entitled. With due submission, therefore, to those men of honour who do not scruple to consider every thing fair which may gratify their ambition, it may be suggested

suggested that honour is something worse than a name, if it does not act in conjunction with conscience; and that the delicacy of superior minds is as much above every kind of trick and jockeyship, as above the meanest acts of speculation.

The excuse, however, for all the practices to which I have alluded, ought not to pass without notice. It is not, indeed, very satisfactory, but it is the best which can be furnished—CUSTOM. What has been practised long, and practised by many, loses in time its original deformity; and we are gravely told that, whatever musty moralists may say, and however surprised persons who know not the world may be, what every one does must be right; and, therefore, “all is fair” where a beloved object is to be attained, and nothing is too mean to be practised in order to defeat him who in search of the same object depends only on candid measures, and is not versed in tricks and jockeyship.

Such an excuse, as I have hinted, may well be thought unsatisfactory; but I have looked over the records of many elections, and I have found no other. There is one position, however, in it, which must not be taken for granted: It is not true that “what every one does must be right,” and it is not true that every one adopts the principle here censured. But it certainly is too true that many are led to relax the principles of honour, while they cannot deny that the obligation is perpetual. By what means they are induced to do so, they have not told us. The nature of ambition will in part account for such a phenomenon as a man voluntarily degrading the character he professes to defend with his life; and the influence of example may perhaps account for the rest.

I shall conclude the subject with a story which is related of certain school-boys.

“A proposal was made to rob a cherry-orchard, which was instantly agreed to by many of the boys: others (amongst whom, for the sake of the story, I was once) objected to it as being a wrong thing, as totally as the person it belonged to was a poor man, who got his living by selling his fruit. But these arguments (though certainly just) were overbalanced by numbers who urged, that they would go; and supposing it should be found

out, it would be no worse for one than another; you may, therefore, find they, as well come and partake of the fruit, for, whether you do or not, I promise you, not a cherry shall we leave upon the trees, and therefore your staying away will not be of any service to the owner. Well! if that is the case, said one, I may as well go, to be sure, as not; and so may I, said another; and I, said a third and fourth; and I love cherries as well as any of you, said a fifth, and if the poor man is to lose them all, I may as well eat them as any body else. Ave! and so may I too, added I (seeing them all going); if you are all determined to go, there is no use in my staying at home by myself: I think it a *wrong* thing to take the cherries, but if you intend to strip the trees, my being of the party will do no harm.”

ILLUSTRATIONS OF HORACE.

BOOK I. EPISTLE VII.

TO MÆCENAS.

INTRODUCTION.

BEAUTIFUL and elegant as even the most trifling Epistle of Horace is, in my estimation, yet I confess that I know nothing in its kind comparable to this. There appears in it a liberal profusion of the most agreeable humour, clothed by the gentle hand of a grace in the most refined politeness, dressed however like the beauty that has no cause to conceal itself, only so as not to give umbrage to prejudice; just so much as not to be offensive by nakedness. How true and applicable to this Epistle is what the amiable Persius gives as the character of our Poet:

*Omne per ritum ridetis Flaccus amici
Tangit, et aduiscit circum præcordia ludis.*

It is an Epistle which only a Horace could write to a Mæcenas: but he seems to have written it in the name of all his brethren to every Mæcenas.

Mæcenas, in his enormous palace from the lofty summits whereof he saw the Mistress of the World in all her glory, amidst his voluptuous gardens, and amidst the parasites that thronged to his princely table, doubtless, felt at times a vehement depression of spirits. Superfluity of the gifts of fortune is of itself a kind of misery; but this soft, this delicate child of prosperity, must have found numberless either real or imaginary sources of disagreeable sensations. The coolness of Augustus, which was perhaps scarcely perceptible

to others, but which to him was always more sensible, the more rapidly and surely this prince was ascending to a pinnacle of grandeur on which he could support himself without his assistance*, a wife whom he could neither live with or without†, the increasing infirmities of a body which began to feel the penalty of a too luxurious life, the want of sleep, which forced him to have recourse to the dying notes of distant symphonies, or to invite an hour of gentle slumber by the modulated murmurs of artificial water-falls‡, the emptiness of a soul relaxed by all kinds of enjoyment, which his ordinary parasites and friends could not always contrive to fill up.—All this makes it very conceivable that Mæcenas, from time to time, might long for the converse of so amiable a companion as Horace had been to him in his younger years, with all the impatience of a great man unaccustomed to admit of delays and excuses, when his wishes were to be indulged. And what excuses could our Poet have to advance, who lived in the most perfect leisure? Or how could he decline the sacrifice of a part of that leisure to him to whom he owed it all?

Horace, no doubt, was fully sensible to all this; but, unfortunately, neither his inclinations nor his wants were in correspondence with the wishes of his illustrious friend. The farther he advanced in life, the more necessary he found the liberty of living in retirement and ease; and so much the more did those sacrifices cost him, which had been easier to him in his younger years, because his propensity to pleasure and to social amusements in the house of Mæcenas amply repaid him, according to his then way of thinking, for what he relinquished. But now that he must say, without being very much grieved at it,

*Non sum qualis eram bonæ
Sub regno Cynaræ—*

now that his delicate state of health rendered the country-air and a more regular diet daily more necessary, when

* *Ætate provectâ speciem magis in amicitia principis quam vim tenuit*, says Tacitus, of another favourite and confidant of Augustus; and immediately adds, *idque et Mæcenati acciderat*. *Annal. iv. c. 24.*

† Seneca, *epist. 114.*

‡ Seneca, *de Provident. cap. iii.*

his life was so much the more valuable to him, the faster it was slipping through his hands; now that the ardour of his blood was cooled, and the void which the dissipations and amusements of the great world had left in his soul, made it indispensably necessary for him to be happy in his own way (and this was widely different from the usual manner of life in the house of Mæcenas):—he now felt the irksomeness and pressure of those sacrifices too forcibly any longer to bear them. The flowers with which his chains had been entwined were withered; and he now felt that they were chains of iron, which his mind, thirsting for liberty, reluctantly shook off. In short, the days of illusion were over; and, how desirous soever he still might be of pleasing the man who had had so great a share in his affections in the days of his youth, how much soever he felt himself bound by the ties of gratitude to do so; yet he at the same time felt as strongly the necessity of not sacrificing himself entirely to his gratitude, and of placing the duties of friendship as much as possible in equipoise with those which he owed himself.

The whole style and manner of the Epistle before us, especially some passages of it, seem to imply, that Mæcenas, either himself in a letter to which this is the answer, or perhaps through some common friend, had insinuated something that looked like a reproach of ingratitude. Methinks the warmth with which he explains himself on this point, plainly indicates, that his heart was full; and that, in an emotion which he could not restrain, he gives vent to it in stronger expressions than he would have chosen in cooler moments. At least I cannot otherwise explain what he says to him of returning what he had received from him. Horace could only speak in this manner to a person like Mæcenas, in an involuntary ebullition of heart; in a moment of heat when he found it necessary, once for all, to come to an explanation with him. For though he tells it him with all possible delicacy, and with as much respect as the irritation of a generous heart that feels itself unjustly treated, will allow; yet there is so much earnestness and determination in the proposal that Mæcenas should put him to the proof, that even though he had been a little less warm

he

he must necessarily have felt it rather injurious.

It may suffice to have given merely the point of view in which this Epistle should be seen; leaving to the reader the pleasure of adding farther reflections of his own. None of the Epistles of our Poet deserve it more; for in no one, unless I much mistake, does he more justly and strongly express the individual character of his mind and heart; and not one of them is written in so delicate a situation. His intimacy with Mæcenas, an intimacy on which the happiness of his life depended, was stretched to its utmost; it was now apparent that it could not so continue; and as it must, once for all, come to a settlement, so Horace found himself at that critical moment, when his moral character, his good manners, and the quiet of the remainder of his life were trembling in equipoise on the point of a needle. I think the way in which he extricated himself from this difficulty, does equal honour to his understanding, to his heart, and to his urbanity; although it cannot be denied, that he ran less hazard with such a man as Mæcenas was, from all we know of him, than, in like circumstances, with any other of that class.

Designatorem.] The undertaker.

Lictoribus atris.] In the month of Sextilis, which afterwards got the name of August, in honour of the Emperor, malignant fevers used almost every year to rage in Rome, and carry off a great number of people. Now, because the Undertakers had at this time most business on their hands, Horace, by denominating their journeymen black lictors, ludicrously makes them officers of the foremost rank; whose authority, about that time, was formidable even to Consuls and Prætors.

Testamentis resignat.] It may be affirmed, that at Rome every man was either patron or client. Every person of the commonalty, had regularly amongst the patricians, or in later times, generally amongst the powerful, of whatever rank, a patron; whom he had either chosen for himself, or inherited from his ancestors: for the relation of patron and client was hereditary. Nothing was held more sacred in the primitive times of the Roman state, than this relation. The client was, in some respects, considered as a ward of his patron: he was committed, as from the state itself, to his

care and guardianship; and to perpetrate an intentional fraud on his client, was a crime that deprived the perpetrator of the protection of the laws, and rendered him, according to our present mode of speech, an outlaw. *Patronus si clienti fraudem fuxit, sacer esto,* says the law of the Twelve Tables. The patron was obliged to conduct the lawsuits of his client; to protect him, whether absent or present, on all occasions; and, in whatever related to his civil concerns, to assist him with his authority, with his knowledge of the laws, with his intercession; in short, with good advice and actual services. In return, the client was bound not to spare his purse in the service of his patron, whenever his necessities or his dignity required; to contribute to his ransom, if he should happen to be taken prisoner in war; or to the suitable dowry of his daughter, in case the father's circumstances were too scanty. All freedmen, with their children and children's children, lived under the protection of their former lord, as their natural patron; and in the times when the greatest part of the earth (at least in the Roman estimation) acknowledged the sovereignty of this wonderful republic, whole cities and provinces contended for the privilege of being under the patronage of certain powerful families or persons in Rome. Among the duties of Clients towards their Patrons, attendances were likewise reckoned. They went betimes in the morning to greet the patron; they composed his train when he went out on the affairs of his office, or returned home; they procured votes for him when he stood candidate for any post. In short, numberless were the occasions, where the mutual connexion and participation between patron and client came into play. This may serve to explain what Horace here means, by the *officiosa sedulitas*, and *opella forensis*, which, during the hot season, often cost the Romans so dear.

Ad mare, &c.] To Arretum, or Velia, or to Tarentum,

“Uti tepidus probet Jupiter brumas.”

Celuber.] This humorous interchange of compliments between a Calabrian countryman and his guest, is related in such a manner, that we must believe the thing happened to the Poet himself. But how came Horace, whose estate lay in the district of Sabinum, a few miles from Rome, to have a neighbour

bour from Calabria? The generality of expositors help themselves out of this difficulty, by supposing that the Calabrian is here made to stand for any rude, unpolished countryman. But Horace is not a man to put *quid pro quo*, merely for his own convenience. I think we may with great probability admit, that on some little excursion among the beautiful spots of Tarentum, where he seems often to have gone, he had an opportunity of making this trial of the politeness of the Calabrian rustics.

Nigros angustâ fronte capillas.] Almost covered by the thick-flowing locks.

Cinara mœrore protervæ.] The roguish Cinara, here mentioned, was of the class of those, who, according to the manners of the times, were invited to the entertainments of the rich and opulent, when they intended to devote an evening to the festive deities. Our Poet, who had been once enamoured of her, and had had no cause to complain either of insensibility or self-interest on her part, as appears from a passage in the Epistle to his Bailiff, seems, even long after she was no more, (for he laments her premature death in a passage of the xiiiith Ode of the fourth book), always to have recollected her with pleasure. The greatest praise he bestows in that Ode upon Lyce (another of his former favourites) is, that next to Cinara, she was the most charming girl alive: and, in the Song where he prays the Goddess of Love to spare him, he says, not without a melancholy glance at the better days that were past:

*Non sum qualis eram bonæ
Sub regno Cinaræ.*

The scene of which, he here reminds Mæcenas, happened, most probably, in that great man's house, on some such jocular occasion: and it is not unlikely, that the trick which was played on the enamoured Poet, too much divided between Bacchus and Cupid, was a matter secretly concerted by Mæcenas himself with the wanton Cinara, in order to divert himself and the company, with the ludicrous lamentations he would make on the discovery of her flight.

Patientis Ulyssæi.] *Odyss. iv. 601, & seqq.*

Vacuum Tibur placet, aut imbelles Tarentum.] The works of our Poet contain many traces of his predilection for these two places. Oh that Tibur may, hereafter, be the seat of my age! Or,

if the Parcæ will not be so indulgent to me, then let it be Tarentum! says he, in the exquisite Ode to Septimius, which was written several years before this Epistle.

*" Ille terrarum mihi præter omnes
Angulus ridet.—*

*Ver ubi longum, tepidasque præbet
Jupiter brumas, et amicus Aulon
Fertile Baccho minimum Fulernis
Invidet uvis."*

Lib. ii. Od. 6. conf. lib. i. Od. 7. 10—14.

The epithets *vacuum* Tibur and *imbelles* Tarentum, are here not less significant than any other epithet in all Horace. Tibur, in itself, was a small unpeopled place, though the circumjacent district is one of the most delightful in the world, and was all over interspersed with country seats belonging to the great men of Rome, who sought, during the sultry season, the purer and cooler air that was always to be breathed here. Tarentum, formerly the most respectable city in *Grecia Magna*, was decried even in the time of its greatest prosperity for the effeminacy of its inhabitants. The Spartan blood of their old forefathers had but too soon degenerated in the voluptuous atmosphere of these parts. The Tarentines were so situated, as if Nature had designed them for a commercial people; accordingly their trade increased on all hands; it brought them in great wealth, and now they seemed to vie with the Sybarites themselves for precedence in luxury. The rest of mankind, said they, are losing their time in eternal labour and exertion about laying down plans of living; we are the only people who do not expect to live, but really live; ὁ μάλιστα ἀλλ' ἢ ζῆν βέλαι*. With such a way of thinking, they concerned themselves but little about posterity; and they were accordingly obliged to do penance for the jollity of their forefathers. At the time of Horace, Tarentum was very far on the decline; but the mild and social character of the people had remained; and it is, therefore, very comprehensible how the idea of passing the latter part of his life under so genial a sky, and among such a good-humoured race, had so many charms for a philosopher of his disposition.

Philippus agendis clarus.] He is, probably, speaking of L. Marcus Philippus, who was Consul in the year 698, and Censor in 698, A. U. C. What Horace

* Athenæus, iv. 19.

here

here says of his eloquence, is confirmed by several passages in the works of that most competent of all judges, in this department—Cicero. He characterises him particularly as *facellum*, i. e. “as a man that had a talent of saying *lens mots* ;” and the story that Horace here relates of him, shews that he was fond of making sport with persons who were proper for that purpose. The Roman manners had, about this time, abated much of their ancient severity: the foremost men of the republic were now not ashamed of a luxury which, a hundred years before, would have been noted by the Censors; and Marcus Philippus, though even a *vir consularis* and *conscrius*, was so far gone (for example) in the delicacies of the table, that he would only admit of fish from the Sea and the Tibur, to pass for fish. Once, dining at Casino with a client of his family, a Pike, caught in a neighbouring river, was set upon table: Philippus tasted of it; but, spitting it out immediately, “Let me die,” said he, “if I did not take it for fish.” Columella, de Re Rustica, viii. 16.

Dum redit.] The Romans contented themselves for 480 years, with the natural division of the day into morning, noon, and evening. Towards the conclusion of the sixth century from the building of the city, a public water-clock, set up by Scipio Natica, marked the hours of the day, twelve in number; but, according to the season, of unequal lengths. They began to count from sun-rise; the sixth fell at noon; and the twelfth ended at sun-set. The want of striking-clocks, or of domestic time-pieces, was supplied in every considerable house by a slave who had nothing to do but to observe the hours, and to give notice of them by striking. *Memoir de Litterat. tom. i. p. 409, & seqq.*

Carinas.] A district of ancient Rome, between the Esquiline, the Palatine, and the Cœlian Mounts, in which also Pompeius and Cicero had their houses. (See Alex. Donati *de urbe Roma*.) I conform to the Roman way of speaking, when I say houses; for what sort of houses they were in which the magnates of the republic dwelt, we may conclude from hence, that Cicero, who was not by far one of the wealthiest persons of his time, paid more than 145,000 crowns for his. *Ep. ad Fam. v. 6.*

Adrasum quendam.] Whether the epithet *adrasus* is used in railery to denote the pretensions of this pedestrian to ascertain metropolitical elegance, as I am inclined to think with Torrentius; or whether it implies his frugality, as Gellner supposes; or whether it is a satire on the bad razor with which the honest man might, probably, shave himself (as Baxter chuse);—*videant Grammatici!*

Campo.] In the Campus Martius, where the Roman citizens assembled in great multitudes, at this time of the day, to discuss the news of the town, the affairs of government, matters relative to candidates for offices and electioneering, to talk over the state of the weather, the dearness of the times, and to see the feats of horsemanship performed by the noble Roman youth.

Vilia vendentem, &c.] Peasants—*lanicatus popello*—the Roman boots wore only a short tunic, without the toga; somewhat like those still worn by the boots in several parts of Germany.

Indictis Latinis.] The text says, when the Latin holidays were announced, namely, by the Consul, on whose will it depended to fix the time of these holidays, instituted by Tarquinius Superbus. They lasted several days. Men of business, such as the Consular Philippus was, used to take the benefit of such occasions for spending some days at their country houses. These *feriæ* were instituted in honour of Jupiter, in memory of a peace concluded between Tarquinius Superbus and the people of Latium.

Præparat ulmos.] To which they used in Italy to tet the vines, as they continue to do at present.

Quod te per genium.] Properly none but the vassals used to swear by the genius of their master; it afterwards, however, grew into a compliment that clients likewise paid to their patrons.

Great Ormond Street. W. T.

MR. URBAN, June 7.
[N the “Anecdotes of Literature” just published, vol. I. p. 120. the Compiler observes of Buck’s edition of the Greek Testament, that “the following cannot be deemed among the most uninteresting.” This edition of the Greek Testament, printed at Cambridge, by Buck, in 1692, has ever been admired for the perspicuity of its type, as well as for

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Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.

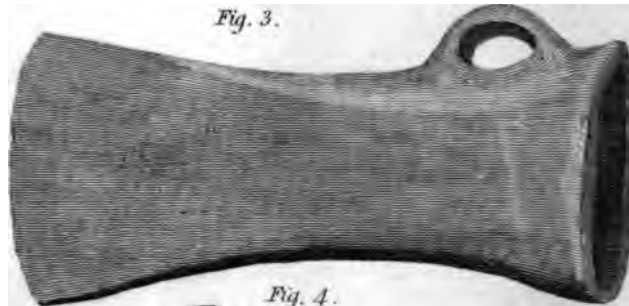


Fig. 4.



for the accuracy of its typography. But it is by no means generally known that the types were borrowed from the Sitter university of Oxford. Lord Pembroke was at that period the Chancellor of the University of Cambridge; and there is said to be a letter in existence from his Lordship to the University of Oxford, entreating from them the loan of their Greek types, *as they made no use of them themselves*. The University of Oxford has, since the above period, which is almost 200 years ago, so often and so honourably distinguished itself by the numbers, the beauty, and the value of its various publications of the Greek classics, that the above anecdote, I am persuaded, will not excite from any of its living members aught but a smile of good humour;—but a different smile for the relator of an anecdote so ill founded and unauthenticated, except in wagery, from all who recollect that at the period in question William Earl of Pembroke was Chancellor of Oxford, which was from 15 James I. 1616, to his death 1630. His statue in bronze stands in the picture gallery in the Bodleian Library.

Q.

Mr. URBAN, June 1.

PLATE II. Fig. 1, represents the common seal of the Free Grammar School at Louth, of Royal foundation. Legend, SIGILL. COM. LIBER. SCOL. GRAMATIC. REG. EDWARDI VI^{II} IN VILLA DE LOUTH. 1552. The venerable Tutor is exercising his birchen sceptre; and over him is this motto, QVI PARCIT VIRGE, ODIT FILIVM.

The Legend in Fig. 2, is given as well as it can be made out from an impression in wax; but it stands in need of an acute decypherer.

Fig. 3, is a drawing from a Celt lately found 12 feet below the surface of Enfield Marsh, near Mr. George's Mill.

Yours, &c.

P. Q.

Mr. URBAN, June 7.

THE instrument of which I send you a drawing (fig. 4) was lately found in the ruins of the Abbey of Buckfastleigh, in Devonshire, when the workmen were removing the old foundations, to erect a new building on the same ground. The instrument is made of iron, is of the exact dimensions of the drawing, and the thickness

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of it is nearly two-eighths of an inch. If a Correspondent should inform us of its use, he would, no doubt, gratify your antiquarian readers. J. PALK.

Mr. URBAN, Newton Longville, Feb. 4

I AM attacked by Dr. Milner for what he calls "an attempt to fix the charge of persecution upon him and the religion which he professes" (vol. LXXXVI p. 807.) The incoriectness (real or affected) which is so prominent in the Doctor, is visible even in this state of the question. I had, indeed, made good that charge against his Church in my pamphlet; but what I imputed to him was his taking liberties with historical facts in order to excuse his Church from the charge. So far was I from bringing the charge itself against him. This he repels by asserting, that "he had, in his controversy with Dr. Sturges, shewn that no system of Christianity, Catholic, Protestant, or of whatever denomination, has laid down the doctrine of religious persecution as one of its tenets; and," says he, "I have demonstrated in particular, that no such tenet was laid down by the fourth Council of Lateran, or by that of Constance." In his subsequent letter (p. 1109 of the same volume) he explains himself by saying, "I grant that there was a certain Council held near 600 years ago, consisting of most of the Potentates as well as the Prelates of Christendom, which made a rule of discipline that the banditti and monstres who then overspread (such banditti and monstres as would infallibly be now executed at the gallows in the present age and country) should not be protected by the feudatory lords, upon pain of losing their fees; a rule which, after all, was not obligatory on any State that refused to admit it, as our Kingdom never did." As to the Doctor's demonstration, I have referred to his controversy with Dr. Sturges, and can find nothing like it. All that I find is, that of late years a Protestant might travel throughout Roman Catholic countries without running much risk of being knocked on the head; but the Doctor has not even asserted that in those countries till very lately, and in some even now, any native or subject could with safety profess any doctrine but that of Popery. However, the best way of deciding the matter is, to refer to the acts of this same

same Fourth Council of Lateran. As to the Council of Constance, that it held the doctrine of persecution was, I should think, very plainly, because *practically*, proved, by the burning of John Huss and Jerome of Prague. As to the "certain Council," of which Dr. Milner speaks so delicately, the "rule of discipline," as it is prettily termed, which it laid down was as follows; and I here leave to refer the reader either to Labbé's Councils, or to Fleury, HE. L. LXXVII. § 45, &c. It began with laying down an exposition of the Catholic faith, containing among other articles, that "there is one only Universal Church" (meaning, undoubtedly, the Church of Rome), "out of which no person can be saved. That Jesus Christ is in it himself both the Priest and the Sacrifice: his Body and Blood are truly contained in the sacrament at the altar; the Bread being *transubstantiated* into the Body, and the Wine into the Blood by the power of God." It then went on in the third canon to *anathematize all heresies contrary to the foregoing exposition of faith, whatever name they may bear*. It then decrees that "*all who maintain such heresies shall be delivered to the Secular Arm*" (the very words which in after-times conveyed judgment of death in such cases). It ordains *confiscation* of goods, &c.; and further, that "if any temporal lord should refuse to *purge his territory* of such *Heretics*, the Pope shall declare his subjects absolved from their allegiance, and give up his country to be conquered by any good Catholic, &c." Besides this, lest there should be any doubt as to the meaning of this "purging," it adds, that "those Catholics who take up the Cross *for the extermination of Heretics*, shall enjoy the same indulgences as those who go to the Holy Land, &c." Such is this "rule of discipline;" as to the nature of which, and particularly that part which relates to *transubstantiation*, I cannot do better than subjoin the observation of the Historian: "The term of *transubstantiation*, consecrated in this Canon, has ever since been used by Catholic Divines, to express the change

which God works in the Eucharist: *just as the word consubstantial was consecrated in the Council of Nice*, to express the mystery of the Trinity." (Fleury, *ubi supra*.) So much for the acts of the Council, which may serve to satisfy the reader, whether those against whom they were levelled were such "monsters as would infallibly be now executed at the gallows in this age or country." Should any other proof be required of the decrees of this Council being acted upon, than what every man's recollection will supply him with, I will ask Dr. Milner, and dare him to deny it: Was it not upon the acts of this Council that the Constitutions of the Emperor Frederick were founded? Does not this very doctrine figure in the Decretals of Pope Gregory the IXth, a book of such authority, that it is cited simply as the Decretals (Fleury, L. LXXX.)? Was it not adopted by St. (yes, Saint) Thomas Aquinas, Saint Bonaventure, and many other Saints? Did not Stapleton, Saunders, Parsons, all Dr. Milner's missionary priests, acknowledge and defend it? Need I after this take notice of his assertions, that this same "rule of discipline" was not admitted in this Kingdom? Yet I may ask, where does he find any refusal to admit it on the part of any of our kings? Were not English bishops and archbishops assisting at this Council? Will Dr. Milner tell us by virtue of what law, under what decree of any Council, if not of this, Cranmer, Ridley, and Latimer were burnt? O yes, says the Doctor, you are quite mistaken there; you are (as he urges in another pamphlet of his) guilty of a gross *historical* and *chronological* error! they suffered as *Protestants*; and there was no such thing as *Protestants* in the 16th century*! In his last letter (in December last, p. 1105), in order to favour this pretty argument, he asserts, that forsooth "*the Parliament had made the profession of Protestantism a capital offence in Mary's time*." Pray where does the Doctor find any penal acts against *Protestants* in Mary's time? Where does he find any edict or sentence against any man as *Protestant*?

* "If it were worth while pointing out historical or chronological errors in temporary pamphlets, the only objects of which are to mislead and inflame, I might expose the absurdity of representing the Councils as condemning professors of the *Protestant* religion, in one case a century, in the other three centuries, before such a description of persons was ever heard of in the world." Letter to a Member of Parliament, p. 14. n.

The Doctor knew very well that there was none such; he knew very well that the persecutors at the Council of Lateran, and all who have trod in their steps since, had a much more significant and odious word at hand. All who have been imprisoned, fined, scourged, tortured, burned, or sent to the galleys, by Popes and Inquisitors, from Pope Innocent III. down to this time, have suffered as "*Heretics*." The Council of Lateran was not to be imposed upon by names; they condemned *all who maintained heresies* (and particularly the *heresy* of denying *transubstantiation*), "*by whatever name they might be called*." It was *for that very heresy*, falsely so called, that Cranmer, Ridley, and Latimer, suffered at the stake; not under the name of "*Protestants*," but of "*Heretics*." Dr. Milner well knew this; and how dared he insult the common sense of the people of England by such miserable sophistry *? What (as I have proved in another place) will he not say in his confessional, if he can venture to argue in this manner in the face of the world †?

But Dr. Milner, as a "*comp de grace*," asks very triumphantly, were there not Arians and Anabaptists that suffered for their religion in Edward the VIth's and in Elizabeth's reign? And he asks, by what tribunal they were condemned, and by what process executed? Why, it is granted by every Protestant (for we do not quibble as he does), by the sentence of the Ecclesiastical Court: and a detestable sentence it was. It was the misfortune of our Reformers that they could not immediately get rid of all those false and abominable notions which they had imbibed from the Romish Church. Though Protestants, they were then acting upon Popish principles. The process, too, was the same as in Mary's time; they were "*delivered over to the Secular Arm*," by virtue of laws which were first put in force against the Lollards by the Romanists. There is *nothing*, therefore, in Dr. Milner's triumphant questions. But it is *something* that even in matters of little im-

portance, his zeal will not suffer him to keep within the bounds of truth. He affirms boldly, that the statute *de Heretico Comburendo* was passed by the State "*without any solicitation from the Church*." Now, if the reader will only turn to that statute (2 H. IV. c. 15) he will find the direct contrary to be the fact. It begins, "*Item cum domino nostro regi ex parte praelatorum et cleri regni sui Anglie in presenti parliamento sit offensus*," &c. So little credit can be given to any of the Doctor's most direct assertions.

After this, Sir, I need not detain you with noticing what Dr. Milner has said about the executions of the Popish traitors under Elizabeth and James, especially after what Mr. Churton has lately shewn in reply to him. He has, in truth, given no answer at all to what I had said in the postscript to "*The Serious Examination*," as your readers will find on referring to it. I will only desire them to bear in mind what I have said above of his *Missionary Priests* holding strongly the doctrine of the Fourth Council of Lateran, as did the Pope who *sent* them.

Dr. Milner seems inclined to have done, and I wish he may; for I have no pleasure in such controversy. He has relied a great deal too much upon the indolence or forbearance of Protestants; he may now discover that there are assertions which will not be suffered to pass uncontradicted. I could ask him some awkward questions, but need not trouble you or myself further at this moment.

Yours, &c. THO. LE MESURIER.

ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION.

No. CIX.

ROYAL PALACE, WESTMINSTER.

(Continued from p. 428.)

EXTERIOR of the East Cloister of St. Stephen's Chapel. It has been entirely new fronted, and in the Tudor style, shewing a range of apartments in five divisions; and between the three principal divisions are two square towers. The greater number of the windows are square-headed, with French sash-frames, which, with the cornices and

* I must not forget to notice the signal impudence of Dr. Milner's "*impartial Reporter* of the debates on the Catholic question," who brings in Dr. Laurence as chiming in with our Doctor, and declaring in the House of Commons, that the "*religious differences*" which prevailed at the Reformation had no existence at the time of the Fourth Council of Lateran, nor till a long period after.

† *Serious Examination*, p. 77.

buttlements, are the same as those in Old Palace yard, already particularized. Some of these windows, however, have common house sash frames; and three windows on the basement story of the fifth or Northern division are given with semicircular *stable* heads, and over them, strange to relate, Tudor labels! The centre windows on the basement stories of the first and second divisions turn with the flat Tudor heads, with mullions and tracery; but, what is still further strange and unaccountable, the Pointed heads to the mullions at the springings have something like appropriate turns, while the heads in the tracery are left bare without them. The sills of these windows, to give another touch of *improvement*, are in contact with the floors, which is wholly a modern circumstance. Carrying on this fancy for capricious expedients, these humourfome windows have neither architraves nor labels. On the basement story of the first square Tower is a window similar to those just mentioned; but it has been complimented with a Tudor label. Surely all this is folly in the extreme. Above the latter window is a Tudor bow window, rather correct, if we except the want of appropriate compartments in the dado, and a trifling cut at the fanalike in the centre of the perforated buttlements. In the third division is another Tudor bow-window, though on a larger and richer scale, taking in the basement and principal floor. The small portion of the original exterior attached to the Chapel (as pointed out in first survey) is of course obliterated.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHAPEL, externally. North and South sides untouched. The West front, however, has not escaped without some change. The flight of steps from the crypt below, ascending to the Porch on the principal story, removed, and a floor is run on a level with that of the Porch to the Tudor window front of p. 51 e, forming what is termed the "Smoking Room." This appellation I profess not to understand, as the room appears to me but a sort of antichamber for servants and other people in waiting. This most transcendental Porch has in no respects been profaned by the slightest touch of unhalloved *improvements*. Near it, on the North side of the room, a chimney has been constructed, the chimney piece is a correct imitation of some Tudor sort of the same kind. It is almost unnecessary to declare, this

latter specimen is a discordant companion to the Porch, so pure an example of the Architecture temp. Edward III. of which this Chapel was once the brightest example; yet still it retains in a certain degree, spite of all innovations, many admirable documents.

East Front. After venting such regrets on the fate of this front in my first survey, it might have been thought the *improving* phrenzy would have extended no farther over it; but that was a vain surmise, and those portions of the first masonry then left, are now well-nigh smothered in the multiplicity of new parts stuck thereon. That the condition of the front at that time may at present stand up in judgment against what is here presented to our astonished eyes, let us consult with my first survey the East front in the series of engravings of the Chapel, as published by the Society of Antiquaries, 1795.

The three modern windows broke through the basement wall to give light to the interior (the Crypt) (its ancient side ditto, having been nearly bricked up some years past), still remain with their common sash frames, and their heads have received sweeping labels, with crotchets and finials (but without the appropriate ornamental bosses at the springings), much resembling the heads of the windows in the West front of Abergavenny Church, Monmouthshire, temp. Edward III. The modern hutch or cabin gallery above these windows, and directly under the great centre window*, has likewise received much additional new work, so *needful* to take off its previous mean appearance. Against the piers of the basement windows are set up slender columns, with Tudor octangular bases, and capitals with circular abacusses, temp. Henry III. Two of these capitals have Tudor ornaments, while the others are worked plain. These columns are for the seeming support of the above gallery by means of half groins, such as are seen to the galleries of Tudor Rood-lofts yet in existence in many remote parts of the country. The small square windows in the Gallery have been converted to Pointed ones, with sweeping labels similar to those on the basement. Between these gallery windows are small Tudor hexangular buttresses with pinnacles, and at each end of the gallery ditto niches with sedesals, which sedesals present much ornament, at the same time the capitals to the column in the engraving.

Jumas

sums on each side the niches are entirely plain. Small battlements, temp. Henry III. crown the line of the gallery, but without an appropriate en-tablature. Thus, in order to *preserve* a modern piece of accommodation, are all these embellishments expended thereon, without the smallest reference to any ancient edifice for such a decoration as an external Gallery to warrant the labour here bestowed. The three lower modern circular-headed windows, helping to fill in the opening of the great gentrewindow, *ren a-d*; but the fourth* run in near the point of the great arch is either taken away, or worked over with the new-deviled tracery set therein, such tracery being intended as a mock or sham appearance of the original window, with *painted* diamond quarry panes, &c. that the "*Cognoscenti*" conversant in such matters may, after being courted to become rapturous approvers, *suppose* it all reality, and all as it formerly struck the sight!

As this front is announced to be the master piece, the sum of all the skill and professional talents of the great men employed, it becomes absolutely incumbent in me to continue my description in the most minute manner.

The sides of the original opening of the great window rose to a given height, then knee'd, or took an inward turn, which soon after verged into the usual Pointed head. This knee'd form, it is confessed, is rather uncommon, though not without example in the style of Architecture temp. Edward III. The whole of the lines were well preserved, as is to be seen in the engravings referred to. Now, in what manner did our clear-sighted restorers treat this knee'd character, wholly foreign, I fear, to their research or comprehension? Why, to go a short way to work, and at once get rid of all kind of troublesome study about the thing, they have even cut away this same *awkward* knee, this Architectural stumbling-block; and made one familiar usual Pointed sweep. That no cavil may be made, or confident denial held forth as to the authority of the destroyed knee, let it be inquired, what is become of these very knees, with their beautiful compartmented internal parts, which lay, after being cut away, on the floor over the present ceiling of the Chapel? Are they preserved with the like pious care as are the other dilapi-

* These four modern windows are left out in the Engraving.

dated particles from various parts of the fabric, now to be met with thrown into holes and corners about the Cotton-garden, and the basement of the Prince's Chamber? Or are they carried among the rubbish brought into Old Palace yard, to be used for mending the neighbouring roads, or in filling up the bogs in Tothill-fields? The East section of the series of engravings shews this knee'd opening in its perfect form; and must convince all that the new-window under discussion has been done in contempt of the first design, and that nothing but devotion to Novelty and hatred to Antiquity governs all these undertakings. Next let us examine the *new* making out of this window after the *old* way. Mem. I have, to guide my criticism, drawings before me, of all the windows in York Cathedral, a school of Architecture temp. Edward III. No architrave to the great opening (wrong). No sweeping cornice or label to the great arch (wrong). This opening is divided into three principal lights, with lesser lights between them, by means of mullions; the greater mullions consist of six mouldings, the smaller ones of two (right). These latter mouldings, however, spring absolutely out of the mouldings, by way of architraves to the three modern circular-headed windows before hinted at (so far with regard to such springings wrong of course). The principal mouldings of the greater mullions act as columns (right). Capitals: plain (wrong). No bases (wrong of course). The various divisions of the lights have Pointed heads with turns (right). The tracery, taking it as mere tracery unconnected with any particular edifice, not ill-conceived; but applying such work to this Chapel is totally irrelevant and against all order. The mouldings more immediately betray this want of classical knowledge, as they bear no resemblance to the originals; I having in my possession a precious fragment of one of the *real* mullions, with its mouldings and terminating capitals, highly ornamented; and which was picked from among the Old Palace Yard rubbish, thrown out for those purposes before alluded to. After all these "*rights*" and "*wrongs*," there is yet a peculiarity to detail, which is, that among the divergings of the tracery, the aforesaid knee'd form is somehow or other brought in right and left. Was this introduction intentional? or has chance produced a something like evidence

536 John Dean's *saving a Ship*.—*The Cope Family*. [June,

ing paragraph, in a letter signed D. H.

"In your vol. XIII. p. 610, you tell us that John Dean was rewarded for saving the East India Ship *Sussex*. Be so good as to inform us when and how that ship was in danger of being lost." I do not recollect to have seen any thing upon this subject since in the *Gent. Mag.*; and, therefore, if Mr. Urban pleases, he may inform D. H. that he may find what he wants in a pamphlet, intitled, "A true and genuine Narrative of the whole Affair relating to the Ship *Sussex*, as sent to the Directors of the Honourable the East India Company; from the time she was deserted by the Officers, and greatest part of the Crew, till she was unfortunately wrecked on the *Ballas de India*. Also a particular Account of the many Hardships and Distresses of the Sixteen brave Sailors who staid on-board, with a List of their Names. By John Dean, the only survivor of them all. London, MDCCLX." His portrait, painted at the expence of the Directors, hung up in one of the rooms of the India-house, and was engraved with this inscription, "John Dean, the only one of 16."

Is not part of the account of the *Cope Family* somewhat confused in *Gent. Mag.* for March, in the present year, p. 273? It certainly is incorrect in saying "that the late Sir R. Cope succeeded, not Sir John M. Cope, in 1779, but a son of Sir John's, a youth then at Eton college, who died on Christmas Day 1781." Sir John Mordaunt Cope died unmarried, and was certainly succeeded by the late Sir Richard; and though the fact of Sir Richard's succeeding a son of Sir John's is said to be confirmed in *Gent. Mag.* for 1781, p. 595 (where, by the bye, this son of Sir John's is said to be succeeded "by his uncle, a private gentleman;" by which it would appear that the late Sir Richard and Sir John were brothers, which they undoubtedly were not; nor do I think that a D. D. and prebendary of Westminster, which Sir Richard was in 1781, would be called a private gentleman) yet, in looking back to an Old Court Calendar for 1780, I find I have myself corrected it, by erasing "John Mordaunt," and putting in "Rev. Richard," which I certainly should not have done at the time, had I not been certain of the fact, as being related to Sir Richard. After p. 595,

Gent. Mag. for March 1807, p. 273, it goes on, "also is, William seventh son of Sir John Cope, and brother of Gallen, not Galen, Sir Richard's father, who was an officer, &c. Query, what is the meaning of "also is?" A little lower we have, "Longmate says he "was captain and parson, was a lieutenant in the Foot Guards, and died Jan 7, 1706." This appears to be spoken of the late Sir Richard's father; but that is impossible, as he was married in the year 1719 or 1720. Lieutenant Cope was certainly one of the family, and was killed in the Tower by Mawgridge, who was afterwards executed for it; as may be seen in *State Trials*, vol. IX. The account says, "By the *interest*," &c. Is it not the Speaker's privilege to name the chaplain? A little lower down; "he had a younger brother." Does not this apply more to Dr. Yonge, or Dr. Manninham, than to Sir Richard Cope? J. W.

Mr. URRAN,

June 20.

IN answer to Senex, LXXVI. 947, I most undoubtedly from the words he himself cites, there is an intermediate state; also from other parts of Scripture. The other queries seem to follow of course, excepting the 1st, whether we shall know what is passing here on earth? Though even this appears not improbable, at least to the righteous, from the parable of the Rich Man and Lazarus. My own opinion is, that we shall not even leave this earth; and this was the opinion of the Antients. We are told that Moses and Elias were both on the Mount with our Saviour; and that the meek shall inherit the earth, &c. &c. B. I. B.

Mr. URBAN,

Cornhill, May 6.

ON the declivity of Shooter's Hill is a mile stone, from which the next mile stone (on the London road) may be seen. I do not remember where, but I have met with the same circumstance in another part of the country.

Yours, &c.

T. B.

Mr. URBAN,

May 12.

IF P. I. would indulge himself with a walk from the beautiful village of Kenelworth to Coventry, he might convince himself that "a person standing at one Mile Stone could see another

E. W. P.
89. The

82. *The New London Medical Dictionary; including, under distinct Heads, every Branch of Medicine; viz. Anatomy, Physiology, and Pathology; the Practice of Physick and Surgery; Therapeuticks, and Materia Medica: with whatever relates to Medicine in Chemistry and Natural History. Originally compiled by G. Mothcrby, M. D. and G. Wallis, M. D. The Sixth Edition, improved and corrected in every Part; with numerous Additions, rendering it a new Work. Vol. I. In Two Parts. 4to.*

WE have long thought it disgraceful to this Country that we possessed no Dictionary of Medicine except one more calculated to disgust than attract, to mislead than to inform. The succeeding Editions of Mothcrby offered only a succession of errors and absurdities; and, though his coadjutor complimented, and was complimented in turn by, his predecessor, their united labours were not more successful. The present work was therefore a desideratum to the Student who wants information, and to the Practitioner who wishes to assist his recollection; nor, from this specimen, one half of the work, will either, we think, be disappointed.

Led by the title, we have perused the articles under each head, and find them, in general, well executed. The novelties are numerous; and indeed, on comparison, we scarcely find any article which is not greatly extended and improved from its former state. What appears to us to render this work of peculiar value is, the connexion between the articles, and the systematic arrangement of each on given principles. Thus, though broken into articles, the different subjects are, apparently, united in a consistent whole; and the substance of various Practitioners is thus condensed, in subservience to the Author's or the Editor's own principles. The references at the end of each article shew the source from which it is derived, and point out the original writers on the different subjects.

The History of *Anatomy* is united with that of *Surgery*, under its Latin appellation, *Chirurgia*; and indeed we may remark, that the Latin Nomenclature is still preferred. The professed reason of this union is, that to combine these Histories with that of Medicine would render the latter article dis-

proportionally long; but we may suggest, that, as some repetition would be avoided, the length, on the whole, might be less. The *anatomical articles* are peculiarly short, and closely compacted. Great minuteness seems to be studiously avoided; and it may be perhaps admitted, that Anatomy cannot be properly learnt in books, at least unless furnished with very numerous plates. In the first volume, anatomical articles of great consequence are not frequent. Those on "*Abdomen*" and "*Cerebrum*" are the most important; and the latter rises greatly above the former in value. It may have been the Editor's intention to supply any deficiencies, under the distinct heads of the Abdominal Viscera. We have been much pleased with the *Physiology*, in which we find many novelties, and some speculations of extensive application. The Author sometimes talks as a Materialist; and we might have suspected him to be such, had he not given a very explicit declaration of his sentiments on this point, speaking with equal indignation of the talents and information of those who see nothing but matter in the universe.

Of the *general Pathology* we cannot speak, as we find references to the diseases of the simple and vital solids, as well as of the fluids. These, of course, must be arranged under MORBID, a part of the work not yet published. We can see, however, a pretty strong attachment to the nervous Pathology. The *particular Pathology*, under distinct diseases, is, on the whole, correct and judicious. It is, in general, Cullenian, with a few alterations, and often more closely connected with practice. The Author professes not to construct "*Systems*," but to establish "*Principles*."

The *Practice of Physick and Surgery* includes the opinions of the best and latest Writers, together with the Author's own observations. Many judicious and important practical remarks are scattered through these articles, which render the work truly valuable. We see some novelties, but not obtrusively brought forward, nor forced beyond their bearing. We find the Author claims a priority to Dr. Hamilton in his practice respecting the more extensive use of *purgatives*, particularly in fevers.

The

The *Therapeutical* articles are peculiarly valuable, as we have no English work on this branch of Medicine. It may be necessary to say to the reader not of the profession, that this subject comprehends the general principles on which medicines act. The articles *ANTISPASMODICA*, *DIAPHORETICA*, and *CATHARTICA*, appeared to us peculiarly interesting, and in a great measure new. The *Materia Medica*, in a comprehensive view, has not yet occurred; yet the virtues of the separate medicines are detailed with propriety, though with a sceptical hesitation respecting the utility of some boasted ones. Scepticism, as the Author remarks, is merit, or the failing of long practice.

What relates to *Chemistry* and *Natural History* seems to have shared the proper proportion of attention. In the Second Part, the articles on *Natural History* and *Natural Philosophy*, which we perceived, with some surprise, omitted in the title-page, are enlarged. Was this an addition to their plan? or, not aware of the extent to which the work would run, did they omit, in the earlier portion, what may have appeared less necessary?

On the whole, we have been greatly pleased with this first volume; and could not refrain encouraging the Authors with a cheering smile. The ornaments are suitable to the rest. If the Author has condensed his sentiments, the Printer has not loosely expanded them; and the plates are well chosen, and elegantly, as well as correctly, executed. In these departments every thing has been conducted with the most becoming liberality, in a manner that merits the encouragement of the Medical World. When the work is concluded, we shall resume our account, and then offer a somewhat more extensive view of the whole, with suitable specimens of the execution.

48. *An Antidote to "The Manners of Human Life," in the History of the Widow Placid, and her Daughter Rachel.*

..... "Bear up a while,
And what your bounded view, which only
saw
A little part, deem'd evil, is no more."

THOMSON.

WE have been agreeably disappointed in the perusal of this little publication; in which the practice and

the principles of the people commonly called Quakers are well described.

The characters in this simple dramatic tale are well supported. The scene is in a stage-coach; the time, one whole day; the journey being about 90 miles. The passengers, by a *mistake* of the Book-keeper and Coachman, were *seven* instead of six; a circumstance which is not badly told, and not unpleasantly adjusted.

The Narrator, one of the party, tells us, that his own history, like that of many others, after fifty years residence in this miserable world, may be comprised in almost as few lines as those of the Antediluvian Patriarchs.

"I was born on a small paternal estate; married rather young; lived tolerably happy for twenty years in domestic life; and was left a widower, without son or daughter to cheer me in my declining years. I am still a man of retirement, and, living independent of the world, seek my happiness in my books, my garden, and the society of a small circle of neighbours and acquaintances. As to my opinions, they may be collected from the observations I shall occasionally make; and as to my character, the most distinguishing trait I am aware of is an extreme taciturnity. In the following scenes, therefore, I shall rather be a spectator than a performer; and if the reader receives any instruction or amusement, it will be derived from the other parties."

The other passengers were, a smart-looking young Officer, accompanied by a Lady equally smart in her appearance, whom, at first glance, our Author supposed to be about 17, but soon perceived she was on the wrong side of 30. Next entered a Country Squire, "a jolly, middle-aged man, in boots and buskins." A Youth was introduced by the Coachman, with an apology, that "the Gentleman ought not to have been booked—but he has— and he says it's of great consequence that he should go; and so your Honours,—" scratching his head to assist his contrivance, "I knows not what is to be done about it."

"The Youth now, in a pleasing style, regretted the inconvenience he had occasioned; and the Lady said, he ought to have relinquished his place, as it was the last taken. 'Had I done so,' said he, 'I should have caused a sleepless night to an anxious mother, depending upon the sight of me this evening, after an absence of three years.'

"The

"The coach stopped at a small neat-looking house at the entrance of Kensington. At the door instantly appeared two female Quakers, dressed in the style peculiar to their sect. 'Mercy! what a couple of frights!' exclaimed our fine Lady, and threw herself back in the coach, as if to avoid another glance. The Coachman opened the door. The elder Quaker advanced, and was in the act of stepping in, when she drew back, and addressing herself to the man, 'Friend,' said she, 'thou hast already five persons in thy coach; and it is contrary to thy rules to admit seven.' 'There has been a little mistake made, Ma'am,' he replied, 'in booking a place too many; but the rest of the passengers have agreed not to mind it, so I hopes you won't neither.' The young Officer called out, 'The damsel shall sit on my knee.' 'Friend,' said the Quaker, 'if she cannot find a seat by thy side, she must decline entering the coach.' Then turning to the Coachman, 'Thou hast acted very indifferently in this matter; thou knowest our places were taken third day, and this is fifth: I do not suppose any of thy passengers were so early in their application as ourselves.' 'I know nothing about third days,' replied the man, with a surly aspect; 'there's room for one of you, at any rate.' 'That will not be to our purpose,' rejoined the Quaker; 'this young woman must not travel alone; if both cannot go, thy coach availeth us nothing.' 'Well, then you must both go to-morrow,' said the ungracious driver; 'but mind you have paid the fare.' 'Which in that case thou wilt return,' meekly observed the fair Friend. 'Return!' echoed the man, and then with an oath affirmed he would not. 'We must not contend the point with thee,' rejoined she; 'but thou hast not just ce on thy side.' The man shut the door. During this dialogue the Officer and the Lady sat laughing, and seemed to enjoy the embarrassment of the two Friends. Not so the rest of our party; we all with one voice opened on the surly Coachman, but the Squire's overpowered the rest. He swore a tremendous oath, and, bouncing open the door, sprang out in an instant. 'Let the women in, let 'em in,' said he to the man; 'I have been used to scruff the morning air;' and so saying, he mounted the coach-box. 'We are much obliged to thee for thine accommodation,' said the elder Quaker, with a smile; 'but are sorry it should prove an occasion for thy swearing.' The two Friends sat erect, and in each of their hands was a small paper parcel. The elder one appeared about forty years of age; and the younger, who, from a strong resemblance, I judged to be her daughter, about sixteen. Their persons were not

large; yet I could not help remarking on the extent of room they seemed to occupy, in consequence of the unaccommodating texture of their quilted petticoats, which would not admit of that compression which the flimsy apparel of the fine Lady allowed. Their faces, though "passing fair," would not have been reckoned beautiful enough for romance; yet they were rendered interesting by the marks of prudence and intelligence in the elder, and of simplicity and innocence in the younger."

The history of the elder Lady, whom the Author has called Mrs. Placid, and who, it appears, was a famous Speaker among the Friends, is given by herself, in the course of the journey, in so unaffected a narrative as to give pleasure to every feeling heart. The story is not obtruded on her companions in the travelling vehicle; but every part of it is so well constructed as to seem drawn from her by the express desire of her auditors.

The life of this agreeable Quaker was from infancy chequered by *real miseries*; of which such a number occurred, in the course of her pilgrimage, as can scarcely be supposed to have fallen to the lot of any one human being. Yet none of them are improbable; and the religious fortitude with which they were repelled is a lesson for Christians of every denomination. A specimen of Mrs. Placid's language, and of one of her early *miseries*, is here selected:

"Some of my ancestors were amongst the four hundred of our persecuted people imprisoned in the reign of Charles the Second for their steady attachment to their religious principles. He was pleased to release them; and his memory, on this account, as well as for many other favours which he granted to our people, is dear to us, and more especially to myself, who may be said, in the person of my forefathers, to be under great obligations to his mild and humane government. My father and mother were both Speakers in our Assemblies; they had some property, and I was their only child. They were careful to instruct me in every useful accomplishment (our Sect admit of no other), especially in our religious principles, and the worth of my never-dying soul. But I must confess that their religious instructions had little effect upon my youthful mind. I was vain and gay, notwithstanding my plain cloathing and strict morality. It is usual for our Society to marry young; and before I was quite seventeen I had an offer of marriage from

one

one of them, who was five, or, I believe, six years older than myself. We were proposed to the Meeting, agreeably to the customary method; and it is some months before a couple can be united by our rules. In this interim my father died, and left, as he supposed, a comfortable provision for his widow and me. Our property was all in the Bank; and my mother employed a friend, as she supposed him, to receive the interest for us; and for that purpose legal authorities were given into his hands. I do not understand the nature of these matters sufficiently to explain exactly how it happened, but so it was; our supposed friend turned out false and unjust; and my mother was soon informed that he had left England, and taken the whole of our property with him.—“A rascal! a scoundrel!” exclaimed the Squire, clinching his fist. “What! had you no one to send after him? I wish I had known you at the time; I would have followed him all over the world. Well, what did you do?” “I never,” rejoined Mrs. Placid, “shall forget the conduct of my mother on this trying occasion. She called me to her, holding the letter in her hand which contained the melancholy intelligence; “Deborah,” said she, “we have lost all our money which thy father had for many years been collecting together for our maintenance; but we have not lost the favour of God, and the comforts of a good conscience, which are the two greatest blessings in the world; and all we have now to do is, to pray for grace to be enabled to forgive the person who has thus injured us, and to trust in God, who has said, by his prophet Isaiah, ‘Leave thy fatherless children to me, and let thy widows trust in the name of the Lord.’ I well remember my surprise at seeing my mother so composed and cheerful under this trial, for I knew not then the power of vital religion. We went to meeting that day, and she was moved to speak at large of the goodness and providence of God, who careth for his faithful servants. The matter was soon made known to the Society, and they (as might be expected) were not backward in their good offices; they never suffered my mother to want the comforts of life.” “But then,” said the Collegian, “she was in a dependent situation, the most irksome thing in the world to a person of sensibility.” “I doubt, Friend,” replied Mrs. Placid, “whether the word *sensibility*, as thou hast applied it, in most cases ought not to be rendered *pride*. The mind which recoils from a sense of obligation to its fellow-creatures ought to examine itself very closely; there are very few circumstances which can justify those painful emotions

which thou termest *sensibilities*. This is one of the self-created miseries of which we have heard so much this morning.” “Proceed, Madam, if you please,” rejoined the Youth; “I am half a convert to your sentiment.”

The good Lady accordingly resumed her story, to the no small satisfaction of her companions. After a hasty dinner on the road, our Readers will not be displeased at our introducing the younger Quaker.

“Mrs. Placid applied to Rachel, who, as she said, had a few shillings in her pocket. Rachel, however, informed us she had not one; and, with a look of confusion, added repeated attestations of her poverty. “Folly, child!” said Mrs. P. “to repeat thy words;—thou hast said thou hast no money.” . . . “After we had been seated a few minutes, I discovered an air of reflection in Mrs. Placid’s countenance, and a slight movement of her lips, as though she was enumerating figures. She then turned to Rachel, and in a low voice said, “Why, child, how is it that thou hast no money? Thine aunt Hester gave thee a new lining on third day, and thou at that time shewed me two six-pences, beside the half-crown which thine uncle Jeremiah made thee a present of, for knitting his garters.” Rachel blushed deeply, but made no reply. “Hast thou a hole in thy pocket?” rejoined her mother, who now seemed resolved to dig into the bottom of the mystery. “Not that I know of,” replied Rachel. “Besides,” said Mrs. Placid, “I recollect now thy money was in a little green bag; thou must have thrown it out with thy pocket-handkerchief; how couldst thou be so careless?” “In a little green bag?” repeated Miss Finakin; “dear! I saw a dirty child pick up something that looked like a bag, just as we came out of the inn after breakfast. I dare say it was yours, and you drew it out of your pocket just then.” “Very likely,” replied Rachel. “*Very likely!*” echoed Mrs. Placid; “and art thou so unconcerned in the business? I do not wish thee to be a money-lover, but thou must learn to know its proper value, and not lose it so carelessly; four and six-pence is worth thy consideration. I hope thou art sorry for thy loss.” Rachel was silent. “Why dost thou not answer me? Art thou not concerned at the loss of thy money?” Rachel was still silent. Mrs. Placid’s face now bore some expression of displeasure; and again addressing herself to Rachel, “Thou art in an unusual humour,” said she; “there is some mystery in this loss of the money, and I insist on thy telling me the truth.” “If,” replied Rachel, “I

had

had dared to have told a falsehood, I would have said I was sorry for the loss of the money, and then thou wouldst have ceased from more enquiries; but, as thou commandest me to tell the truth, I must say that, as we came out of the inn, after breakfast, an old blind man asked charity. Oh! mother, if thou hadst seen him, thou wouldst never have forgotten him—his head shook, and his hands too, just like poor Obadiah who stands at the meeting-door; but then he is not blind. He had scarcely any cloaths to cover him, and a ragged little girl only to lead him about. I did drop the green bag on purpose for her to pick up, and I saw her do it.—‘Heaven applaud the action!’ exclaimed our Youth, whilst his eyes beamed a look of pleasure on Rachel. Mrs. Placid smiled. ‘Well,’ said she, ‘I’m glad thou canst give so good an account of thy green bag.’ ‘But,’ said Miss Finakin, ‘four and six-pence is too much to give a common beggar; why did you part with all your treasure?’ ‘I don’t commend thee,’ said her mother; ‘but, as our friend says, we must act prudently even in our alms-giving, and proportion our charities to the occasion.’ ‘I only wish thou hadst seen him,’ replied Rachel. ‘An observation dropped from you, Madam, at dinner,’ said the Collegian, ‘implying that feelings and impulses were improper guides for actions—now surely this conduct of your daughter must be made an exception.’ ‘By no means,’ returned Mrs. P.; ‘I hope, when she is advanced in years and judgment, she will not permit even her benevolent feelings to misguide her. The great art in morals is discrimination; and the person who acts with generosity is only to be commended when it is not done at the expence of other virtues.’ ‘It is then, I suppose, to be termed ‘an amiable weakness,’ as the Novelists say,’ replied the Youth. ‘I believe,’ said Mrs. P., ‘those ‘amiable weaknesses’ have done much harm to Society; they seem to have a claim, I will allow, even to our love; but, when they are properly viewed, in all their just bearings and connexions, they have only a claim upon our pity and our candour.’

Without pursuing any further the *miseries* of this sensible Quaker, she shall explain the tenets of her Sect, in the description of her conduct on a three weeks visit to Ireland.

“I spoke, either in public or private, most days, on the interesting truths of Religion; and have reason to hope I spoke not in vain. I was the means of removing prejudices from the minds of many, which they had imbibed against our Sect, originating in ignorance of our principles.

Ignorance is generally the mother of Prejudice. It must, however, be confessed, that our own peculiar expressions have, in part, occasioned these misconceptions on the side of our adversaries. For instance, our scruples in not joining with other Christians in calling the Scriptures ‘The Word of God,’ as supposing the term only applicable to the Eternal Word; even Christ himself has led them to imagine that we deny the divine inspiration of the Scriptures; than which nothing can be more erroneous. And our objection to the word *Trinity*, and to all scholastic explanations of that doctrine, has naturally induced them to suppose we do not believe the union of Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, as the one true God of Christians.” ‘These are just the sentiments I have heard advanced against your Sect,’ observed the young Scholar; ‘and I believed them.’ ‘And that is the way erroneous judgments are formed, by giving credit to assertions instead of proofs,’ returned Mrs. Placid. ‘The Writings of Penn and Barclay contain our religious sentiments, taken as a *Body*; and we must not be charged with errors in faith which are only attached to a few individuals found amongst us.”

84. Pegge's CURIALIA.

(Continued from vol. LXXVI. p. 1050.)

WE resume our intelligent Anti-quary's “History of Somerset House” with the reign of Charles I.; at which period “writers who speak of it use the two appellations of *Denmark House* and *Somerset House* promiscuously.”

“Dr. Fuller suggests, that the memory of the Duke of Somerset prevailed so much traditionally, at this time, as to have soon banished the new name, and to have recalled the old one; but, perhaps, if any reason is to be given, it might be imputed to the unpopular character of King James, who wanted every quality requisite to preserve any degree of respect longer than his personal authority existed. On the other hand, King Charles might entertain a predilection for the name of Denmark House, in honour of his Mother; and it is observable that Archbishop Laud, no bad Courtier, always styles it so when he mentions it in his Diary, which it seems to have retained till the death of the King, when the Parliament, from their hatred to the Family of Stuart, might be unwilling to preserve any the smallest oblique trace of its existence.

“The marriage of King Charles with Henrietta-Maria, a daughter of France, took place as soon as decency would permit after the funeral of his father was solemnized, according to a treaty agreed upon

upon in the life-time of King James. She was met at Dover by the King in person, and the nuptials were perfected at Canterbury; after which, on the arrival of their Majesties in London, the Queen was put into possession of Denmark House, which was fitted up for the reception of herself and her Household, and, by grant dated Feb. 15, 1626, was settled on the Queen for her life*.

"By the articles of marriage it was stipulated that the Queen should enjoy the free exercise of her religion to a great extent; and the Establishment brought with it a little convent of Capuchin Friars, who were lodged as near her chapel as might be. A list of her Majesty's Household, in both the civil and ecclesiastical branches, having been preserved by the abovementioned writer of her Life, I have added it in an Appendix, as not improperly making a collateral part of this memoir.

"I am very much inclined to impute the building of the Chapel at Somerset House to the early part of the reign of Queen Henrietta-Maria. It is acknowledged to have been erected by Inigo Jones; and therefore must have been done either by command of Queen Anne of Denmark or of Queen Henrietta; because this celebrated Architect, after serving both King James and King Charles I. died during the Commonwealth, in 1632. Anne of Denmark, being a Protestant, had no occasion for a separate chapel of a different communion, and most probably frequented the King's Chapel at Whitehall, without the parade of a distinct place of worship, unless she had an oratory at Somerset House, for her private devotions at those times when she kept her Court there. It was not so with Henrietta, who was not only a bigot in herself, but had a deeper game to play.

"The principal circumstance, however, on which I ground my surmise that the Chapel was built by Henrietta-Maria, and not by Anne of Denmark, arises from a passage in an account of the visit which Mary de Medicis, the Queen Dowager of France, made to her daughter Henrietta the Queen Consort of England, in the year 1625. The author was Monsieur de la Serre, historiographer of France, who attended in the suite of the Queen Dowager, and wrote at the moment from personal knowledge. Speaking of Somerset House as a palace appropriated to the

Queen of Great Britain for her peculiar residence, he mentions her having built there a magnificent Chapel, and founded an establishment of Capuchin Friars, the expences of which she defrayed out of her Privy Purse.

"If Henrietta-Maria found any chapel within the walls of Somerset House, it was probably much too small for her ecclesiastical establishment, that tended, as far as possible, to the revival of her own Religion, which had nearly expired in England*.

"This new arrangement, under the toleration which she so extensively enjoyed, and with the hopes of making converts, would therefore claim her early attention. The effects of such open practice of the Romish Faith became afterwards very alarming, and rendered both the Queen and her Mother extremely obnoxious to the community, as many persons of quality, rank, and consequence, had actually been made proselytes at different times†.

"The growing interests, therefore, of those who dissented from both religions were not without their use in the hands of Providence; inasmuch that, had not the eruptions of Puritanism appeared almost at the moment, the fever of Romanism might have returned upon us.

"The Queen's Court seems to have been very different from that of the King; the former being kept at Denmark House, as we will call it, while the latter was kept at Whitehall. The Royal apartments were open daily, at particular hours, to persons of certain rank and description; and, as far as we can at present judge, resembled our modern levees, and the late Queen Caroline's drawing-rooms, which last were held in an evening. Henrietta, like her predecessor Anne of Denmark, sometimes, no doubt, entertained the King and his Courtiers at this her Palace; and we find that their Majesties both resided here, for a short time, in the year 1641, on the arrival of the Prince of Orange (the father of King William III.) who had his first interview with the Princess Mary at this house, previously to their marriage. The Queen-Mother of France, Mary de Medicis, being then in England, and lodged at St. James's, there was no Royal house at liberty for the reception of the Prince of Orange, who was

* "In the Biographical Dictionary it is said that Inigo Jones built Queen Caroline's Chapel at St. James's. Q. If this be the Chapel in the Fairs?"

† "Instances of such conversions, during the Queen's first residence in England, when Queen Consort, may be seen in Dr. Harris's Life of King Charles, p. 198. c. seq. 71-72, 2d edition."

* "Rymer's Fœdera, tom. XVIII. The Queen also possessed the palace at Greenwich, rebuilt, as it now stands, by Inigo Jones, for her residence in the Summer months, where she was found, with her Court, on the King's return from Scotland, in July 1633."

therefore entertained by the Earl of Lindsey* at Arundel House. Soon after this marriage was completed, the Prince returned to Holland; and was, not long afterwards, followed by the Princess, accompanied by the Queen, who took this opportunity prudently to withdraw from England, where it may be said she never resided again till after the Restoration. At this period the gates of Denmark House seem to have been closed till the return of King Charles II.; notwithstanding which, something occurred in the Interregnum necessary to be observed."

Mr. Pegge, after detailing the several tenements in the Strand, "parcel of the possession of Charles Stuart and Henrietta-Maria, late King and Queen of England," which in 1650 were sold, under the authority of an Act of Parliament, for the payment of the Army; subjoins the following quotation from Mr. Walpole:

"Somerset House had a narrow escape, during that history of destructions of which an account is preserved in a very scarce tract, intitled, 'An Essay on the Wonders of God, in the Times that preceded Christ, and how they met in him; written in France, by John D'Espagne, Minister of the Gospel (who died in 1650), and now published in English, by his Executor, Henry Browne. London, 1662," 8vo. In the Preface the Editor tells us that the Author preached at the French Church in Durham House, where his Sermons were attended by many of the Nobility and Gentry. That demolished, he says, it pleased God to touch the hearts of the Nobility to procure us an order of the House of Peers, to exercise our devotions at Somerset House Chapel; which was the cause, not only of the driving away the Anabaptists, Quakers, and other Sects that had got in there, but also hindered the pulling-down of Somerset House; there having been an order, from the late Usurped Powers, for selling the said house; but we prevailed so far that we still got order to exempt the Chapel from being sold, which broke the design of those who had bought the said house, who thought, for their improvement, to have made a street from the garden through the ground the Chapel stands on, and so up the back yard to the great street of the Strand, by pulling down the said Chapel†." . . .

* "This Earl, 11 Charles I. was constituted Lord High Admiral of England; and killed at the battle of Edge-hill, 1642."

† "Anecdotes of Painting, vol. II. pp. 40, 70, 109, 120."

Mr. Pegge proceeds:

"Though the Parliament, soon after the late King's execution, disposed by sale of many tenements which had been erected on such of the ground obtained by the Duke of Somerset as was not comprehended within the scale of his own house; yet nothing was attempted tending to deface or lessen the principal edifice, which remained to our time in the state it was found at the Restoration of K. Charles II. when the Palace reverted to the possession of his mother, the Queen Dowager Henrietta-Maria, so long as she lived, and was returned by her when she returned to England, in November 1660. On this occasion Cowley wrote a copy of verses in honour of this house. Amid the general joy, however, on account of the King's Restoration, this Palace was opened with scenes of mourning: first, on the death of the King's brother the Duke of Gloucester, whose body lay in state here till the funeral, in September 1660; and, soon afterwards, in the December following, on the decease of the King's sister, Mary Princess of Orange, who came into England to felicitate her brother King Charles on his happy return. Her corpse reposed for a few days at Somerset House; after which it was interred in the Royal vault at Westminster."—Elizabeth, eldest daughter of James I. dowager of Frederick Count Palatine of the Rhine, died at Leicester House, Thursday, Feb. 18, 1661, and was thence, the Monday following, conveyed to Somerset House, early in the morning; and thence, in the evening, conveyed by barge to Westminster Abbey, being accompanied to her sepulchre by her son, Prince Rupert, and many of the Nobles; and privately interred in the same vault, in Henry VII's Chapel, with her elder brother, Prince Henry."

"As soon as this Palace was repaired for the Queen's accommodation, she resided in it, with the same establishment as she retained when she left it. Her Majesty's jointure was 30,000*l.* a year, to which the King added a pension of equal annual value from the Exchequer; and she seems now (for the moment) in the reign of her son to have felt an attachment to this country, which she so much detested in the reign of her husband. The Queen Dowager having long been a stranger to her former state and magnificence, and having seen many errors in her conduct as Queen Consort; it is no wonder, considering what she had suffered by the King's ignominious death, added to the hardships which she had endured abroad, in an exile of nineteen years, that she should rejoice at her return; and it is said that, on re-entering Somerset House, she penitentially

penitentially exclaimed, "If I had known the temper of the English some years past as well as I do now, I had never been obliged to leave *this House*." Both her reason and her declaration were, however, in Bishop Kennett's opinion; but mere copies of the Queen's real sentiments and design, which ultimately pointed at two favourite objects. The first of these was the union of her daughter Henrietta-Maria with Philip Duke of Orleans and brother to Louis XIV.; and the second was, the marriage of her son King Charles II. with an Infanta of Portugal, thereby firmly to strengthen the interests of the Church of Rome: in which proceedings, to use the Bishop's own words, her Majesty "shewed herself more a daughter of France than a queen-mother of England."

"The residence of the Queen Dowager in this kingdom was but of short duration, not exceeding four years, when, ostensibly on account of the Plague, and possibly with a desire of visiting her daughter the Duchess of Orleans, or, perhaps, which is more probable, on finding herself overpowered by the Protestant Cause, her Majesty voluntarily retired into France, in 1665, where she died in 1669, and was interred at St. Denis, with the honours usually paid to a Queen-Mother of France.

"The house was now again uninhabited by any of the Royal Family, though destined as a jointure-house for Catharine of Portugal contingently; an event which afterwards took effect.

"The first occasion that occupied it, after the death of Queen Henrietta-Maria, was the funeral obsequies of George Monk Duke of Albemarle, &c. who died within a few months after the Queen-Mother, and whose interment was solemnized with more pomp than ever was known to have been conferred upon a subject. The whole expence was defrayed by the King; and the ceremonial has been preserved in a great number of large engravings; but what brings it forward to us is, that the body was, "by his Majesty's command, removed to Somerset House, and there placed for many weeks in Royal state, attended with all the ceremonies of pompous mourning."

"The next opportunity we have of observing this Palace to have been made use of was on an occasion very different in itself, and most important in the event; for it became the residence of William Prince of Orange, afterwards King William III. when he came hither to espouse the Princess Mary, 1677. It may be presumed that it was the place of their joint residence after the marriage for the few weeks they remained in England, before they embarked for Holland.

"After the demise of King Charles II. this Palace became the property, during life, of the Queen Dowager Catharine of Portugal; and here she kept her Court * till her secession into her native country. The manners of Catharine were far from being acceptable to the English; and, as she had been treated with the coldest neglect by King Charles, who had peopled his Court with illegitimate issue by mistresses who resided under the Queen's eye, a longer residence in England could not be very flattering to her, who was childless, and without agreeable inducements. To this we may add, that she had lived here long enough to be a witness to the overthrow of her own Religion. She retired to Portugal, therefore, soon after the Revolution had fully taken place, in the year 1692, where she died in 1705; and though she was a rigid Papist, and resided within the pale of the Church of Rome, she was complimented, during her life, with being prayed for *by name* in our Liturgy as a part of the Royal Family.

"Thus this Queen Dowager had the ostensible occupation of Somerset House during the whole reigns of King James II. and King William, till the third year of Queen Anne. It is but justice to her memory, however, to add what Bishop Burnet says of this Queen after she took leave of England and returned to Portugal, where, during the bad state of that King's health, his Lordship says, "Our Queen Dowager was set at the head of their Councils; her administration much commended; and that she was very careful of the English, and all their concerns †."

Mr. Pegge, dissident of his own skill in Architecture, describes the building in the words of preceding Writers; which, however, he has diligently collected; and the description is embellished with five different views and two ancient plans.

"April 10, 1775, a message from the King was delivered to both Houses of Parliament, that "His Majesty, desirous that a better and more suitable accommodation should be made for the residence of the Queen, in case she should survive him, and being willing that the Palace in which his Majesty now resides, called *The Queen's House*, may be suited for that purpose, recommends to both Houses to take the same into consideration; and to

* "At this period, we learn by one of Bagford's MSS. both the Benedictine Monks at St. James's and the Capuchins at Somerset House had

† "Own I



make provision for settling the said Palace upon her Majesty, and for appropriating Somerset House to such uses as shall be found most beneficial to the Publick."

"An Act was consequently passed, May 26, 1775, intituled, "An Act for settling Buckingham House on the Queen, in lieu of Somerset House."

"In 1779, the stately front of the new building, now called by its old name, *Somerjet Place*, was completed."

"The Royal Academy, instituted in December 1768, and first opened Jan. 2, 1769, originally held their meetings in Pall-Mall, where, on the 26th of May, they had their first Exhibition of Paintings*; but in 1779 removed to Somerset House, where they occupy the West wing of the North front, and where they first held their Annual Exhibition, May 1, 1780†. On the ground-floor of this wing is their Exhibition Room for Sculpture, and the Hawkers and Pedlars Office."

"The Royal Society first held their meeting in Somerset House Nov. 30, 1780; and the Society of Antiquaries on Thursday, Jan. 11, 1781. The apartments of these two learned Societies occupy the greatest part of the East wing of the North front; on the ground-floor is the Library of the Society of Antiquaries; behind which are the Privy Seal and Signet Offices, the Lottery Office, and the Hackney Coach Office."

"The South front, separated from the Thames by a noble Terrace, is occupied by the Navy Office and Stamp Office."

"The West wing contains the Navy Pay Office and Victualling Office; and at the Northern end of this wing, till lately, was the Sick and Wounded Office, which has very recently been incorporated with the Transport Office in Dorset Square, and the old office has not yet been appropriated. Behind this wing is a street, bounded to the West by the Treasurer of the Navy's house, and by houses appropriated to the Commissioners. The Salt Office, formerly in this wing, is now consolidated with the Excise Office."

"In the East wing is the Tax Office; the Offices of the Duchies of Cornwall and Lancaster; the Office of the Auditor of Imprest; the Pipe Office; Comptroller of the Pipe, and Clerk of the Estreats; behind all which is a street, bounded to the East by ground not yet built on."

"The Surveyor also under the Surveyor of the Board of Works has apartments for his residence, but not an office here."

* "Gent. Mag. vol. XXXIX. pp. 46, 50, 266."

† "Ibid. vol. XLIX. pp. 92, 93; vol. L. p. 220."

Quart. Mag. June, 1807.

The Plan of Denmark House is illustrated by "An Account of the Roomes, and who inhabits them, and what are quitted, as they were taken Oct. 3, 1706," and by some very curious "Extracts from a MS Inventory of the Plate, Goods, Pictures, Statues, Regalia, &c. of King Charles the First, as taken, appraised, and sold at the several Royal Palaces, &c." (both from MSS. in the Library of Mr. Gough.)

85. Janfon's *Stranger in America*.

(Continued from p. 250; and *ſic* p. 511.)

THE extracts hitherto given from this interesting publication were such as most forcibly attracted our attention at a hasty glance; which a perusal more at leisure enables us to enlarge.

Mr. Janfon, after candidly detailing his motives for going to America, gives a pleasant account of a *rencontre* with a French privateer, and a specimen of American manners.

On reaching the banks of Newfoundland, Mr. J. introduces the following incident, as having not long before happened to a ship in that latitude:

"The cook had slung overboard a piece of salt beef, in order to wash and freshen it for dinner, and not as a bait for the rapacious tenants of the deep. The barrel being nearly empty, he was unable to reach the beef without the assistance of a harpoon, which happened to be at hand, and which he had stuck so forcibly into it, that, finding some difficulty in drawing out the instrument, he threw the whole over the side of the ship, first fastening it to a rope. A shark of an enormous size must, unperceived, have followed their track; for, in a very few minutes, one of the seamen observed the coil of rope, to which the cook had attached the meat, diminishing at a great rate. Ignorant of the use to which it had been put, he seized it, and finding a great resistance, called for aid, by which the course of the ravenous animal was checked, and they soon discovered it writhing in agony. It was drawn alongside, and with considerable difficulty hoisted upon the deck. On the cook's explanation, it became a matter of surprise how the shark could be held; but, upon examination, they found that a bone in the beef had been started by the introduction of the harpoon, in such a direction, that, on being swallowed, it completely operated as a hook, and thus rendered all the animal's attempts to disengage itself utterly unavailing. This circumstance affords another confirmation of the assertion of Linnaeus,

neus,

næus, who says, that the shark devours her own young. On extracting the beef, three young sharks followed, in full vigour. Had the old one received them into the stomach as food, life would, undoubtedly, have been extinguished before the expiration of half the time that had elapsed from her being hooked to the extracting of the bait. We find that Sir Richard Hawkins, in his Account of his Voyage to South America, upwards of two centuries ago, says, that he has observed the young sharks have free egress and regress into the mouth of the dam, and that he has found them in the stomach. Of late years, Dr. Moseley, on the subject, asserts, that the young sharks retreat into the stomachs of the old ones in time of danger. In this instance, the young ones struggled upon the deck with great activity; and, small as they were, they excited so great a terror that few chose to venture too near them. The cook to whom they were consigned dressed them for dinner; and it required but little effort in the crew to banish their prejudice when placed on the table. In the stomach of the old shark, which measured fourteen feet two inches in length, were found a variety of both finny and testaceous fish, a turtle half-digested, several cray-fish, two of which, having been lately swallowed, were eaten at supper; and several large bones. They were unable to determine the species of animal to which many of the latter had belonged."

On his arrival at Boston, the first object that particularly struck Mr. Janfon was the excessive heat.

"The fatigue of getting my baggage on shore, in the excessive heat of a meridian sun, had nearly exhausted me before I reached my lodgings. I, however, met with no detention or aggravating circumstance at the Custom-house—no extortion—no demand of fees. An oath was administered to me, that the baggage was for my own private use; and this was the only ceremony I underwent. By dinner-time I had lost all appetite; and, suffering under a most profuse perspiration, had thrown myself upon my bed, from which I had no inclination to rise. Instead of dinner, I substituted large draughts of weak punch; and for supper, tea. I now endeavoured to compose myself to sleep, but soon found the night to be more intolerable than the day. No cool breeze accompanied it—not even a breath of air; tormented with myriads of bugs and musquitoes, which blistered me all over*, I contended against their united efforts until the morning's dawn drove them from their prey."

After some general observations on the history of America, we are told that

"A party of adventurers, inflamed by the success of the Spaniards in the South, determined to explore the regions of the North, not doubting that the earth produced gold in every other part of the Continent. Tradition reports, that a number of Englishmen landed in the neighbourhood of Casco bay, in that division of New England now called the Province of Maine, subject, however, to the State of Massachusetts. It is, at this time, a flourishing country, abounding with the best

* "The bite, as it is called, or rather the puncture, of the musquitoe, though seldom felt at the moment it is inflicted, is attended with great irritation; and sometimes, if improperly treated, with dangerous consequences. It is the buzzing noise the insects make while on the wing, added to the sense of having felt the effects produced by their bite, which causes a most unpleasant sensation. A traveller who visited part of the United States some years ago, Mr. Weld, speaking of this insect, says, 'General Washington told me, that he never was so much annoyed by musquitoes in any part of America as in Skeneborough, for that they used to bite through the thickest boot.' This is told with an air of gravity; and no doubt the author meant that it should be believed. I confess, though I have been in a part of the country through which this author never penetrated, where the climate and situation are more favourable to the musquitoe, I never saw or heard of such dangerous wounds as those must be which are inflicted by an insect capable of biting through the thickest boot. This is more than even a rattlesnake has the strength to do; for I have seen the marks of the teeth of one on the leather breeches of a man in North Carolina, which entirely resisted the bite. I have often heard this assertion of Mr. Weld's commented upon in America—not as to the possibility of the fact itself, but as an instance of the misrepresentations of Europeans with respect to their country. It has even been treated in a contemptuous manner in their provincial news-papers; and in some places I have heard it quoted, when an improbable anecdote was related, 'that's like the musquitoes that bit General Washington through his boot!' Some observed, that it must have been a joke; while others replied, that the General was no jester. In making this comment, I would not be understood to decry Mr. Weld's publication; it arises from a duty I owe to some friends in America, and to fulfil a promise I made them of explaining in most of Mr. Weld's observations."

There is truth
timber,

timber, of which large quantities are exported to the British dominions. The climate, however, like almost every other part of the United States, is unfavourable to the English constitution. To strangers, the heat in the Summer is almost insupportable; while the severity of Winter is scarcely to be endured. The Spring and Autumn are certainly delightful; the month of November, which is proverbially fatal to Englishmen, is in America one of the most delightful in the year. The sun has then declined to such a point, that his rays diffuse a most comfortable temperature, the frosts of Winter being no farther advanced than to act as a bracer to the relaxed constitution. In this month I could, without the least inconvenience, pass the whole day, from morning until sun-set, either in the active sports of the field, or seated upon the rocks, angling for the various species of fish with which the coast of New England abounds. The European adventurers who first explored this province, it has already been observed, were in pursuit of gold. At what period their enterprize was undertaken, I could not learn. Circumstances appear, however, to concur in fixing it during the religious persecutions in England, in the reign of Queen Mary. They landed on different parts of this coast; and some appearances of their search are said to remain until the present time. It is, however, very certain that success did not reward their labours; for no gold or silver has ever been discovered upon the 'iron-bound coast' of New England."

"Mr. Richard Hazen, a land-surveyor, who, in 1741, drew the line which divides Massachusetts from Vermont, gives an interesting account of the multiplying power of Nature in the wild pigeon: 'For three miles together,' says he, 'the pigeons' nests were so thick, that five hundred might be reckoned on beech-trees at one time; and, could they have been counted on the hemlocks as well, he did not doubt but that five thousand might be seen at one turn round. Twenty-five nests were frequently found on one beech-tree in New England. The earth was covered with these trees and with hemlocks, thus loaded with the nests of pigeons. For an hundred acres together, the ground was covered with their dung, to the depth of two inches. Their noise in the evening was extremely troublesome, and so great, that the traveller could not get any sleep where their nests were thick. About an hour before sun-set they rose in such numbers as to darken the air. When the young pigeons were grown to a proper size, it was common for the first settlers to cut down the trees, and gather a horse-

The markets at

this season, even at Philadelphia, are often overstocked with them; a score of them having lately been purchased for six pence. But, as the land becomes settled, they retire into the back forests, where they are at this day in equal numbers.' In North Carolina, wild pigeons or doves pass over the country in such numbers as to darken the air, devouring all kinds of grain in their progress. A large musket, loaded with small shot, fired among them, has killed scores; and boys knock them down with sticks and stones. I did not see this destructive phenomenon; but was credibly informed at Edenton that it occurs about once in seven, and sometimes in ten years. During my residence in that State, I cut holes in the top of my barn, and, by placing food on the roof, soon attracted about half a dozen from the adjacent woods. In a short time they became domesticated, and fed with the fowls, affording a constant and an agreeable food. When I left my residence, they had, notwithstanding the use I made of the young ones, increased to many scores. They grew so familiar, that they would watch my appearance in the morning, and perch upon me, in hopes of obtaining food, with which it was my practice to supply them. They distinguished me from my domesticks, whom they would not suffer to approach them. They would permit me to go into their dovecote, without retreating, and the dam would often oppose my taking her young ones."

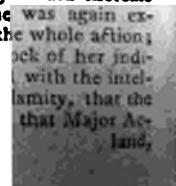
An interesting account is given of "Major-general Edward Whalley, Major-general William Goffe, and Colonel William Dixwell, who, after the Restoration of King Charles II. took refuge in America. They all had commanded in the Army of Cromwell, and were among the most enthusiastic enemies of the Crown. Cromwell himself once contemplated a flight to America. The circumstances which prevented his embarkation are well known."

Mr. Janson devotes an entire chapter to "American Public Characters, living or recently deceased." Of these we will take *General Gates*.

"This venerable officer paid the debt of Nature on the 10th of March, 1806, full of honours, and greatly lamented in America. He had attained the seventy-eighth year of his age, and, like his great commander, Washington, passed the Winter of his life in retirement on his estate. General Horatio Gates was by birth an Englishman; and when very young entered into the British Army, where he acquired his first knowledge of military tactics under the late Duke of Brunswick,

at that time Prince Ferdinand. He went to America as captain of infantry under General Braddock, and continued in that service till the Peace of 1763, when he returned to his native country. It appears that, during this time, he had imbibed so great a partiality for the New World, that he sold his commission, and purchased an estate in the colony of Virginia, where he resided till the breaking-out of the unfortunate war, and upon that event he joined the standard of his adopted Country. The qualifications he possessed gained him so rapid a promotion, that he was appointed commander in chief of the Northern American Army; and in this situation he obtained distinguished celebrity by the capture of General Burgoyne and the English Army under his command. His humanity to his captives was equal to his success; and the attention he shewed to Lady Harriet Acland will ever render his name respected in England. The complicated distresses, the extraordinary fatigues, and the heroic resolution of that amiable lady, were subjects of astonishment to the contending Armies. The particulars of her adventures were given in the publications of that day. Thirty years having, however, elapsed since the fatal turn of this conflict, and her history being in some measure connected with that of her generous Enemy, a brief sketch of it will give the reader, then unborn, some idea of the miseries attending that unnatural war. In 1775 the regiment of which John Dyke Acland, Esq. of Devonshire, was major, was ordered on the American station; and his wife, Lady Harriet Acland, determined to accompany him. This resolution was not to be shaken by any entreaties to relinquish so dangerous a project; and in the beginning of the ensuing year she was in Canada, where, during the first campaign, she traversed a vast extent of country, in different extremes of the season, encountering difficulties that an European traveller will not easily conceive, for the purpose of attending the Major, who was confined by sickness in a wretched hut in Chamblite. On the opening of the campaign in 1777, she was prevented from offering to share the fatigue and hazard expected before Ticonderoga by the positive injunctions of her husband. The day after the conquest of that place he was badly wounded, and she crossed the Lake Champlain to join him. As soon as he recovered, Lady Harriet insisted on following his fortunes through the campaign. The artificers of the Artillery for this purpose made her a two-wheeled rumbler. Major Acland commanded the Grenadiers, who were always the advanced post of the Army. From their situation, these troops were obliged

to be so often on the alert, that none of them slept out of their cloaths. In one of these positions, a tent in which the Major and Lady Harriet were asleep suddenly took fire. An orderly Sergeant of Grenadiers, with great hazard of suffocation, dragged out the first person he laid hold of. It proved to be the Major. At the same instant his wife, unconscious of what she did, and perhaps not perfectly awake, providentially made her escape by creeping under the walls of the back part of the tent. The first object she beheld on the recovery of her senses was the Major on the other side, and in the same instant again in the fire in search of her. The Sergeant once more saved him, but not before the Major was very severely burnt in the face and different parts of the body. Every thing they had with them in the tent was consumed. This misfortune befel them shortly before the Army passed Hudson's River. It neither altered the resolution nor the cheerfulness of Lady Harriet; and she continued her progress, sharing on every occasion the fatigues of the advanced corps. The next trial of her fortitude was of a different nature, and more distressing, as it was of longer duration. On the march of the 19th of September, the Grenadiers became liable to the hazards of an action at every step. She had been directed by the Major to follow the route of the Artillery and Baggage, which was not exposed. At the commencement of the action she found herself near a small uninhabited hut, where she alighted. When the engagement was becoming general and bloody, the Surgeons of the hospital took possession of the same place, as the most convenient for the care of the wounded. Thus was this lady in hearing of one continual fire of cannon and musquetry for four hours together, with the presumption, from the post of her husband at the head of the Grenadiers, that he was in the most exposed part of the action. She had here three female companions, the Baroness of Riedesel, and the wives of Major Harnage and Lieutenant Reynell. Major Harnage was soon brought to the Surgeons, very badly wounded; and a little afterwards came intelligence that Lieutenant Reynell was shot dead. Imagination can scarcely conceive the state of the whole group. From the date of that action to the 7th of October, Lady Harriet stood prepared for new trials, and it was her lot that their severity should increase with their number. She was again exposed to the hearing of the whole action; and at last received the shock of her individual misfortune. Intelligence of the troops were



land, desperately wounded, was taken prisoner. The 9th was passed by Lady Harriet and her companions in inexpressible anxiety—not a shed, not a tent was standing, except what belonged to the hospital; their refuge was among the wounded and dying. The Army retreated that night, and at break of day on the 9th reached very advantageous ground. A halt was necessary, to refresh the troops, and to give time to the batteaux, laden with provisions, to come abreast. When the Army was on the point of moving, Lady Harriet sent a message to General Burgoyne, proposing to pass to the camp of the Enemy, and request General Gates's permission to attend her wounded husband. General Burgoyne was astonished at the proposal. That a woman, after so long an agitation of the spirits, exhausted, not only for want of rest, but absolutely for want of food, drenched in rains for twelve hours together, should be capable of delivering herself up to the Enemy, probably in the night, and uncertain into what hands she might fall, appeared to him an effort too great for human nature. The assistance which he could render her was small indeed; he had not even a cup of wine to offer her. All that he could furnish was an open boat, and a few lines, written upon dirty and wet paper, to General Gates, recommending her to his protection. Mr. Brudenell, the chaplain to the Artillery, readily undertook to accompany her; and with one female servant, and the Major's valet-de-chambre, who then had in his shoulder a ball received in the late action, she was rowed down the river to meet the Enemy. But her distresses were not at an end. The night was advanced before the boat reached their outposts, and the sentinel refused to let it pass, or even to come on shore. In vain Mr. Brudenell offered the flag of truce, and represented the state of the extraordinary passenger. The guard, apprehensive of treachery, and punctilious to his orders, threatened to fire into the boat if it stirred before day-light. Here then behold a delicate female, who had all her life been a stranger to bodily hardship of every kind, who had never known the want of any of those indulgences that are usually enjoyed by the daughters of affluence—behold her, destitute of every earthly comfort and convenience, exposed, for seven or eight dismal hours, in an open boat, beneath an inclement American sky, to the accumulated horrors of the most cruel anxiety, of darkness, hunger, rain, cold, and fatigue! Say then, ye Beauties whose presence gladdens the crowded assemblies of this brilliant M
of Dissipation,
what ye experi

ures; whose keenest disappointments proceed from the negligence of your milliner, jeweller, or coach-maker; who are strangers to vexation, save that which ye feel when eclipsed by some more ingenious fair-one in the vanities and elegances of fashion;—which of you could renounce the allurements of the Great World—which of you could resolve to encounter all the distresses incident to a military life, purely from motives of affection to the man of your choice? Few, very few, I fear, would be found among you to imitate the example of the virtuous and heroic Lady Harriet Acland. The reflections of that lady, during so long an interval of painful suspense, could not inspire her with very encouraging ideas of the treatment she was afterwards to expect. Morning arrived; and General Gates, being apprised of her situation, sent instant orders to conduct the fair sufferer to his quarters, where he set before her every refreshment which he could procure; lamented that he had not been informed of the conduct of the sentinel; and treated her with all the humanity and respect that her rank and her merits deserved. She was then conducted to her husband, who, through her tender care, recovered from his wounds. It was not many days after this, that General Burgoyne's whole Army, worn out with fatigue, destitute of provisions, and greatly reduced by losses, were compelled to capitulate. The British Officers bore testimony to General Gates's moderation and humanity on this occasion. He endeavoured to soothe the distress of mind in which the circumstance involved his adverse Commander; and sought, by every possible means, to render his situation and that of his officers less irksome. Having conquered in the North, General Gates was invested by Congress with the command of their Southern Army; but there Fortune did not second his exertions. He was defeated, in his turn, by Lord Cornwallis, who thus, for a time, subdued the Carolinas. Being superseded by General Green, he retired to his estate in Virginia, quitting "the trade of arms," perhaps not altogether without disgust at the manner in which Congress deprived him of his command. I have conversed on the subject of this his last engagement with American Officers, who agreed that no blame could attach to their Commander, whose orders were to check the rapid progress of the British Force, superior to his own, both in number and appointment. The private virtues of General Gates were many and eminent. He was charitable—humane—just in all his dealings—inflexible in his friendship—and ever acted under the impulse of a good heart. He was the

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' no fa e but
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the scholar, the soldier, and the gentleman."

On the description of Philadelphia, Mr. Janson expatiates with satisfaction.

"The rapid growth of this beautiful city, in size, wealth, and splendour, and its increase of trade, has seldom been equalled in commercial history. The plan was laid by the purchaser of the soil, the celebrated William Penn. This enterprising man was one of the earliest members of the religious sect who denominated themselves Friends; and at this day a large proportion of the inhabitants of Philadelphia are of that persuasion. He obtained a grant from King Charles the Second, in the year 1681; and the next year, accompanied by about one hundred settlers, he arrived in the river Delaware, on the banks of which stands the city, at the distance of 120 miles from the sea. The spot was then covered with timber; its foundation was a stratum of potters' clay; the harbour furnished a bed of sand; the nearest hills contained quarries of stone; the vicinity yielded lime-stones and marble; and iron and coal were discovered upon the navigable branches of the Delaware, long before the new settlement afforded hands to work them. The natives, Mr. Penn justly considered, had the claim of Nature to the soil, and were in possession of the country. He accordingly entered into a negotiation with them for the extinguishment of such title; and under a tree, which is still standing, and which is accurately represented in the plate fronting the title-page of this work, they transferred to him their right of possession. He also there entered into a treaty of amity with the tribe of Indians who hunted on the ground where the city is now built. The houses are well built, chiefly of red brick, and in general three stories high. In some of the new streets uniformity is observed, particularly in Sansom-street, which may vie with those of the fashionable parts of London. A great number of private houses have marble steps to the street-door, and in other respects are finished in a style of elegance. The streets are paved with large pebble-stones in the carriage-road, and the foot-pavements, which are raised ten or twelve inches higher, with brick. They are tolerably well lighted and guarded in the night; the watchmen calling the hour as in London. Many of the new streets have of late years been planted with rows of poplars, whose rapid growth and spiral form peculiarly adapt them to shade the avenues of the city in the sultry season of the year. The Canal in Philadelphia is situated in Walnut-street, at the rear of the State-house. It is a large, strong, stone

building, and in every respect adapted to the purposes for which it is destined. The regulations of this place of punishment are worthy of the imitation of European Nations. It is regularly inspected by a committee of the inhabitants, who cheerfully in turn undertake the office without reward. They examine into the cleanliness of the rooms and the prisoners, who are regularly washed, and in Summer bathed, and then supplied with a change of linen. Their diet is also regulated; and no spirituous liquor, doubtless, in most cases, the primary cause which reduced the people to their unhappy situation, is suffered to be introduced to State prisoners. Every thing which can contribute to the comfort of the inhabitants has of late years been supplied in Philadelphia; and if it rests with man to avert the malignancy of the Summer fever, which, however, he has hitherto attempted in vain, the regulations of the Police must greatly contribute to the consummation of so important an end. The Library is an institution which does credit to the Country. It is open the greater part of the day for strangers, who are attended by a librarian, ready to hand them such books as they may select from the Catalogue*. He is paid by the Society, which is an incorporated body. A handsome building was erected by them in North Fifth-street; and the late Mr. Bingham, of Philadelphia, presented the Society with a fine piece of Statuary, in white marble, representing Dr. Franklin at full length, and which is placed above the entrance from the street. I applied to the librarian for some particulars respecting this liberal endowment. On informing him of my intention of publishing my observations, he was very assiduous in communicating whatever respected the origin and progress of the institution. The foundation of this library was laid in the year 1731, a period when Philadelphia afforded little assistance to the enquiries of the studious. A number of gentlemen having raised the sum of one hundred pounds by subscription, a small library was founded upon principles the best calculated to disseminate knowledge;—the books were not, as in many public libraries of Europe, confined to the apartments, but the subscribers were allowed to carry them home for a reasonable space of time. The plan soon became popular;

* "On my return to my native country, I was, at Liverpool, refused admittance to different coffee-rooms, to read the public papers, because I was not a subscriber; an illiberality unknown in America, where all places of this nature are gratuitously opened to the stranger."

additions

additions to the number of members took place, and the stock of books was annually increased by purchases at the Company's expence, and liberal donations from persons both at home and abroad. The then proprietors of Pennsylvania appear to have taken a patriotic pleasure in the encouragement of the plan. Besides several valuable donations, they granted a charter of incorporation in 1724. A spirit of literary improvement made its way among all classes of people; and the philanthropy of that great and amiable character, Dr. Franklin, who suggested the plan, was gratified by tracing the books as well into the hands of the opulent, with whom literature is sometimes no more than one of the ornaments of civil life, as of those to whom it renders a more substantial benefit. The librarian shewed me, as a favour, an ancient manuscript Bible, dated in the year 1016; also, a Romish Prayer Book, of 1060, which are esteemed great curiosities. The Museum is a striking instance of the persevering industry of an individual; while the grant of the Old State-house, for its Exhibition, does honour to the City. The proprietor is Mr. Charles W. Peale, by profession a painter, which he relinquished, and became a virtuoso. He says, "that in the year 1785 he began his collections with some bones of the mammoth, and the paddle-fish, hereafter described; and that in the year 1803 the Legislature of Pennsylvania, influenced by the idea of its increasing utility, granted the upper part of the State-house for the use of the Museum." Considering the short time since this collection was commenced, it is surprising to find such a number of natural curiosities in this Museum. The paddle-fish, which Mr. Peale observes was one of the first articles, and from which he probably conceived the idea of making the collection, is four feet and four inches in length. The snout resembles in shape the paddle used by Indians in crossing rivers, and is eighteen inches long. This fish is an object of curiosity, from its being caught in the Allegany River and State of Ohio, many hundred miles from the sea. The fossils were chiefly collected in England, and make a handsome appearance, from the judicious manner in which they are disposed. Several were found near Christchurch in Hampshire, seventy feet from the surface of the earth; and near them is placed a shark's tooth, dug up at the great depth of one hundred feet, where it was found in a bed of chalk at Salisbury." (To be continued.)

86. *The Doctrines, Discipline, and Mode of Worship, of the Methodists seriously considered, in Two Sermons, preached at the*

Opening of Ebenezer Chapel, Deal, September 4, 1806, by W. Vipond.

THE appellation of *Methodist* having been indiscriminately and improperly applied to the multitude of discordant Sectaries which abound in this country—to Calvinists, Arminians, Anabaptists, Jumpers, &c. &c.; and their principles having been misunderstood and misrepresented; Mr. Vipond, a very young but ingenious Preacher in the Methodist Connexion, has, in these Discourses, explained their Doctrine and their Discipline.

"At the earnest and repeated solicitations of several of the Author's most judicious Friends, he has at length prevailed upon himself to suffer the following Sermons to appear before the Publick. It would give him exquisite pain should any of his Readers think that he intended to rekindle the dying embers of a spirit of controversy."

If these Sermons are not a specimen of extraordinary literature or talents, they are a manly avowal of the real principles of the Connexion.

"Methodism appears to differ from the Established Religion of this Country; and, in some respects, certainly does differ therefrom. It is no wonder, therefore, that it is regarded by some with a suspicious eye, and totally condemned by others. That this is really the case, cannot be denied; it is greatly to be lamented, that, in many instances, Prejudice and Bigotry are the judges, instead of Reason and Scripture! The impropriety of this must be evident to every man. If Methodism be that unscriptural, irrational system it is generally represented to be, it ought to be rejected with abhorrence; but these charges require proof before such a judgment can with justice be passed; and, in order to do this, the whole system should be carefully examined, and impartially compared with the Scriptures of Truth. To this we have no objection; yea, we desire nothing more; and we think the present a proper occasion to invite you to the task.

"I have therefore chosen for my text, 'Prove all things, hold fast that which is good,' 1 Thess. v. 21."

Mr. Vipond, after stating that the Methodists "consider the doctrine of human depravity as the first link in the chain of Evangelical Truth," proceeds to consider; 1. their "views of human nature, in its present state;" 2. their "views of Christ, and of redemption by Him." 3. "We believe that the influence of the Holy Spirit upon our souls

souls is *absolutely necessary* to make us holy and meet for Heaven." 4. "The great doctrine of the *justification* of a sinner before God arrests our attention, and claims our investigation. . . . We believe and teach that we are justified from *first to last* meritoriously by *Jesus Christ alone*; instrumentally by *faith alone*; evidentially and declaratively by the *works of faith*. Works are the only evidences that will be admitted at the last day." 5. Mr. V. enlarges on "the doctrine of *Christian Perfection*, or *entire sanctification*, as taught amongst the Methodists." . . . 6. "The *possibility* of a believer falling from grace, and forfeiting Heaven, is the last doctrine I conceive it necessary to call upon you to examine upon the present occasion."

—And concludes,

"Do you, my Brethren, who embrace the doctrines we preach in your hearts, hold 'the mystery of faith in a pure conscience?' Let the truth you believe, *live* and *breathe* in all your *tempers, words, and actions*; that while men speak evil of you, and hate you, they may be constrained, by your good conversation, to take shame to themselves, and give glory to God: thus you will 'put to silence the ignorance of foolish men!' Let Religion appear in its *native* beauty, and shine in its *own* lustre; and those who will not *love* it must at least *revere* it."

Thus far we have faithfully extracted the leading heads of the *Doctrine* professed by the Methodists.

The second Discourse very fully describes their *Discipline*.

"We consider," says Mr. V. "a classical education of great importance to a Preacher of the Gospel, but not absolutely necessary; because we are persuaded that every thing necessary to salvation may be sufficiently understood by those who can read only their mother-tongue: and that although the ability to criticise upon the languages in which the Scriptures were originally written is a great advantage to a Preacher, yet that he may perform every necessary part of the duty of a Christian Minister, to the edification of his hearers, without it. Nevertheless, we are far from depreciating human learning; and a considerable number of the Preachers in our Connexion possess an eminent degree of it; and the Preachers, considered as a body, are certainly making rapid advances in every branch of useful learning; and I am fully persuaded that they will, in a few years, attain to considerable eminence in this respect. The knowledge of the English language; a general acquaintance with Divinity; ability

to convey his ideas to others in a profitable manner; and, *above all, genuine piety*; we consider *essential* to a Minister of Christ. We do not suffer any man to preach amongst us whose *tempers, words, and actions*, do not so far agree with the Gospel of Christ, as to warrant the conclusion (in the judgment of Christian charity) that he is *really* converted to God, and living under the influence of the Spirit of the Redeemer. When we discover the above-mentioned qualifications in a man who considers it his duty to preach the Gospel, we do not consider ourselves justified, either by Scripture or Reason, to forbid or prevent him; and if his views of Religion accord with ours, and he be desirous of union with us, we rejoice to receive him. When this is done, he is required to preach for some time in the circuit in which he resides, as a *local preacher*, under the direction of the superintendent Preacher of that circuit; and if the majority of the people who have been accustomed to hear him preach, and who are well acquainted with his character and conduct, think him a proper person to engage as an *itinerant preacher*, they recommend him to be employed as such to the District Meeting (an annual meeting of the Preachers in the neighbouring circuits), and he is required to attend that meeting himself; when the Chairman thereof examines him before the Preachers present touching his experience in Religion, his views of the doctrines of the Gospel, his reasons for desiring to engage in the Ministry, and his views of Methodism in general. After he has replied to these, and to any other questions which may be asked him, he is requested to withdraw; and every Preacher present is desired to give his opinion as to the qualifications of the person examined for the work of the Ministry. If they are satisfied, he is required to return; and he then receives the approbation of the Meeting from the Chairman, attended with such advice as may be thought proper for him, and a solemn charge with reference to the work upon which he is about to enter, and the manner in which he is expected to perform it. He is then recommended to the Conference (the General Yearly Meeting of the Methodist Preachers) as a proper person to be appointed to a circuit as an *itinerant preacher*. In consequence of which, he is committed to the care of the superintendent Preacher of the circuit to which he is appointed, who is to supply him with such books as are thought most needful for him, to instruct him as far as he is able, and to be his guardian as a part of the Conference.

ing and assisting him as a part of his duty. This is our regular plan of receiving candidates for the Ministry into our Body. The propriety of that caution which marks the process just referred to will not be disputed by those who wish to preserve the dignity and importance of the Ministerial Character. The same holy caution pervades the whole of our plan. The candidates thus received are considered in a state of trial for the space of four years; and if, at the expiration of that term, no objection of importance be brought against them, but, on the contrary, the report of their several superintendants be satisfactory, they are received into full connexion with the whole Body of Preachers, which we consider as tantamount to ordination; yea, as containing the very essence of it.—The order which we pursue is as follows. The candidates who have fulfilled the time of their probation are personally examined by the President of the Conference, in the presence of all the Preachers who may attend that Conference, as to their experience and conduct, the doctrines they hold, and their views of the Ministry. If the President and the Preachers present be satisfied as to every thing which they have made the subject of enquiry, the President proceeds to deliver to each candidate a copy of the rules by which he is to walk and act; assuring him, that 'so long as he shall continue to walk by those rules, we shall rejoice to receive him as a fellow-helper.' An evening is then appointed for the solemn dedication of these persons to the great work of preaching the Gospel. This is performed in the most public and solemn manner. The candidates are placed together in the front of the gallery, in view of the whole Congregation, and the President of the Conference ascends the pulpit. The Service commences with singing and prayer; the President then delivers a short introductory address, and proceeds to call upon the candidates, one by one, to give a concise account of their conversion to God, and present experience in the divine life, and their views of the Gospel Ministry; as also to answer every question the President may think fit to propose, touching their cordial belief in the doctrines which we hold. After this is done, a most solemn and impressive address is delivered by the President to the candidates, which is generally followed by another from one of the senior Brethren. They are then dedicated to God by the most solemn prayers of the President and the Preacher who assisted him in it, in which the people cordially unite. The intention is intended.

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the candidates as much as possible with the importance of their situation; and to give that satisfaction to our People of the piety and orthodoxy of their Preachers which they have an unquestionable right to expect. This mode of ordination (if you choose to call it such) we conceive differs from the primitive plan in nothing except in our not laying on of hands; which we conceive was the usual means of conveying the extraordinary influence of the Holy Ghost to the candidate; and, consequently, altogether improper now, except we could convey the same blessing, which we are fully persuaded no man on earth has any power to do."

"The places in which we preach are divided into circuits, containing as many places as two, three, or four preachers (as may be thought best) can supply. The preachers appointed to travel in these circuits never remain in the same circuit less than one, nor, in general, more than two years; they are then removed to another situation, and other preachers take their place. For the time we remain in any circuit we are properly the Pastors of every Congregation therein, and consider ourselves bound to attend to every duty connected with that important character, to the utmost of our power; so that the objection to the itinerant plan, that our People 'have no proper Pastors,' is utterly void of foundation."

"When any of our hearers appear to be so far enlightened by our preaching as to stand in need of more particular direction, assistance, and consolation, than we can administer to a mixed Congregation, we form them into classes, consisting of from twelve to twenty persons. If there be found amongst them a person whose knowledge and piety render him proper for the work, we appoint him the leader of a class; if not, we perform that office ourselves, after the Congregation is dismissed. Our plan of meeting a class is simply as follows: the leader begins by singing a verse or two of some suitable hymn; and then proceeds to pray particularly for the Divine blessing to rest upon them. After this, he simply relates the state of his own mind, with regard to his increase in the knowledge and love of God; and then goes on to ask every person present a plain question or two upon the same subject. Having received their answers, he gives to each person such advice, reproof, exhortation, or encouragement, as he may think necessary for them. The whole is then concluded with singing and prayer. In every place where it is convenient, the men and women meet apart from each other, and are led by . . .

of their own sex."

"It is objected, that 'these meetings have a natural tendency to create hypocrites.' But we cannot avoid thinking that the *faithful* manner in which we converse with each other has a powerful tendency to detect and expose hypocrites: and it is matter of surprise to me, that a person of that description should ever wish to enter our Societies, or, having entered, should desire to remain; for I am certain that a real hypocrite cannot have a more *uncomfortable* situation on this side Hell than in a Methodist Society! For every week he is questioned by his leader, and once a quarter constantly by the preacher, in the plainest manner, touching the state of his mind in a religious point of view."

"The manner in which the Methodists conduct the various parts of *Public Worship* now claims our attention. We believe, that, as the presence and blessing of God are not restrained to any *particular place* under the Gospel dispensation, we have no authority whatever to object to any *convenient* one. As our Lord and his Apostles frequently preached in the *open air*, and in private houses, as well as in the Jewish Synagogues, according as they found it most convenient, we conceive that it cannot be improper for us to do the same. Yet we prefer a convenient place appropriated to the Worship of God; and, in consequence thereof, expend many thousands every year in erecting chapels for that purpose. . . . We begin our Public Worship by singing an appropriate hymn; in which all the Congregation are invited to join. The hymn being ended, we proceed to address the Great Jehovah, in solemn prayer, in behalf of the whole Congregation; for the prosperity of the Kingdom of our adored Immanuel at large; for the Government under which we live, and for all that are in authority; for our own Country in particular; and for the World in general. . . . As we use the Book of Common Prayer, or an Abridgment of it, in many of our large chapels, it must be evident that we do not consider 'Forms of Prayer displeasing to God,' as some have insinuated. But, whether we use the Form of Common Prayer or not, we *always* make use of *extempore* prayer in our public as well as private worship. All the Preachers in connexion with the Methodists preach *extempore*; i. e. we do not read our Sermons, nor take notes with us into the pulpit. Yet we do not preach without premeditation. We conceive it our duty to consider every subject upon which we intend to preach in the most deliberate manner, in order that we may understand it thoroughly, and form in our minds the plan which we judge most proper to pursue in discussing it. Having thus under-

stood our subject, and formed our plan, we make it a *sacred point* most earnestly to implore the assistance of the Spirit of Truth. We conceive that *reading* is not *preaching*; and we think that even the reasoning powers of a *Newton* would fail in attempting to prove that it is. We conceive it a scandal to a man, whose business it is to study and teach Divinity, if he be not able to speak for an hour upon the doctrines and duties of the Gospel without first writing it down, and then reading it, as the school-boy does his theme. The sermon being ended, we proceed to sing another hymn, carefully selecting one which is suitable to the subject upon which we have been preaching; and by this means we endeavour to raise in our hearers' minds a desire and lively expectation of enjoying and being enabled to practise what they have heard. The hymn may catch the attention of him who has disregarded the sermon. We conclude our worship with solemn and fervent prayer that the Divine blessing may follow our labour; that Satan may not be permitted to 'take away the good seed out of the hearts of the people.' We then *bless them* in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, and dismiss them."

"We have frequent meetings for social prayer, in which several persons alternately engage. In every place throughout this kingdom where we have a Society (in which it is practicable) we meet *every Friday evening*, for the purpose of imploring the Divine protection and blessing for our King and Country; this we consider our bounden duty, especially during the present alarming season."

"In those places where it is convenient we hold what we term Watch Nights, i. e. two, three, and sometimes four persons alternately engage in preaching (or exhortation) and prayer; so that two, three, and sometimes four or five hours are spent in these exercises, being frequently enlivened by singing the praises of God."

"We not only commemorate the *divine* love of Christ, by receiving the blessed Sacrament at every opportunity, but also, in most of our Societies we hold, three or four times in the year, what we call *Love-feasts*. In these meetings we sing the praises of God, and pray fervently for each other. We then take a morsel of bread, or plain cake, and a draught of water together; and spend an hour, or an hour and half, in simply relating what God has done for our souls, in bringing us 'out of darkness into his marvelous light.' A collection is then generally made for the poor; and the meeting is concluded as it began, i. e. with singing and prayer. This is the *whole* of what

is done, or *allowed* to be done, in these meetings."

"Four-score years ago, the Methodists had no existence; their beginning was small; they had no *support* (nor even protection for a long season) from the Civil Power; were persecuted, by all ranks of men, in the most outrageous manner; and had all the artillery of *reproach*, *sland*, *rumor*, and *slander* levelled against them: and yet they have continued to increase more and more until the present day! They have carried the light of the Glorious Gospel into most parts of *England*, *Ireland*, *Scotland*, and *Wales*; have crossed the Ocean, and erected the standard of Immanuel on the Continent of America, while thousands have flocked thereto: have poured a torrent of Gospel consolation amongst the poor slaves in the West India Islands; and in every place abundant success has crowned their labours... That the Methodists have been remarkably successful in reforming the *lower* orders of the people, even our most inveterate enemies will allow: and if they would candidly examine, they would find not a few who adorn the higher walks of life who will readily acknowledge themselves at once the *Disciples* and *Patrons* of Methodism."

An historical fact from Mr. Vipond's Sermon shall close this long article:

"At the last General Conference, the number of persons who are members of the Methodist Societies amounted in all to 269,501. The increase in the last year was almost 20,000 members! All these embrace the same system, and walk by the same rules; and have all taken their rise from Mess. John and Charles Wesley, as founders of the Sect (if you will call us a *Sect*), and increased to their present number, in less than four-score years!"

We have now (in the words of the Author) "taken a comprehensive view of the System of Methodism; the different parts have passed in review before us;" and we leave our Readers to make their own comment.

87. *An Oliver for a Rowland; or, A Cow Pox Epistle to the Reverend Rowland Hill, "under the Wing of Surrey Chapel."* A new Edition, with considerable Additions; and an Appendix, containing Observations on Dr. Pemberton's Harveian Oration in 1806; and on the Return made by the College of Surgeons to the College of Physicians, concerning the Cow Pox; with an Hundred new Cases of Cow Pox Failure and Mischief. By Benjamin Mosley, M. D.

DR. MOSELEY's former publications on this subject having been noticed

in vol. LXXV. pp. 152, 555; LXXXVI. 807; four Editions of the present pamphlet have passed unnoticed. We were really of opinion that the Doctor meant only to be jocular with the worthy Divine of Surrey Chapel; but the Appendix to the *Fifth* Edition contains matter which demands general attention.

Some bold assertions in Dr. Pemberton's Harveian Oration are very seriously and formidably attacked; and the following remarkable facts occur among Dr. Mosley's "Observations on the Return made by the College of Surgeons in London to the College of Physicians, concerning the Cow Pox:"

"In order to obtain the information required, the College of Surgeons sent 1100 Letters of enquiry to various Practitioners residing in different parts of the Empire. To these 1100 Letters they received only 426 Answers. By these Answers it appears, that 164,381 persons have been Vaccinated by the Respondents; and the numbers of Failures, Diseases, and Deaths, in consequence of the Cow Pox, among them, in their own particular practice, to which their answer was to be confined, have been as follows:

Small Pox after Cow Pox 56

Troublesome Eruptions . 66

Bad Arms.....24

Deaths.....3 Total 149

Now even this Return, sent to the College of Physicians in March, 1807, clearly shews the cause which has "retarded the general adoption of Vaccination."

We refer to the pamphlet for the conclusions deduced by Dr. Mosley; who thus triumphantly exclaims,

"The post I took I have maintained; while those whom I attacked have fled in disorder; and now, like a routed Banditti, they are firing at one another.... On the first insurrection of these Cow Pox Barbarians, I attacked them, in their primordial confusion. Changing their ground, which they always did without method, was of no advantage to them. I followed them. My example animated others.—With Spartan courage,—and happily with more than Spartan success,—we beat them at the desile of Vaccine Thermopylae; and we have, at length, overthrown them, like Athenians, on the plains of Taurine Marathon."

STRATFORD CHURCH in our next; with Mr. J. S. HAWKINS; * * * &c. &c.

WOODSPRING PRIORY and CHERTSEY CHURCH are with the Engravers.

MR. ALDIS's Favours are received.

In answer to "A Speculative Observer," we are occasionally Reviewers of *Books*, but wish to avoid *Courts of Law*.

Modern Poetry, for June, 1867.

THE BIRTH-DAY.

By P. L.

The naked Grace leads up the dance,
Her beauteous sister Nymphs advance,
And lightly beat the ground;
The rolling year, the passing day,
The hour that fleets to soon away,
Our hopes immortal bound.

The Spring removes the piercing colds,
And Summer next her empire holds,
The fruits succeed the flow'rs;
Again descends the fleeting snow,
The raging winds begin to blow,
Again the Winter lours.

But lovely Cynthia now appears,
The heavenly kisses soon repairs;
Depart, alas! we must,
Where old Anchises' valiant son,
And Lullum's dauntless chiefs are gone;
No more we are than dust.

What Mortal knows the will of Heav'n,
That e'en another day 'll be giv'n
To those already past?
Consider not your worthless heir,
But with your friends your fortune share;
For life it will not last.

When Minos once has fix'd your doom,
And you, Torquatus, leave great Rome
For Orcus' deadly shade;
Nor worth, nor pow'r, nor birth, can
save,
You're but a victim to the grave,
A debt that must be paid.

From death Diana calls in vain
Hippolytus to life again,
For he no more will rise;
Though Theseus gladly he would rend
The iron chains that hold his friend,
Alas! he vainly tries.

Behold the Queen of Isles,
The Empress of the Waves,
She glides and vaults with scornful smiles,
Her canopy menace braves;
On Pluto's sea-broad stream
Her banners wave, her bright arms gleam;
She ploughs seas of classic fame,
Which once more to Aëdon's powers,
Alas! Alexandria's towers
To George's mightier name.

Behold the sons that Britain leads
To combat on the main,
And run her hardy race that treads
In steady march the plain:
And proudly may her Bards record
The victor arm, the victor sword,
That drives the Foe from Ocean's tide;
And loudly too, with fond acclaim,
Chant trophied Maida's death's fame
With military pride.

Be hush'd awhile each ruder sound,
While Britain's grateful voice
Bids all her echoing vales resound
The Monarch of her choice,
Though round the Tyrant's hated throne
Arm'd legions form an iron zone,
They cannot blun't Guilt's scorpion sting,
While Virtue's sacred shield is spread
O'er George's heav'n-protected head,
The Parent and the King.

HORACE, Book IV. Ode 7.

Diffugiuntque, redeunt jam gramina campis.

THE melting snow with haste recedes,
The verdant grass adorns the meads,
The leaves enrich the woods,
With its various seasons change,
The rapid currents ringe
The decreasing floods:

The naked Grace leads up the dance,
Her beauteous sister Nymphs advance,
And lightly beat the ground;
The rolling year, the passing day,
The hour that fleets to soon away,
Our hopes immortal bound.

The Spring removes the piercing colds,
And Summer next her empire holds,
The fruits succeed the flow'rs;
Again descends the fleeting snow,
The raging winds begin to blow,
Again the Winter lours.

But lovely Cynthia now appears,
The heavenly kisses soon repairs;
Depart, alas! we must,
Where old Anchises' valiant son,
And Lullum's dauntless chiefs are gone;
No more we are than dust.

What Mortal knows the will of Heav'n,
That e'en another day 'll be giv'n
To those already past?
Consider not your worthless heir,
But with your friends your fortune share;
For life it will not last.

When Minos once has fix'd your doom,
And you, Torquatus, leave great Rome
For Orcus' deadly shade;
Nor worth, nor pow'r, nor birth, can
save,

You're but a victim to the grave,
A debt that must be paid.

From death Diana calls in vain
Hippolytus to life again,
For he no more will rise;
Though Theseus gladly he would rend
The iron chains that hold his friend,
Alas! he vainly tries.

MR. URBAN,

May 15.

I HAVE to beg the insertion of the following attempt at a translation into Latin Lyrics, of Milton's *L'Allegro*, in the Gentleman's Magazine, for the next month. If these verses meet with a favourable reception, they will be continued. Yours, &c. W. H. BOOTH.

ITE mordaces, procul ite, curæ,
Cerberus vos nox tulit atra partu,
Inter horrendas gemitus, et inter
Tartaris undas:

Quærite O mœstam procul urbe sedem,
Luridas alas ubi tendit Umbra,
Voce quæ semper canit ominosa
Noctua tristis:

Hic apud nigras habitare valles,
Hic apud fractus scopuli, catervæ
Gentibus mœstis inimica, diros
Vivite semper.

Diva sed vultu facilis benigno,
Lenæ quæ mules lacerata corda,
Diva tu cœlo vixas vocata
Euphrosync Diis!

Te patri Baccho Venus alma partu
Et duas læto peperit sorores;
Sive (sic cantant alii poetæ)
Vere recenti,

Captus Auroram Zephyrus, decore
Dulce nectantem capiti corollas,
Floris in lætum, violasque molles
Rore madentes,

Gignit amplexu tenero puellam
Splendidi vultus, agilisque formæ.
Nympha, festina, duce te, sequatur
Læta caterva,

Signa nutantis, taciti fufurri,
Subdoli vultus, juvenilis ardor,
Candidæ fraudes, joca, rifus, adfit,
Lumine qualis

Fulget Hæbeo, juvat ore qualis
Virginis pulchræ falente morati;
Cana quem Lufus male cura ridet,
Læta Voluptas;

Grata feftina pede nympha molli
Alma propulfans faliente prata,
Diva Libertas comitata montis
Deferat alta.

UPPINGHAMIENSIS.

TO THE PRIMROSE.

By JOHN MAYNE.

BY murmur'ing Nith, my native stream,
I've hail'd thee with the morning's
beam;

Woo'd thee among the Falls of Clyde,
On Levin's banks, on Kelvin-side;
And now, on Hanwell's flow'ry plain,
I welcome thy return again—
At Hanwell! where romantic views,
And fylvan scenes, invite the Mufe;
And where, left erring man fhould stray,
Truth's blamelefs Teacher leads the way!

Lorn tenant of the peaceful glade,
Emblem of Virtue in the fhade,
Rearing thy head to brave the ftorm
That would thine innocence deform!
Of all the flow'rs that greet the Spring,
Of all the flow'rs the Seasons bring,
To me, while doom'd to linger here,
The lowly Primrofe fhall be dear!

Sprung like a Primrofe in the wild,
Short like the Primrofe, MARION fmil'd;
The Spring that gave her bloffoms birth,
Tore them for ever from the earth;
Nor left, ah me! one bud behind,
To tranquillize a Parent's mind,
Save that sweet bud which ftrews the way,
Beft Hope! to an eternal May!

Lorn tenant of the peaceful glade,
Emblem of Virtue in the fhade,
Rearing thy head to brave the ftorm
That would thine innocence deform!
Of all the flow'rs that greet the Spring,
Of all the flow'rs the Seasons bring,
To me, while doom'd to linger here,
The lowly Primrofe fhall be dear!

BATH CATCH CLUB.

Inſcription on a Silver Cup, preſented by
the Gentlemen of the Bath Catch Club,
York Houſe, to W. M. BENNETT:

"VIRO paucam Juveni, Muſarum
donis eleganter ornato, et Calliope
favente præcipuè beato, Guic. Miſcard
Bennett, Poculum, ut juvante Evæo modice
libato; ſedees voces canoræ dulcedine ani-
mas hilares in ſollicitatis choreas, ſuaviter
illiceret, huc annuente Phœbo, Ddm. Eros,
Societas grato dicat animo."

TRANSLATION.

YOUTH! doubly favour'd by the Muſe
divine, [ary
To trace th' embody'd mind with magic
Or raille the ſoul to Muſic's heavenly ſhrine,
To trace the features, or aſſail the heart*;
Accept this Cup, that ſocial harmony
From Bacchus' temperate ſtores may be
inſpir'd, [glee,
That, circling with the catch and tuneful
Our ſouls by wine and muſic may be
fir'd. [ices.
Great Phœbus nods; each Muſe aſſenting
The boon which ſocial gratitude decrees.
C. D.

THE 38th CHAPTER OF JOB,

Paraphraſed by the late JOHN LEAFER.

THEN from the whirlwind great Je-
hovah broke, [ſpoke.
And thus in awful words th' Almighty
What one is this, who dares my traths
withſtand? [mand.
Gird up thyſelf, and answer my de-
Preſum'ſt with empty words, of knowledge
void,

My counſels darken, and my wiſdom hide?
If thou haſt underſtanding, firſt declare,
When I the earth's foundation laid, and
where [plan
Thyſelf lay hid? or who the meaſur'd
Firſt brought to light, or who the line
began?

Its baſis vaſt, its corner-ſtone faſt laid,
Whereon they reſt, by whom ſecurely
made?

At which the morning ſtars exulting ſang,
And Sons of God with joy th' Emphyreum
rang. [made,

Who, when the Ocean vaſt its inroads
As from the womb, with doors its violence
ſtay'd? [round,

With clouds and darkneſs wrapt ſecurely
As with a garment girt, with ſafety bound;
Mark'd out its limits, form'd its bound'ry
ſure,

With bars and doors, for ever made ſecure;
And this reſtriction on their power im-
pell'd, [be quell'd?

Thus far to come, here thy proud waves

* Alluding to Mr. Bennett's two-fold
professions: Painting and Muſic.

He said—but Remorse, the soul's friend,
Which pushes fierce Guilt from his
throne,
Check'd resolve in so fatal an end,
An end which Hell sanctions alone.
Then trembling the foot-path he trod,
Which led to his peaceless abode,
Where he thinks of his duty to God,
But laments the sad loss of his love.

W. T. Tooting.

Poetical Relics of HENRY KIRKE WHITE*.
SONNET.

"YES, 'twill be over soon. This sickly
dream [brain,
Of life will vanish from my feverish
And Death my wearied spirit will redeem
From this wild region of continual pain.
Yon brook will glide as softly as before,
Yon landscape smile, yon golden harvest
grow, [soar,
Yon sprightly lark on mounting wing will
When Henry's name is heard no more
below.
I sigh when all my youthful friends carefs,
They laugh in health and future evils
brave; [blefs,
Them shall a wife and smiling children
While I am mouldering in my silent
grave. [cup,
God of the just! thou gav'st the bitter
I bow to thy behest, and drink it up."

SONNET.

"GENTLY, most gently, on thy
victim's head, [decay
Consumption, lay thine hand! Let me
Like the expiring lamp, unseen, away,
And softly go to slumber with the dead.
And if 'tis true what holy men have said,
That strains angelic oft foretel the day
Of death, to those good men who fall thy
prey,
O let the aerial music, round thy bed;
Dissolving slow in dying symphony,
Whisper the solemn warning to mine ear;
That I may bid my weeping friends good bye,
Ere I depart upon my journey drear;
And, smiling faintly on the painful past,
Compose my decent head, and breathe my
last."

THE LOVER'S COMPLAINT.

A Pastoral.

NOW Night's dim mantle shrouds the
sky,
Again, ye Woods, to you I fly,
And sadly 'neath your covert stray,
Free from the tiresome glare of day.
But, tho' in solitude I court
Of other joys each pleasing thought,

* Mr. Southey having announced his intention of publishing the Life and Poetical Remains of the late Mr. H. K. White; S. E. Brydges, Esq. editor of the *Censura Literaria*, has made public the above beautiful specimens. EDIT.

'Tis all in vain the task I find,
To drive Clarinda from my mind.
What tho' she scorns my proffer'd love?
What tho' nor sighs nor tears can move
Her stony bosom to receive
My humble suit, my vows believe?
Is she not fairest of the fair?
And must I not adore her air?
Her form majestic, and her mien,
That stamp her Nature's darling Queen?
Ah! when I think I've feel'd my heart,
To test the manly Stoic's part,
And look indiff'rent on the Maid,
Who sighs my vows so truly paid;
When thus her presence held I seek,
This vengeance on her pride to wreak,
A smile my coldness all dissolves,
And dissipates my vain resolves.
What tho' she mocks me all the while!
'Tis Heav'n itself to see her smile,
And then her voice, how sweet the sound!
What softness in her words abound!
Nothing would more my soul rejoice
Than kindness from Clarinda's voice.

I saw her lately cross the mead,
Where Colin's flocks supinely feed,
She look'd to me the Queen of May,
So light, so modest, yet so gay!
She pass'd me with a scornful brow,
Nor would return my humble bow;
But when to Colin she drew near,
And his soft pipe assail'd her ear,
She kindly smil'd, and bid him play,
Thus sweetly through the livelong day;
He rose, and took her willing hand,
And thank'd her for her fond command;
When, seated on the velvet ground,
Beside a flower-bespangled mound,
I saw her listen to his strain,
And heard her praise his song again.
Ah! were to me this favour shown,
Could I but call the Maid my own,
What joy would swell my grateful heart,
What rapture would her love impart!

Some say her constant to me shows
That love which she would fain disclose,
And bid me to send hope incline,
That I at length may call her mine.
Women, they say, with cruel art,
Love to torment the worthy heart;
And while their frowns our anguish move,
The strength of our affections prove:
But can Clarinda thus endure
To see my woe, yet know the cure?
Can she enjoy the stealing sigh
That greets her as she passes by?
See with delight the silent tear,
That streams from eyes but too sincere?
I'll not believe the slanderous tale,
The impious plea shall not avail
Those foes, that ever to my heart
Such base opinions would impart.
'Tis false my constant soul avers,
By my own heart I'll judge of hers.
Then know, ye swains, by my sad fate,
And listen ere it be too late;

Tis

'Tis all in vain by sighs to move
The cold Clarinda to your love :
She sees your passion with disdain,
And hears unmov'd your am'rous strain.
Then, oh ! if near he cot you stray,
Ne'er tempt her with your votive lay
T' unveil the radiance of those skies,
That sparkle in her sparkling eyes ;
For, if you e'er presume to gaze,
Your soul is lost in fond amaze,
And soon you're left to rue the day,
When first she stole your heart away.
Yet, tho' she scorns my proffer'd heart,
This pray'r for her I'll still impart.
" May she of purest joy partake,
Tho' I must suffer for her sake." H. W. B.

LINES WRITTEN AT SEA.

AS now the freshening breeze the
swelling sails [vessel flies,
Spreads, bounding o'er the waves the
On silent wing Night's shadowy form pre-
vails, [eves.

And cheerful sleep arrests the seaman's
Soft murmuring, slow, old Ocean's billows
flow [taste ;
Sparkling, and to the Moon their beams
Above the glorious gems of ether glow ;
The prostrate main reflects the trem-
bling rays.

While the rough helmsman marks the
destin'd way, [foam,
I sit, and view the billows whitening
Fancy and Hope unite their pleading sway,
And Memory paints the scenes of dis-
tant Home. LEO.

MASTER MOWBRAY.

O! LITTLE did his mother dream,
Proceeding to the fair,
Her darling, by a cruel team,
Would meet disaster there !
And little did his father dread,
Whom cares at home detain,
No more, till number'd with the dead,
To see his son again.

Up Portldown*, in his mother's hand,
Th' exulting boy ascends,
Fairings invite on every hand—
He meets with troops of friends.

Adown the hill as Pleasure leads,
He bounds with exulting heel ;
But swifter run yon frightened steeds—
Ah ! faster runs the wheel !

All mangled is that lovely form,
Which shone with grace before ;
And, like the ruins of a storm,
That face is fair no more !

* Portldown is a mill, in the neighbour-
hood of Portsmouth, where there is an
annual fair. The calamity which gave
occasion to these verses happened July
20, 1806. See our last volume, p.
760.

And fault'ring is that tuneful tongue ;
And dim that closing eye ;
And ev'ry nerve is now unstrung,
And death is in that sigh !

" Oh ! were I in my father's bed,"
The fainting suff'rex cry'd :
His weeping mother hung her head—
He kiss'd her cheek, and died !

They bore him to his father's bed,
That bed to him so dear :
They bore him to his father's bed—
That bed is now his bier !

O! long, long will his playmates look
For MOWBRAY, as they roam ;
And never will his parents brook
Their childless, cheerless home !

With him, when age should comfort crave,
They hop'd to end their care !
Now nought but hope beyond the grave
Can smooth their passage there !

JOHN MAYNE.

A TRANSLATION of the ITALIAN Ode on the Death of General PAOLI, p. 252.

PAOLI, thy brave Soul to Heaven is fled,
Where the just spirits of the Patriotic
dead [and Love,
Have welcom'd thee, and Virtue, Faith,
Have introduced thee to thy Lord above ;
While we below in lamentations join,
For we no more shall see thy face benign,
Nor hear thy mild conciliating voice,
Which once made subjects, then thy friends
rejoice.

Never shall Corsica, thy native shore,
Never shall Britain, friend to thee, deplore
The loss of any man of firmer soul,
The smiles and frowns of fortune to con-
troul.

Mortal ! impress his virtues on thy breast,
That after death with him thou may'st
be blest. L.

CHARADE.

MY first from the dark and cold
ground
A sweet and pure beverage draws ;
To my next we confess ourselves bound
By Nature's immutable laws.
My whole we pass heedlessly by,
For the veriest trifle is sold,
Tho' so fair and so large to the eye,
And in hue like the splendor of gold.

B. W.

IMPROMPTU.

'T WAS said by a wit, should the
French e'er come o'er,
One half of old England, of fear would
turn Quakers ; [shore,
But not so I ween, let them touch British
And to bury them all, we shall prove
undertakers.

W. T. Tooting.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE FIRST AND ONLY SESSION OF THE THIRD PARLIAMENT
OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, 1807.

HOUSE OF LORDS, April 9.

The Lord Chancellor (Eldon) declared his Majesty's assent to the Royal Family's Annuity, and the Irish Paper Duty Bills.

In the Commons, the same day, the Irish Customs, and Irish Servants' Wages Regulation Bills, were read the third time, and passed.

Mr. Brand rose, he said, to call the attention of the House to a matter of great national moment. Immediately previous to the late adjournment, the House had heard from a Noble Lord, one of its members, and a member also of his Majesty's late Cabinet, a full and candid explanation of the causes which immediately led to the late Change of Administration. By that explanation it appeared, that a Cabinet, composed of men of the first talents, and of the highest character for integrity, patriotism, and independence, their Country could boast, and who so lately and so deservedly possessed the confidence of their Sovereign, of that House, and of the Empire, had been displaced from their situations, because they respectfully declined to be bound by a positive pledge, which should restrain them from giving certain counsel, which, under the pressure of imperious necessity, might become their indispensable duty. He must declare, that such a proposal must have been advised by men whose counsels were inimical to the interests, and fatal to the just prerogatives, of the Crown; men who, if they consented to accept the office of the King's advisers upon such conditions, must thereby incur the guilt of violating their oaths, and of subverting the principles of the Constitution. He therefore thought it now the duty of the House to examine most minutely this extraordinary doctrine, and to adopt such resolutions as should seem most likely to avert the alarming consequences which must flow from its adoption. He concluded by moving his Resolution, which was to this effect:

"Resolved, That it is subversive of the principles of the Constitution, for his Majesty's Ministers to restrain themselves by any pledge to withhold at any time from his Majesty any advice which they shall, in their opinions and consciences, believe to be conducive to the security of his realms, the honour of his Crown, and well-being of his subjects."

Mr. Lamb seconded the motion of his Honourable Friend.

Mr. Osborne was determined to give every assistance in his power to the maintenance of that constitution in Church and State, in the principles of which he had been

GENT. MAG. June, 1807.

educated. Seeing no necessity whatever for the recognition of an abstract principle of the nature proposed, he would endeavour to get rid of it, by moving, "That the other Orders of the Day be now read."

The original question and amendment having been read by the Speaker;

Mr. Bujard seconded the amendment.

Mr. Plunkett, the Attorney-General for Ireland, made a long and eloquent speech in vindication of the Catholic Claims, and in support of the motion.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Perceval) trusted that it would never be supposed that he was a man capable of sounding an alarm, and crying out that the Church and the Protestant Religion were in danger, merely to serve the purposes of party, or to obtain power. He had, however, apprehended considerable danger, not so much from the Bill itself, as from the principle of giving concessions for the purpose of conciliating the Catholics. The Right Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Plunkett) had himself stated the difficulty that there would be in conciliating them in this manner. He had said, that it was not in human nature that they should be so easily contented; that the Catholic Gentry and Priesthood were discontented, as well as the mass of the population. If that were the case, how far must those concessions be carried? It appeared to him, that not only the principle of the Right Honourable Gentleman, but that of the Noble Lord who brought in the Bill, would go to bring Catholic Members into that House, and Catholic Bishops to represent their Priesthood in the House of Lords (*loud cries of No! No!*) He could not, however, avoid saying, that it was inconceivable to him upon what principles his Majesty's late Ministers could reconcile it to their feelings, and their sense of duty, to abandon a Bill which they had at first stated as indispensably necessary for the security of Ireland. For his part, he did conceive, that the meditated concessions would be ruinous to the establishment of the Protestant Religion in Ireland; and he was not ashamed to say, that he was so attached to the principles of the darker ages of the Reformation and the Revolution, that he did conceive that the Protestant Religion of this country was the great cause of all its prosperity. He thought the measure was brought forward by the Noble Lord on most impolitic grounds, when he stated that it was because serious disturbances existed in Ireland. What was this but to tell the people there, that disturbances were the means by which alone they

they were to gain concessions? And because there were disturbances amongst the lower order of the Catholics, therefore the remedy that was proposed was to do something to satisfy the higher orders, whose loyalty had hitherto been so much boasted of. Before he sat down, he should say a word or two as to the implied pledge which it was supposed the present Ministers had given. He utterly denied that there was any such pledge given; and it by no means followed that, because his Majesty chose to exercise his undoubted prerogative in dismissing one set of Ministers, nobody else should consent to come forward to the service of the State.

Mr. Grattan said, the Bill which was the immediate cause of the dismissal of his Majesty's late Ministry had his entire approbation, as he thought thereby we should have combined the physical with the intellectual force of the Empire. The question might be divided into two heads; first, the conduct of the late Ministers in respect to the Catholics; secondly, their conduct relative to his Majesty. The great object, as to the Catholics, was, that the Bill brought in by the Noble Lord near him had been promised more than 13 years ago; and the reason given was, that the Irish Officer in England might be on a similar footing with the English Officer; and it was no more than justice that it should be so. The Right Honourable Gentleman had said, that the objection had been remedied by the Mutiny Bill; but that was not the case: and it was certainly very wrong to have left the Irish Officer, in case of his coming into this country, liable to the penalty of 500*l.* for attending his regiment in defence of it; and a still more galling dissatisfaction, that he could not bring any suit, nor be entitled to that protection of law, of which every other description of persons enjoyed the benefit. The second objection was that of the common men, who were liable to the greatest difficulties and disabilities. They were compelled to go to Church, and prohibited from attending Mass, by which we made the Protestant religion the tormentor of the Roman Catholic Soldier, and his own religion the ensign of his punishment. For his own part, he did not possess that agonizing foresight which could see the ruin of the Church in our having a Roman Catholic Staff Officer; and he feared, if we continued to proceed on that idea, we might avoid dangers that were only imaginary, but should certainly incur those that were real. The Right Hon. Gentleman had talked of the Roman Catholics wanting to establish high ranks in the orders of their religion, and to have *ma. dis. et* Bishops. How they were to do this he could not tell, un-

less they were to get the French to make Irish Bishops rich, who had already made French Bishops poor.

Dr. Duigenan began by stating, that it had been said by several Honourable Gentlemen, on different occasions, that the greater part of the Army and Navy of this country consisted of Irish Catholics. He denied such to be the fact; and insisted that those Irishmen who were in our Army and Navy were mostly, if not all, Protestants. It had also been said, that there had been four millions of Catholics in Ireland, whereas the whole population of that country amounted only to three millions and a half. The Protestants were in proportion to the Catholics, as two to three in number; and in property, as fifty to one. The House had been told, that the Roman Catholics would be satisfied if it gave them the advantages of serving in the Army and Navy, as intended by the late Bill. He would tell the House when the Roman Catholics would be satisfied: If this Country were given up to them, and they were suffered to plunder and destroy all the property in it, they might then perhaps be content. It was impossible to admit Roman Catholics to any portion of Civil power; for they had a temporal power mixed with their civil and ecclesiastical establishment, which they lodged in the hands and supremacy of a foreign power, who is at this time under the rule and direction of Buonaparte, who nominates the Bishop, and he the Priest. There was at this moment an army in Ireland in the pay of Buonaparte. Gentlemen talked of conciliating the higher orders! He knew not where to find them. He was sure there were not forty Roman Catholic Gentlemen in Ireland of 1000*l.* a year each.—The lower orders of the Roman Catholics, who had been guilty of disturbances, had neither leaders, aims, nor property. He knew them well. He had lived all his life in Ireland; and had been in every part of it. If a French army had landed in Ireland, he believed they would join it, to a man. There had now been an impudent convention demand—nay, a direct menace, in case their petition was not complied with. This he considered to be the consequence of the concessions intended to be made to them by a Noble Lord not in that House, whose administration, he always thought, meant to subvert the Protestant Religion.

Lord Hawick rose to order.

Sir S. Romilly said, that the real question had for some time been lost sight of. It was in fact an abstract proposition, involving in it a question of the highest importance to the People, and to the Sovereign. He had heard such doctrines delivered

vered that evening, as made him doubt whether he had not forgotten, or mistaken, all he had hitherto read respecting the constitution of this country. His Right Hon. and Learned Friend had allowed that his Majesty's late Ministers were dismissed because they would not give a pledge not to bring under his Majesty's notice, in any way whatever, the claims or petitions of his Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects of Ireland. If he understood the constitution rightly, it would have been a high crime and misdemeanour in any Ministers, to have given such a pledge. He allowed his Majesty had an undoubted right to exercise all his prerogatives; and the question only was as to those who advised the exercise of that alluded to. His Right Hon. and Learned Friend had undertaken to say, the King had no advisers on this measure; but he could not well believe this was the case—for his Majesty must have some advisers, otherwise he had charged himself with a responsibility which the Constitution did not allow of. He acknowledged the King might by law advise with any man he might think proper. He might call to his Councils a man whom that House had long since declared had not their confidence (*A universal cry of hear! hear!*); but those who advised it were responsible for it, and ought to be made so. It might, perhaps, be said that this censure of the House had been mitigated, by the party alluded to having been tried and acquitted; yet none of his noble or honourable friends had evinced sufficient courage to come forward, and move that those Resolutions be rescinded. However, though those circumstances might tend to mitigate the business, he could not answer how that Noble Lord could enter another House, and see the countenances of all around him, without reading the awful sentence of "Guilty upon my honour."

Mr. Rose said, that the pledge from the late Ministers was called for when they were in office; and therefore the advice to demand it could not be ascribed to the present Administration.

Lord Howick said, he should occupy but a small portion of the time of the House; yet, in a question personally affecting himself to nearly, it was impossible for him to suffer the House to separate without making a few observations. The present debate had been conducted in a way extremely painful to him; he had heard the most unconstitutional doctrines, and he had heard the King's name most unconstitutionally employed. What had happened? He had stated to the House the case of himself and his colleagues; that statement was not impeached, and there was not a word in it inconsistent

with what should be expected from a dutiful servant to an indulgent master. A pledge was required, and Ministers could not in honour give that pledge. Much had been said of secret advice; and it was right to be plain in the present circumstances. He believed there had been pains taken to poison the Royal mind. He knew nothing about what advice was given; but thus much he knew, that Lord Eldon had an audience on the Saturday preceding the day on which he sent down a dispatch, with the whole of the measure, regarding the Catholic Bill. Afterwards, Lords Eldon and Hawksbury were sent for by his Majesty; and proceeded from the King to the Duke of Portland, to form the New Administration. Then these two Noblemen, at least, were responsible for the proceeding.

Mr. Canning, in a speech of considerable length, opposed the motion; and denied that his Majesty's present Ministers, who were not more than a fortnight in power, could be justly charged with responsibility for the dismissal of his Majesty's late Ministers, which had been a measure resolved on six weeks ago. He would not disavow that he joined with his late friend (Mr. Pitt) in the wish of effecting what was called Catholic Emancipation, and he cordially approved the subsequent conduct of that illustrious person; for, though he had quitted power because he could not carry that measure in the way he wished; yet so far from feeling himself bound, as an individual member of Parliament, to persevere in pressing it contrary to the wish of his Sovereign, he had pledged himself never to urge it more, so long as he should conceive his Majesty's mind averse to it. He declared that, so far was he from advising the late dismissal of his Majesty's Ministers, so soon as he understood such an intention was formed, he had communicated his sentiments in writing, with a view to prevent, if possible, such a crisis, and to advise that the subject should be fully considered, and, if possible, such a compromise formed as should obviate all necessity for such a change. He could answer for a similar endeavour on the part of the Noble Duke, now at the head of Administration, and of a Noble Lord at the head of the Law, and that it was not until the Royal determination was formed, and that he and many of his colleagues were called on to accept his Majesty's confidence, that they complied. He considered the present question not as one between the late and the present Administration, but as one between the late Ministers and their Sovereign, whom they now brought to be responsible at the bar of the House of Commons, and endeavoured to commit the King with the Parliament.

The

The question being loudly called for; the House divided on the Amendment to the original motion; namely, "that the other Orders of the Day be now read."

While the Members were in the lobby, Lord Howick requested their attention. He stated, there were two motions before the House; the 1st, that the other Orders of the Day be now read, upon which they were then dividing; the second would be upon the original motion. Should they, as he trusted they would, negative the first and carry the original question, it would then be perhaps necessary to propose an Address to the Throne, to meet the threat which had been thrown out that evening; a threat unequalled in the annals of Parliament.

The result of the division on Mr. Osborne's Amendment was as follows:—Ayes 256—Noes 220—Majority for Ministers, 32.

Adjourned at Six in the morning.

HOUSE OF LORDS, April 13.

The Marquis of *Stafford* addressed the House on the subject of the Change in the Ministry. He did not wish to occupy their attention for any time; and, after alluding to the motions he had made at different times, when the country was nearly in a similar situation as at present; he spoke of the formation of the Ministry which took place at the death of Mr. Pitt; and expressed his conviction that it possessed men of the highest talents and character in the kingdom, who must have conciliated confidence at home and abroad. It could not be denied that the real ground of the dismissal of his Majesty's late Servants was their refusing to give that pledge, which, if they had given, would have justly constituted a ground of impeachment. Entertaining these sentiments, he would conclude with moving the following Resolution:—"That this House, feeling the necessity of a firm and stable Government at this most important crisis of public affairs, is impressed with the deepest regret at the change which has taken place in his Majesty's Councils; and that this regret is greatly increased by the cause to which such change has been ascribed; conceiving it to be contrary to the first duty of Ministers to restrain themselves by any pledge, expressed or implied, from submitting to his Majesty such advice, as, in the course of events, may be judged necessary for the honour of the Crown or the security of the people."

The Earl of *Aberdeen* justified the conduct of his Majesty, whose advisers, he was convinced, were none but his conscientious feelings. He therefore moved the previous question.

The Earl of *Hardwicke* made an eulogy on the late Ministers; approved of their conduct, and supported the Marquis's motion.

The Earl of *Buckinghamshire* stated, with respect to the Act of 1793, that in the year 1793 it was the intention of Government to introduce a Bill into the British Parliament to the same effect as that passed in Ireland. But it never was in the contemplation of the framers of the Act of 1793, that its provisions should extend to the Navy.

Lord *Egmont* stated, that to the Catholic Bill he had been no party; but not from any idea that that measure was either a violation of the Constitution, or the Coronation Oath. The same arguments had, without effect, been opposed to all the successive Acts by which his Majesty had swept away the oppressive penal restrictions which applied to the Catholics in both parts of the United Kingdom, and by which those of Ireland had been admitted to many other advantages besides the free exercise of their Religion. Still it became his Majesty's Servants, to respect any doubts or scruples which arose in the Royal breast; but, had they submitted to the pledge which had been exacted of them, they would have been guilty of delinquency towards the Constitution, their Sovereign, and their Country. He was convinced that the Sovereign's conduct was the result of advice, as his Majesty could not act except by the advice of some of his subjects. In the Coronation Oath, the King was sworn to govern according to the laws and customs of the Realm. Would any one have the hardihood to assert that such a mode of administration was according to such laws and customs? He trusted, however, that the Catholics of Ireland would not forget the many instances of beneficence which they had experienced from the kindness of their Sovereign; that they would not believe, what it has been attempted to insinuate, that under no circumstances would they experience any extension of his bounty. He had no hesitation to say, that the maintenance of such an opinion was punishable as a misdemeanor.

The Earl of *Jersey* spoke in favour of the original motion.

Lord *Harrowby* entered into the circumstances which had produced the change, and accused the late Ministry of negligence and imprudence. He was very severe in his remarks on their talents; and concluded with exhorting the present Administration to maintain themselves with firmness.

The Earl of *Selkirk* and Lord *Boringdon* opposed the original motion; and the latter moved that the House do adjourn.

Viscount

Vicecount Sidmouth rose to explain the transaction which caused the late change; and observed, that he had permission from the highest quarter to place the subject in its proper light. He then entered into an historical statement of the progress of the measure; stating, that his Majesty had, in the first instance, declared his determination not to go a step beyond the Irish Act of 1793; and that he himself had been of the same opinion. He was sure that Lord Howick felt that he had his Majesty's approbation, or he would not have opened the measure to Parliament; and though he could not doubt his friend's impression, he had a difficulty in believing the extent of the content of his Majesty. A misconception alone could have produced the mistake. It was impossible for him to have consented to an extension of the provisions beyond the Irish Act of 1793. The constitutional maxim, that the King could do no wrong, and that his Ministers were responsible, referred to acts of Executive Government; but there were many instances in which the King must judge for himself. He was convinced that the King had acted in this instance from the internal impulse of his own heart. Mr. Pitt, during 17 years that he presided over the Administration of this country, could never discover a trace of that secret advice. It was his firm conviction, that his Majesty had no intention to change his Ministers till the misunderstanding took place.

Lord Grenville said, when he considered the talent, the energy, and ability of his Majesty's late Ministers, he could not look upon their dismissal but with the utmost regret. Much had been said about the manner in which this measure had been brought before the Sovereign; and it was spoken of as a thing unheard of and unconstitutional, to lay before his Majesty the draught of any dispatch which was intended for a Governor or Lord Lieutenant of any distant settlement; but he considered it the most regular way of proceeding, to lay a minute of the dispatch before the Sovereign, for his consideration: nor could he in any degree see any thing improper or unconstitutional in this. He declared, that it was perfectly understood that his Majesty had assented to the Act, to the fullest extent of the proposed clauses; his Majesty was thereby to be enabled to grant to Roman Catholics and all other Dissenters, every military commission or appointment whatsoever.—With respect to the limit which the pledge called upon the late Ministry to put to the claims of the Irish Catholic, he would ask the House—he would put it to the breast of every Noble Lord—was it prepared to say, there is nothing to hope, nothing in

perspective; no sense of gratitude, no display of loyalty, no deeds of gallantry, patriotism, or glory, shall ever operate to raise you to the enjoyment of those privileges, to which, by your actions, you are so well entitled? No; to Catholic concession there is an eternal bar; to Catholic Petition there exists a determined denial throughout all the revolutions of times and circumstances, throughout the whole progress of our national greatness or vicissitudes. You, the Catholics of Ireland, are doomed to interminable exclusion.

Lord Hawkebury, in reply to Lord Grenville, contended that the whole of the statement made by the Noble Baron, and of the debates to which that statement gave rise, were proceedings altogether irregular and unparliamentary.—The Noble Baron had accused him and his colleagues of being the first set of Ministers who had shrunk from responsibility, and meanly endeavoured to shelter themselves under the wings of their Sovereign. He would tell that Noble Baron, that he and his colleagues were the first Ministry who, in order to cloak their own misconduct and absurdities, had so strangely ventured to arraign the personal conduct of his Majesty at their Lordships' bar. He acted from a sense of duty in accepting a place in the present Ministry; and, so long as he was conscious of acting upon such grounds, he should never shrink from the responsibility, to whatever extent it might be carried, to which his official situation made him liable. He had always been adverse to granting any further concessions to the Catholics, and even to cherish any such hope in their minds. It was that hope which kept Ireland in a state of continual ferment and agitation; and until it was laid asleep, there would be no permanent tranquillity in that country. The Catholics of Ireland were, he was certain, perfectly grateful for the many indulgences for which the whole reign of his Majesty was distinguished towards them; and equally confident did he feel, that they would demonstrate that gratitude by their steady loyalty, and falsify the contrary prophecies, in which the Noble Baron seemed so much inclined to indulge.

Lords Moira, Camden, Limerick, Mulgrave, and Lauderdale, the Duke of Norfolk and the Lord Chancellor, severally spoke for and against the motion; and at seven in the morning the House divided, when there were, for the adjournment: Contents 171—Non-Contents 90.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, April 14.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed a modification in the Loan Interest Bill;

Bill); which was, to omit that part which related to the war-taxes upon the tonnage of shipping, and import and export duties.—The motion was agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, April 15.

The Hon. *W. H. Lyttelton* preface his promised motion with decanting on the merits of the late Ministers, and his regret that the motion relative to their merits had been negatived. They had done as much as possible for the good of the country during their short administration; and he was convinced that all hands and hearts had united to support them. As to the present Ministers, little had been seen of them. He alluded to what he called an indecent threat of the present Ministers, to dissolve the Parliament; and, as a tribute of justice to those they had succeeded, he moved, "That this House, considering a firm and vigilant Administration indispensable in the present posture of public affairs, has seen with the greatest regret the late change in his Majesty's Councils."

Mr. Hilbert seconded the motion, and agreed that the late Ministry had done every thing that was possible to improve our Navy, Army, and Finances. The seas, he contended, were covered with our squadrons in the most judicious positions; and, adverting to the cause of the late dissolution, he used the same arguments in justification of the Ex-ministry as have been urged by their friends in the different discussions. He concluded with observing, that if the threat of Mr. Canning to dissolve the Parliament were to be patiently endured, the Constitution of our Ancestors must soon be surrendered.

Mr. Milnes, in an animated speech, gave credit to the late Ministers for some of their transactions; but censured others, particularly their violence on the present occasion, which seemed to arise from their chagrin at being removed from office. He moved the Order of the Day.

The Hon. *Mr. Ward*, the Hon. *Mr. McDonald*, *Mr. Tighe*, *Mr. Rojcoe*, *Sir J. Newport*, *Mr. Tierney*, and *Lords Howick* and *Percy*, spoke in favour of the original motion; which was opposed by *Mr. Isaac Hawkins Browne*, the Hon. *Mr. Gore*, *Mr. Banks*, and the *Mayor of the Rolls*; when a division took place, and there were—Ayes 224—Noes 195.

HOUSE OF LORDS, April 16.

Lord Hawkebury moved a Vote of Thanks to the Military Force employed in the River Plate. He paid them many compliments for the promptitude and bravery with which they had overcome the spirited resistance that had been opposed to them.

The Earl of *Galloway* seconded the motion; and made some pointed remarks on the conduct of the late Government with respect to this expedition; as it appeared that the ships had not been able to carry on a siege for seven days without getting a supply of powder from the merchant vessels.

The motion was agreed to, *nem. diss.*; as was one made by *Lord Mulgrave*, for Thanks to Admiral *Stirling* and the Officers and Men of his Squadron.

In the Commons, the same day, *Lord Castlereagh* moved the Thanks of the House to *Sir S. Achmuty* and Admiral *Stirling*, with the Forces under their command; which was seconded by *Mr. Windham*, and agreed to unanimously.

April 21.

The Earl of *Moir* said, he felt himself called upon to refute a report which had prevailed of there having been a deficiency of powder in the expedition under *Sir S. Achmuty*. He insisted that the expedition had a greater quantity of powder than usual, and moved for the proper returns on this subject; which was agreed to.

In the Commons, the same day, on a motion for the farther consideration of the Penrhyn Election Petition, *Sir C. Hawkins* threw himself upon the justice and liberality of the House. It appeared from the Report, that *Sir C.* had been solicited by a body of the Electors to become the patron of the Borough, to which he had acceded, and had given some money to be applied to the purposes of the Election.

Mr. Wright, who read the Report, concluded by moving that the House do agree to the first resolution, that *Sir C. Hawkins*, by himself and his agents, had been guilty of bribery and corruption. *Capt. Herbert* moved to postpone the proceedings; but he was opposed by several Members.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

April 22.

The question relative to *Sir C. Hawkins* was resumed; when *Capt. Herbert* recommended caution, went at length into the contradictory evidence that had been offered, and concluded by moving that the resolution be farther considered this day three months.

Lord A. Hamilton conceived that the object of the motion was to abandon the case altogether.

Mr. L. Keck, as a Member of the Committee, felt the clearest conviction that their Resolution was founded upon the most unquestionable proofs.

Several Members spoke in favour of a prosecution; and expressed their opinions that the case of bribery had been made out.

Mr.

Mr. A. Wright replied. The motion that the House should agree with the Resolution, was at length carried.

On the question for the expulsion of Sir C. Hawkins, there were—Against the motion 46—For it 13. In the sequel it was ordered, that the Attorney-General be directed to prosecute Sir Christopher Hawkins, and 18 others.

HOUSE OF LORDS, April 23.

After a long discussion on the Scotch Judicature Bill, the House went into a Committee on the Loan Interest Bill, in which Lord Auckland condemned the alterations which were intended to be made.

The Duke of Montrose and Lord Mulgrave spoke in favour of the alterations; and Lord Grenville contended that they would shake the credit of the system; he proceeded to advert to the alarm which had been excited against the conduct of the late Ministry; and some warm arguments took place relative to the prejudices against the Catholics.

Lord Holland, and Earls Lauderdale and Spencer, seconded the opinion of Lord Grenville; and the intended alterations were supported by Lords Hawkebury, Harcourt, and Earl of Westmorland, &c.

The House of Commons in a Committee on the Journeymen Calico Printers Bill, Sir R. Peel spoke against it; and moved as an amendment, that it be read a second time this day three months.

Mr. Sheridan made a spirited reply in defence of the Journeymen; but the amendment was carried without a division.

April 24.

A long conversation took place on certain parts of Mr. Whitbread's Bill to amend the Poor Laws, which several Members thought would increase the Poor's Rates.

General Culcraft and Mr. Erskine spoke strongly in favour of the Bill; and Messrs. Rose, Bathurst, Wetherforce, Simon, and others, while they praised the conduct of Mr. Whitbread in bringing it forward, expressed their doubts as to its general efficacy.

HOUSE OF LORDS, April 27.

Their Lordships met at a little before 3 o'clock. The Commons, with their Speaker, soon afterwards appeared at the Bar, when the Royal Assent, by Commission, was given to one public and one private Bill.

The Lord Chancellor then addressed the following Speech to the Members of both Houses of Parliament on the part of the Commissioners:

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"We have it in command from his Majesty to inform you, that his Majesty has

thought fit to avail himself of the first moment which would admit of an interruption of the sitting of Parliament, without material inconvenience to the public business, to close the present Session; and that his Majesty has therefore been pleased to cause a Commission to be issued, under the Great Seal, for proroguing the Parliament.

"We are further commanded to state to you, that his Majesty is anxious to recur to the sense of his people, while the events which have recently taken place are yet fresh in their recollection.

"His Majesty feels, that in resorting to this measure, under the present circumstances, he at once demonstrates, in the most unequivocal manner, his own conscientious persuasion of the rectitude of those motives upon which he has acted, and affords to his people the best opportunity of testifying their determination to support him in every exercise of the Prerogatives of his Crown, which is conformable to the sacred obligations under which they are held, and conducive to the welfare of his Kingdom, and to the security of the Constitution.

"His Majesty directs us to express his entire conviction, that, after so long a reign, marked by a series of indulgences to his Roman Catholic subjects, they, in common with every other class of his people, must feel assured of his attachment to the principles of a just and enlightened toleration, and of his anxious desire to protect equally, and promote impartially, the happiness of all descriptions of his subjects.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"His Majesty has commanded us to thank you, in his Majesty's name, for the Supplies which you have furnished for the public service. He has seen, with great satisfaction, that you have been able to find the means of defraying, in the present year, those large, but necessary expences, for which you have provided, without imposing upon his people the immediate burthen of additional Taxes.

"His Majesty has observed with no less satisfaction the enquiries which you have instituted into subjects connected with public economy; and he trusts that the early attention of a new Parliament, which he will forthwith direct to be called, will be applied to the prosecution of these important objects.

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"His Majesty has directed us most earnestly to recommend to you, that you should cultivate, by all means in your power, a spirit of union, harmony, and good will amongst all classes and descriptions of his people.

"His Majesty trusts that the divisions naturally

naturally and unavoidably excited by the late unfortunate and uncalled for agitation of a question so interesting to the feelings and opinions of his people, will speedily pass away; and that the prevailing sense and determination of all his subjects to exert their united efforts in the cause of their country, will enable his Majesty to conduct to an honourable and secure termination the great contest in which he is engaged."

Then a Commission for proroguing the

Parliament was read.

After which the Lord Chancellor said:

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"By virtue of his Majesty's Commission under the Great Seal, to us and other Lords directed, and now read, we do, in his Majesty's name, and in obedience to his commands, prorogue this Parliament to Wednesday the 13th of May next, to be then here holden: and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Wednesday the 13th day of May next."

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

May 16. This Gazette contains the Order in Council for a general embargo on, and seizure of, all Turkish Vessels. Also a Notification that British subjects may trade to the forreits of Monte Video, except in the trade of Slaves.

Likewise a Notice that the blockade of the Straits of the Dardanelles, and of the Port and Harbour of Smyrna, should be maintained and enforced in the strictest manner.

Admiralty-office, May 10. This Gazette contains an account of the capture, off Cape Ortegal, of L'Alerte French privateer, of 14 guns and 85 men, by the Pallas frigate, Capt. Miller; also, of the capture, on the Leeward Island station, of a fine brig privateer, L'Austerlitz, of 18 guns and 125 men, after a chase of 18 hours, by the Circe frigate, Captain Pigot. This vessel has done more mischief to the trade than any other from Guadalupe during the war, and has been chased by several of our frigates before, but from her superior sailing always escaped.

Admiralty-office, June 2. Letter from Capt. Chatham, Commander of his Majesty's armed ship Sally, to Lord Keith.

Fair Water, near Dantzic, April 20.

My Lord, I have the honour to inform you of my arrival here, with his Majesty's armed ship Charles, Capt. Clephane, on the 13th inst. the Falcon sloop of war having joined us on the same day. General Kalkreuth suspecting that the Enemy would be supplied with provisions by sea, I ordered the Charles to cruise between Rost Hind and Dantzic Bay, to intercept any such vessels. Having suggested to the Governor the utility of having a ship in the Fair Water, a place of considerable importance, and which had been frequently attacked by the Enemy, it met his warmest approbation, and I was honoured to win his thanks for having anticipated his wish on this occasion. I accordingly brought my ship in the Fair Water on the 16th, and moored her in a flanking position on an isthmus, which the enemy would be obliged to pass in order

to make an attack thereon. On the following day, finding the communication stopped between Fair Water and the City of Dantzic, the enemy having posted themselves on the left bank of the river Vistula, called the Nehrung, I determined to endeavour to force a communication, and by great exertions on the part of my Officers and ship's company, I got the ship lightened that evening, so as to enable her to heave through the sluice of the mouth of the river Vistula.—At half past six P. M. on the same day, I commenced action with the Enemy at the Great Hollandu, on the Nehrung, who opposed to us a very strong force of musketry, supposed to be about two or three thousand men, in their intrenchments, and sheltered by the ruins of houses lately burnt, with three pieces of artillery, assisted by a small battery on the right bank of the river called the Legau. The action continued within pistol-shot until nine o'clock, when several of our gun breechings being shot and carried away, and having no wind to maintain our position, I endeavoured to get the starboard broadside to bear upon the enemy, but without effect, the current setting down. I then hauled down the river, to resume my position at the Fair Water. The gallant conduct of my Officers and men was such as ever characterises British seamen; and though my efforts were not completely successful, from the wind failing us, I have the satisfaction of saying that it appears to have a good effect in inspiring the inhabitants here, and at the City, with additional energy and confidence in the cause which we are engaged in; and I have been honoured with a very flattering letter from General Kalkreuth on this occasion, in which I am happy to have anticipated his views. I am sorry to add, that my loss has been considerable, having my First Lieutenant and nearly half my ship's company wounded by the incessant fire of musketry, mizen-mast shot through, sails and rigging much cut, and upwards of a thousand musket-shot in the hull.—The loss of the enemy, by every information we can obtain, is between 4 and 500 men

in killed and wounded, besides one piece of artillery completely dismounted, which was also observed from the ramparts. I must beg leave to mention the names of my Officers, whose conduct gives me much satisfaction. Lieut. Eastman, who was wounded; Leut. Young, Mr. Ellsworth, the master; Mr. Elphinstone, a volunteer, who, on every occasion, has afforded me much assistance. Capt. Sanders, Mr. Oldfield, First Lieutenant, and Mr. Jemmot, Purser of the Falcon, handsomely volunteered their services on this occasion. I have the honour to be, &c.

E. CHETHAM.

June 6. This Gazette contains dispatches from Admiral Stirling, dated on board the *Disdem*, off Monte Video, giving an account of a detachment of the British army, under the command of Colonel Pack, having taken possession of Colonia del Sacramento, an important post on the river Plate. The commandant of the town and a captain of militia (the only military) escaped.

June 9. This Gazette contains letters from Capt. Shipley to Sir Samuel Hood, stating, that the boats of the *Comus* frigate, under the direction of Lieuts. G. E. Watts and Hood Knight, and Lieut. J. Campbell of the Royal Marines, with a detachment of petty officers, seamen, and marines, on the 14th March captured 6 Spanish brigs (3 loaded, and 3 in ballast); they were moored in the Puerto de Haz, Grand Canaria, and defended by the cross fire of three batteries. Lieut. Campbell was the only person wounded on the occasion. The same frigate has also captured two Spanish brigs, laden with salt-fish and merchandize.—A gallant exploit was effected by the boats of the same frigate in the night of May 6, under the direction of Lieut. G. E. Watts, and assisted by Lieut. Hood Knight, and Jefferson Miles, master's mate, with a party of petty officers, seamen, and Royal marines, in the port of Grand Canaria; a large armed Spanish schooner had been for the three last days lying under the protection of a strong fort and two batteries, when, the wind proving favourable, she was boarded by Lieut. Watts in the large cutter, under a severe fire of musketry from between 30 and 40 soldiers, sent to assist in her defence; and he had nearly cleared her deck, when the two other boats, which did not row so well, arrived, and fully accomplished the business. She was brought out under an exceeding heavy fire from all the batteries; and proved to be the *St. Pedro* packet, having a cargo of bale goods, &c. from Caliz, bound to Buenos Ayres. This capture was effected with the loss of one

man killed and five wounded. Mr. Watts has several wounds, but none dangerous.

Admiralty-office, June 13.

Lark, at Sea, March 10.

SIR, I have the honour to report you the proceedings of his Majesty's sloop *Lark* command, during her late cruise.—On the 19th of January we fell in with and chased an enemy's schooner, which carrying a very heavy press of sail to escape from us, was overset in a squall, when the whole of her crew perished before the *Lark* reached the spot. On the 26th, late in the evening, we discovered two *Guada Costa* schooners under the land; and by steering a suitable course to cut them off from Porto Bello, we, after 14 hours chasing, on the 27th captured them both; they were *El Posillon*, of one 12-pounder, two 6-pounders, and 76 men, and *El Carmen*, of one 12-pounder, four 6-pounders, and 72 men, both commanded by Lieutenants of the Spanish Navy, and were from Carthagena bound to Porto Bello. With these vessels in company, on the 1st of February, a convoy of market-boats, protected by two gun-boats and an armed schooner, were fallen in with; the former were driven on shore, but the latter took refuge in a creek of Zispa Bay, protected by a four-gun battery. I followed them into the bay, and in a short time silenced the fort; but not being able to get at the gun-boats with the ship, the *Lark* was anchored at a convenient distance, and with the whole of our crew (20 men excepted, on board the prizes) I proceeded to attack them. The Spaniards rowed out to meet us, and keeping up a resolute fire, approached until we closed, when they fled; this moment was seized to board the sternmost of the enemy, carrying a long 24-pounder, and two 6-pounders; she ran on shore, but was carried after a desperate resistance, in which, of sixteen men, three were disabled, and myself wounded. But here our success ended; for in following the others up the creek, the pilot missed the channel, and ran the schooners on shore, without any prospect of getting them off; the action was therefore continued in this situation until five o'clock, when Mr. Pound (the purser) and two more men being added to the list of wounded, I gave up the attempt; directing Lieutenant Bull to set the schooners on fire, and to cover the retreat. The *Carmen* blew up, and the *Posillon* was in flames, and otherwise so much disabled, that she must be lost to the enemy. The good conduct of the *Lark's* officers and crew entitle them to my thanks, and I trust their exertions may be rewarded by better fortune on a future occasion.

R. NICHOLAS.

To Vice-admiral Dacres, &c.

June 13. A Supplement to this Gazette contains a letter from Major Gen. Fraser, to Gen. Fox, dated Alexandria, April 6. It states, that Major Misset having represented that the inhabitants of Alexandria would run the risk of being starved, unless Rosetta and Rahminie were taken possession of, he detached the 31st regiment, with the Chasseurs Britanniques, for that purpose; but, contrary to all expectation, the expedition did not succeed. He says, "Our troops took possession of the heights of Abourmandoul (which command the town) without any loss; but, from circumstances as yet unexplained, the General, instead of keeping his post there, unfortunately was tempted to go into the town with his whole force, without any previous examination of it, when the troops were to severely handled from the windows and tops of the houses, without ever seeing their enemy, that it was thought expedient to retire; more especially as Major-General Wauchope was unfortunately killed, and the second in command, Brigadier General Meade, severely wounded. The troops, I understand, although certainly placed in a most trying and perilous situation, behaved extremely well; and after having suffered, I am sorry to say, very materially in killed and wounded, retired to Aboukir in good order, without molestation, from whence I directed them to return to Alexandria.—This has certainly been a very heavy and unexpected stroke upon us, more especially as every information led me to conclude, that the opposition, if any, would be trifling; and every precaution was recommended that prudence could suggest. Finding, however, by the renewed representation of Major Misset, corroborated by the personal application of the Sorbagi, or Chief Magistrate, in the name of the people at large, that a famine would be the certain and immediate consequence of our remaining at Alexandria, without the occupation of Rosetta, I have, with the concurrence, advice, and co-operation of Rear Admiral Sir T. Louis, detached another corps, under the command of the Hon. Brig.-Gen. Stewart and Col. Oswald (as per

margin†), to effect this purpose, without which it appears impossible that the keeping possession of Alexandria can be accomplished."

Another Dispatch from Major Gen. Fraser, to Gen. Fox, dated Canopus, Aboukir Bay, April 24, announces the failure of the second attempt against Rosetta, owing to a great reinforcement of the enemy being sent down the Nile from Cairo, which overpowered our troops, and obliged them to fall back, with the loss of nearly 1000 men, in killed; wounded, and missing.—The details of this unfortunate affair were about to be dictated by the Thunderer.

Killed and Wounded, March 31, at Rosetta.

Killed. Staff, 1 Major-General. Royal Artillery, 2 Rank and File. 31st Reg. 1 Captain, 3 Sergeants, 3 Drummers, 69 Rank and File. Chasseurs Britanniques, 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 3 Sergeants, 2 Drummers, 99 Rank and File.—Total, 1 Major-General, 2 Captains, 1 Lieutenant, 6 Sergeants, 3 Drummers, 170 Rank and File.

Wounded. Staff, 1 Brigadier-General, 1 Brigade-Major. Royal Artillery, 10 Rank and File. 31st Reg. 1 Captain, 6 Subalterns, 7 Sergeants, 1 Drummer, 139 Rank and File. Chasseurs Britanniques, 4 Captains, 5 Subalterns, 1 Adjutant, 4 Sergeants, 111 Rank and File. Staff Corps, 1 Rank and File.—Total, 1 Brigadier-General, 1 Brigade-Major, 5 Captains, 10 Lieutenants, 2 Ensigns, 11 Sergeants, 1 Drummer, 251 Rank and File.

Officers killed—Major-Gen. Wauchope. 31st Reg. Capt. John Robertson. Chasseurs Britanniques, Capt. B. de Serocourt; Lieut. D'Amiel.

Officers Wounded.—Brig. Gen. Hon. Rob. Meade. 31st Regt. Capt. Horburgh (Brigade-Major) and Dowdall; Lieuts. E. Knox, Fearon, Thornton, Sleddon, and Ryan; Ensign Kirby. Chasseurs Britanniques, Capt. Duhautoy, de Combremont, de Calonne, and de Lafitte; Lieuts. Le Maître, J. Spitz, de Sault, and Klinger; Ensign Bontingault, Adjutant.

Gen. Airey.

Acting Deputy Adjutant-General.

N. B. Most of the wounded Officers and Men are recovering.

† Detachment of Royal artillery, Detachment of 20th Light Dragoons, Detachment of Seamen, Light Infantry Battalion, 1st Battalion of 25th Regiment, 2d Battalion of 78th Regiment, Regiment de Roll, amounting, in the whole, to about 2500 Men.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

SEAT OF WAR.

The 73d, 74th, 75th, and 76th Bulletins of the French Army contained only some uninteresting details of the progress made in the Siege of DANTZIC. The 77th, however, we are sorry to say, an-

nounced the SURRENDER of that very important fortress. It is dated Finckenstein, May 29, and relates almost entirely to the siege, which it terms the first fruit of the victory of Eylau. The terms granted to the garrison are the same as usual; but

all prisoners belonging to the French Emperor are to be liberated without being exchanged; and the Prussian officers on parole in Dantzic before the blockade are to remain there till further orders from the Prince of Neuchâtel. The capitulation was carried into effect on the 26th. On the 27th, the garrison marched out, with Gen. Kalkreuth at its head. This strong garrison, which at first consisted of 16,000 men, was reduced to 9000 men, of which number 4000 have deserted. Among the deserters, says the Bulletin, there are seven officers. "We will not," they say, "go to Siberia." Many thousands of artillery horses have been given up to us; but they are in very bad condition. It is asserted that the besieged might have held out 15 days longer.—"The Russian Lieut.-gen. Kamensky (continues this Bulletin), after having been beat on the 15th, retired under the fortifications of Weichselmünde. He remained there without venturing to undertake any thing; and he has been a spectator of the surrender of the place. When he perceived that they were erecting batteries, with red-hot balls, he embarked and retired. He has returned to Pillau."—The fort of Weichselmünde still held out. Marshal Lefebvre summoned it on the 26th; and, while they were regulating the terms of capitulation, the garrison advanced from the fort, and surrendered. The Commandant, thus abandoned by the garrison, saved himself by sea, and thus we are in possession of the town and port of Dantzic. These events are a happy preface of the campaign. The Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia were at Heiligenbeel. They might have conjectured the surrender of the place from the cessation of the fire: they might have heard the cannon from that distance. The Emperor, to express his satisfaction to the besieging army, has granted a present to each soldier."

Buonaparte arrived at Dantzic on the 1st inst. and reviewed the troops there; and the next day returned to his headquarters.

The repairs for the houses which have been damaged in the course of the siege amount to twelve millions. The houses destroyed in the suburbs, by order of Gen. Kalkreuth, are estimated at nine millions at least.

The garrison of NEISSÉ capitulated on the 30th of May.

Berlin, June 2. Official letters have brought intelligence, that Weichselmünde and Fahrwasser have surrendered to the French troops; and that the latter was taken possession of on the 27th.

Gen. Kalkreuth arrived at Königsberg on the 30th.

Prince Scherbatow, who commanded the Russian troops at Dantzic, had both his legs shot off, and is not expected to live. The Prussian General Von Laurens was killed.

The French got possession of about 70 sail of shipping at Dantzic; among which there was only one English vessel.

The French have devoted uncommon labour to strengthen their positions in Prussia: the banks of the Lorge, from Marienwerder to the Braufen lake, and thence to the Passarge, present a continued chain of batteries, defended by 300 pieces of cannon.

A letter from an officer in Lord Hutchinson's suite, dated Pillau, May 29, furnishes the following particulars:

The Russian Army, at that date, comprised *One Hundred and Thirty-six Thousand Men*, extending from Heiligenbeel, on which its right wing rested, through Melshak, Seeburg, Wartenburg, across the Narew river, and through the wood of Ostrolenka, to the river Bug; an extent of 150 English miles. The French Army, according to report, consisted of 196,000 men, including Poles, Saxons, Germans, Italians, and Dutch. Their line, in like manner, extended from the Frische Haff to the Bug: their principal force was in the districts of Marcenburg and Ermeland. Both armies are straitened for provisions, and particularly for forage; but in these respects we lament to hear, that the French are much better provided. On the 29th ult. part of the French force, which had been employed in the siege of Dantzic, had advanced along the Nerung, to within about seven German miles of the channel of Pillau; and there was much reason to apprehend they would succeed in stopping the navigation of the Pregel, by which the Russians receive their principal supplies. It is supposed that the French will be able to get the Dauntless praam, which they took from us at Dantzic, through the Vistula into the Frische Haff, to support the operations of their left wing on the Russian lines. The surrender of Dantzic was an event wholly unexpected at the moment it took place, and was attended with circumstances which, in some degree, affect the opinion we had previously entertained of Gen. Kalkreuth. By means of telegraphs, a constant communication was kept up between Dantzic and Fairwater; and it was arranged, that General Kalkreuth was to attempt to force his passage to Fairwater or Weichselmünde, where transports were collected for the reception of his troops, and where they might have embarked without molestation. The troops in these latter forts were to have seconded their operations, and

and lay under arms all night, waiting the signal for action. Several hours after the period appointed for the rally, the Russian Commandant at Fairwater enquired the occasion of the unexpected delay; when he was answered by Gen. Kalkuth, that he had surrendered. The Prussian garrison of Weichselmünde surrendered at discretion, having refused to embark. The garrison of Fairwater, which consisted of 5000 Russians and 2000 Prussians, were carried off on the night of the 26th. Graudenz still holds out.

FRANCE.

Napoleon has addressed a letter to the Archbishops and Bishops of France, on the occasion of the reduction of Dantzic; in which he says, "We cannot but ascribe this success, so rapid and so signal, to that especial protection of which Divine Providence has given us so many proofs. It is our pleasure that you assemble our people; and offer solemn thanksgiving to the God of Armies, praying that he will continue to favour our arms, and to watch over the happiness of our Country; that they may also pray, that that Cabinet which persecutes our Holy Religion, as much as it is the eternal Enemy of our Nation, may no longer influence the Cabinets of the Continent, to the end that a solid and glorious peace, worthy of the Great Nation, shall console humanity, and enable us to realize our intentions for the good of Religion, and the prosperity of our people."

Te Deum was accordingly performed in all the churches at Paris on the 14th.

Paris, June 11. This day, the Arch-Chancellor of the Empire repaired to the Senate, and delivered a message from his Majesty; of which the following is an extract. "He who has given us the greatest assistance in this the commencement of our reign, and who, after having rendered the greatest services in all the events of his military career, has affixed his name to a memorable Regency, in which he has displayed talents and striking bravery, appears to us to merit the highest distinction. We have also wished to consecrate an epoch so honourable to our arms; and by the letters patent which we have instructed our cousin the Arch-Chancellor to communicate to you, we have created our Cousin, Marshal and Senator Lefebvre, Duke of Dantzic. Here follow the Letters Patent creating Lefebvre Duke of Dantzic, with territorial possessions in the interior of France.

HOLLAND.

The house of Hope of Amsterdam advances the loan to Spain of thirty millions of florins, at 5 per cent. From this a sum of money due by Spain to the Dutch Government is to be deducted: the King

of Spain mortgages all his revenues, and, as a further security, has given bills on Mexico.

The Dutch Papers state, that the Queen of Holland arrived at Bourdeaux on the 30th ult. and that about 7000 Spanish troops were to pass through that city from the 3d to the 13th inst. on their march to the Grand Army.

Brussels, June 2. His Majesty intends to visit some foreign distant bathing-places, and among others Bagueres. He set out from this city on the 30th of May, for the castle of Lacken, near Brussels.

Accounts have been received of a serious mutiny having occurred at Malta; but which has been happily, though not without some difficulty, suppressed. The regiment of Fieberg, quartered at Recast, near the town of Valetta, mutinied on the 4th of April, killed two of their officers, the Adjutant and a Captain, wounded the Lieut.-Colonel, and took possession of the fort in which they were stationed, of which they continued complete masters for seven days. In the course of that time having experienced a dearth of provisions, in consequence of their being cut off from all communication with the other parts of the island, they endeavoured to procure supplies by force, and compelled the Officer of Artillery, stationed at Recast, to throw a number of shells into the town. This desperate proceeding gave occasion to strong measures.—The fort was stormed, and the mutineers were compelled to submit. The ringleaders were secured: upwards of twenty were either shot or hanged; and it was expected that as many more would suffer in the same way. It was not until the 11th of April, that the mutineers were reduced to submission. A few of them got possession of the magazine, and secreted themselves there until the night of the 12th, when they blew it and themselves up. Only three of our men were destroyed by the explosion. The actors in this scene were almost wholly composed of Albanians and Greek Christians, from the islands in the Archipelago.

GERMANY.

The Austrian army, on the 1st of May, comprised 344,315 effective men.

The Prince of Saxe-Cobourg has been restored to his dominions.

The town of Furstenberg, on the Havel, was nearly laid in ashes, on the 20th ult.—140 houses, including the town-house and church, fell a prey to the flames.

A dreadful hail-storm visited Brunswick and the surrounding country on the 26th ult. to an extent of nearly 30 English miles. The hail-stones were almost the size of an egg.

The damage sustained by the small Duchy of Saxe-Weimar, from the invasion

of the French in October 1806, has been estimated at 1,726,140 dollars, besides 25 houses burnt. Among other articles, the French got 31,762 bottles of brandy, and 182,250 bottles of wine.

The city of Hamburgh was wholly relieved of its Dutch garrison on the 12th. The Dutch Commandant-de-Place, the French custom-house officers and sailors, and 30 or 40 *gens d'armes*, only remained.

SWEDEN.

A cartel for the exchange of prisoners between Sweden and France has been settled.

The King of Sweden is indefatigable in his exertions to improve the fortifications of Stralsund, and in the construction of some works at Rugen.

The King has with him at Stralsund 13,000 Swedes, and 1,090 Russians. His inactivity has resulted from the hourly expectation of being joined by a British Army.

In consequence of the naval equipments making by the Dutch at Lubec, Rostock, and Weimar, the King of Sweden has declared those places in a state of the most rigorous blockade, and will not permit even neutral vessels to leave them. The Lubeckers sent a Deputation to the King at Stralsund, but without effect.

TURKEY.

The officer charged with the defence of the Dardanelles has been decapitated, for suffering the British fleet to pass them.

The Grand Vizier made his solemn entry into Adrianople on the 20th inst. preceded by about 1200 infantry. On the 21st, 12,000 cavalry joined him from Nicolia.

The Dutch Papers have brought an account of the passage of the Marawa by the Servian army. It was effected in the presence of a Turkish force of above 10,000 men.

The whole of Bosnia is in the hands of the Servians; and the people have cordially united with them in hostility to the Porte.

From the Turkish Frontiers, May 7. On the 10th of April, a desperate affair took place in the neighbourhood of Gladowa, between the troops of the Servian General Melenko Stok and Kusanzi Ali. The Servians surrounded the Turkish entrenchments; the latter made three vigorous attempts to break the Servian lines, but without effect. At length, however, the left wing of the Turks forced and defeated one column of the Servians, and made good their retreat from Timok to Widdin, though pursued by the enemy's cavalry. The right wing gained Gladowa, where they are inclosed. The Turks lost 5000 men killed and wounded. — Subsequently, Kusanzi Ali attempted to disengage himself, but without the least effect. He renewed

his attempt on the 22d, but was vigorously repulsed.

The following account is given, in a late *Pretibourg Gazette*, of the battle between the Turks and Servians, on the 22d of April: "The Turks suddenly attacked on that day the camp of the Servians, near Nissa; but, though the attack was not foreseen, the defence was the most vigorous that can be conceived, and the Turks were repulsed above a league. The field of battle was already strewed with 2000 bodies, when the Turks, having received strong reinforcements, renewed the contest. The battle lasted from three in the morning till half past nine at night: the victory was then complete, the Servians having been compelled to retire nine miles from the field of battle, after having 4830 killed, 7235 wounded, and killing 800 prisoners. They also lost two stands of colours, eight pieces of cannon, 160 muskets, and a quantity of ammunition. The loss of the Turks was likewise considerable, as they had 2450 killed, 3068 wounded, and 180 prisoners."

A late number of the Berlin Telegraph gives an article from Widdin, dated May 5th, which states that the Russians evacuated Glugiewo on the 20th of April. Mustapha Pacha dispatched cavalry in pursuit of their rear. Bucharest, it is said, has shared the same fate; but this wants confirmation. Pelwan Agan, Governor of Ilimed, it adds, has obtained signal advantages over the Russians, having taken six gun-boats and 13 pieces of cannon near one of the islands in the Danube, which the enemy wished to make himself master of. On the 30th of April, the Grand Vizier's army was at Adrianople; it is very numerous, and is slow in its movements. The Servians have been defeated by the Pacha of Nissa, who has sent 400 heads and 6 standards to Constantinople. — Gen. Michellon, says this article, openly declares, that, unless he receives speedy reinforcements, he must evacuate Wallachia.

The blockade of all the ports in the Ionian and Egean seas, by the Russians, has caused a great scarcity at Constantinople; and, in consequence of the arrears due to the troops, the garrison of the Dardanelles lately mutinied, and left their post. The Commandant, however, overtook them at Buojukdere, and prevailed on them to return, by promising them a speedy payment. The *ci-devant* Grand Vizier, Jusuf Pacha, has suddenly surprised and taken the castle of Anacra, very important for its situation at the mouth of the Phasis. The garrison was extremely weak. A similar attempt upon Kamhal failed altogether.

Con-

Considerable reinforcements are on their march from Odessa and Taganrog, for the Russian army under General Michelson. The progress of the Turkish army is retarded by the want of provisions.

ASIA.

The late dispatches from India mention an insurrection to have taken place in the Upper Provinces, which, for some time, threatened serious consequences. Soonda Sing and Doolup Sing, two Zemindars of great influence and popularity, were called before the Circuit Court, to answer for some public offence; but they refused to appear, and, retiring to a strong fort in their Zemindary, collected a body of followers, and bade defiance to the civil power. The military of the district was suddenly collected, and marched against them; but was repulsed, with the loss of several men killed and wounded. A greater force was assembled; but previous to its arrival the Zemindars abandoned the fort, and retired into the jungles, where they have been joined by many others, who have been excited to insurrection by the hope of plunder.

The race of elephants lately increased to such a degree in Sookto, as to threaten to depopulate the province. At the close of the last harvest, the natives assembled from all quarters for the purpose of destroying them, and during a short period killed several thousands.

A civil war has again broken out in Candy. The King having rendered himself very unpopular by some severe edicts, two of his principal officers revolted, and were joined by a large body of troops.

A very formidable insurrection has broken out in Persia, headed by Been Sing, a man of extraordinary enterprise and courage. He is the person who, with 1000 Muzulmen, opposed the 74th and 78th British regiments at Pantruly, in 1804, during the war with Scindia, in whose service he then was. He formerly held a command in the Persian army, but left it in disgust at some neglect; and, since the peace with the Mahrattas, has resided at Sheraz, organizing the rebellion which he now directs.

The last accounts from China announce the death of the celebrated General Shim Foo, and the complete restoration of tranquillity in the Upper Provinces. A severe scarcity prevailed in consequence of a general failure of the crops.

AMERICA AND THE WEST INDIES.

Col. Burr is said to be popular in several parts of America, where he has been publicly entertained. Party spirit runs extremely high between the Republicans and the Federalists.

By the American Papers, we have accounts of another unpleasant occurrence

in one of the ports of the United States.—The *Driver* sloop of war has been obliged to quit Charleston Roads, in consequence of a peremptory requisition made to Capt. Love, by the Commander of Fort Johnson. The *Driver* was one of the vessels which, in consequence of the death of Pearce, an American seaman, by a shot from the *Leander*, was interdicted from entering any port or harbour of the United States. This prohibition was insisted on by the governor above-mentioned.

Intelligence has been received from St. Domingo, down to the commencement of April. A new Constitution has been published by Christophe, who has been appointed President and Generalissimo of the State of Hayti. It abolishes the absurd imperial dignities and regulations; gives a rational degree of liberty to the people; and, in fact, restores a system of order, religion, justice, and morality, instead of the tyranny, licentiousness, and impiety which prevailed during the rapacious government of the representatives of Buonaparte, and the ferocious rule of Desfalines, who expelled them.—This Constitution, proclaimed in February, was in full activity six weeks after. The public tranquillity had at that time been restored; and both foreign commerce and domestic industry revived and established to a degree scarcely to be hoped for, after so important a change in the government.—Christophe published a very spirited Proclamation, calling on the Citizens to attest the purity of his views and sincerity of his intentions; and to prove, by their exertions in support of a regular Government, that they are worthy to enjoy the blessings it confers.

It was said in the American Papers of the 25th of April, that another revolution had taken place in St. Domingo, and that Christophe had been succeeded by Pétion.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Queen's palace, Jan. 14. HIS Grace Charles Duke of Norfolk, sworn lord lieutenant of the county of Suffolk, vice the Duke of Richmond, dec.

Downing-street, Jan. 13. Alexander Sinton, esq. appointed his Majesty's envoy-extraordinary and minister-plenipotentiary at the Court of Stockholm.—William Wellesey Pole, esq. to be his Majesty's secretary of embassy at the Sublime Ottoman Porte.

Whitehall, Jan. 14. Rev. Charles Mofi, D.D. one of the canons-residentary of St. Paul's cathedral, recommended, by *congé d'elire*, to be elected bishop of Oxford, vice Dr. John Randolph, translated to the see of Bangor.

Whitehall, Jan. 10. Gen. Hugh Duke of Northumberland, appointed colonel of the

the Royal Regiment of Horse-guards, *vice* the Duke of Richmond, *dec.*

Whitehall, Jan. 27. Rev. John Chappel Woodhouse, M.A. recommended, by his Majesty, to be chosen dean of Lichfield cathedral, *vice* Dr. Baptist Proby, *dec.*—Thomas Tod, *esq.* advocate, appointed one of the four commissaries of Edinburgh, *vice* Andrew Balfour, *esq.* resigned.—Andrew Duncan, *jun. esq.* appointed professor of Medical Jurisprudence and Medical Police to the University of Edinburgh.

Whitehall, Feb. 7. Rev. Tho. Hughes, M.A. recommended, by the King, to be elected a canon-residentiary of the cathedral church of St. Paul, London, *vice* Dr. Charles Moss, promoted to the see of Oxford.—James Moncrief, *esq.* advocate, appointed sheriff-depute of the shires of Clackmannan and Kinross, *vice* David Money penny and David Williamson, *esqrs.* resigned; the former on being appointed sheriff-depute of the shire of Fife, and the latter to be sheriff-depute of Stirling.

Whitehall, Feb. 14. Rev. Charles-Henry Hall, D.D. appointed Regius professor of Divinity in the University of Oxford, and canon of Christ Church, in the said University, properly belonging to the Regius Professor of the said University, both *vice* Dr. John Randolph, bishop of Bangor, resigned. Rev. Samuel Smith, appointed canon of the said church, *vice* Hall, resigned.—Rev. William Douglas, M.A. appointed prebendary of St. Peter, Westminster, *vice* Rev. Thomas Hughes, resigned.

Whitehall, March 5. Harford Jones, *esq.* resident of the East India Company at Bagdad, and member of the Ottoman order of the Crescent, of the Second Class, permitted to receive and wear the ensigns of the Superior Class of the said order, lately conferred on him by the Grand Signior, as a mark of his farther favour.

Whitehall, March 7. Right Hon. Char. Arbuthnot, ambassador-extraordinary and plenipotentiary at the Sublime Porte, permitted to accept and wear the insignia of the Ottoman Imperial order of the Crescent, conferred on him by the Grand Signior.

Whitehall, March 14. Sir Edmund Stanley, appointed recorder of his Majesty's Court of Judicature in Prince of Wales's Island, in the East Indies.—Right Hon. Thomas Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, to be his Majesty's lieutenant and sheriff-principal of Fifeshire.

Downing-street, March 14. Francis Kienitz, *esq.* to be his Majesty's consul in the Duchy of Courland.

Whitehall, March 20. James Wylie, *esq.* counsellor of State, and first surgeon to his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia, and inspector-general of his Armies and Military Hospitals for the Medical Department, permitted to receive and bear

the insignia of the Order of St. Wolodimir; and also Hen. Fanshawe, *esq.* knight of the Russian Military Order of St. George, and holding a distinguished command in the Russian Army.

Whitehall, March 21. John Paterfon, *esq.* appointed treasurer to the Governors of the Bounty of Queen Anne.

Queen's palace, March 25. John Earl of Westmorland, K.G. sworn Keeper of the Privy Seal.—Right Hon. Robert-Banks Lord Hawkesbury, the Right Hon. Robert Stewart (commonly called Viscount Castlereagh), and the Right Hon. George Canning, sworn his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Queen's palace, March 26. John-Jeffries Earl Camden, K.G. declared Lord President of the Privy Council.—Right Hon. Spencer Perceval, Chancellor and Under-Treasurer of His Majesty's Exchequer, and the Right Hon. Robert Dundas, sworn of the Privy Council.—Henry Earl Bathurst, appointed President of the Committee of Privy Council appointed for the Consideration of all Matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations.

Whitehall, March 27. Philip d'Auvergne Prince de Bouillon, Rear-admiral of the Blue, permitted to receive and wear the ensigns of Knight Grand Commander of the Equestrian, Secular, and Capitular Order of St. Joachim, of Erlangen.

Whitehall, March 28. Archibald Colquhoun, *esq.* advocate, appointed his Majesty's advocate in Scotland.—George Earl of Galloway, to be lieutenant and sheriff-principal of the shire of Wigton; and Thomas Earl of Selkirk, of the stewardry of Kirkcudbright, in Scotland.

Queen's palace, March 30. Right Hon. Sir James Pulteney, *bart.* sworn of the Privy Council.—Right Hon. Spencer Perceval, sworn Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.—Right Hon. George Rose, in the absence of Earl Bathurst, to be President of the Committee of Privy Council appointed for the Consideration of all Matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations.

Whitehall, March 31. His Grace William-Henry Duke of Portland, K.G. the Right Hon. Spencer Perceval, William-Henry-Cavendish-Scott Bentinck, *esq.* (commonly called Marquis of Titchfield), the Hon. William Eliot, and William-Sturges Bourne, *esq.* appointed Commissioners for executing the Office of Treasurer of his Majesty's Exchequer.—Right Hon. Spencer Perceval, to be Chancellor and Under Treasurer of his Majesty's Exchequer.—Lieut.-gen. John Earl of Chatham, K.G. appointed Master-general of his Majesty's Ordnance of the United Kingdom.—The Hon. William-Wellesley Pole to be Clerk, Mark Singleton, *esq.* Storekeeper, and the Hon. Cropley Ashley

ley to be Clerk of the Deliveries, of the Ordnance of the United Kingdom.—Right Hon. Lieut.-gen. Sir James Pulteney, bart. appointed his Majesty's Secretary at War.

Whitehall, March 31. William Smyth, esq. of Peter-house college, Cambridge, appointed Professor of Modern History in that University. *vice Symonds, dec.*

Queen's palace, April 1. Right Hon. John Lord Eldon, sworn Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain.—His Grace Charles Duke of Brecon, sworn of the Privy Council, and declared Lieutenant-general and General-governor of that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland.

Whitehall, April 3. Joseph Hunt, esq. appointed Treasurer of the Ordnance.

Whitehall, April 4. Rt. Hon. William Viscount Lowther, created Earl of Lonsdale, co. Westmoreland.—His Grace James Duke of Montrose, K.T. appointed Master of the Horse to his Majesty.—Right Hon. Henry Baron Mulgrave; James Gamier, esq. Admiral of the Blue; Sir Richard Bickerton, bart. Vice-admiral of the White; William-Johnstone Hope, and Robert Ward, esq.; the Right Hon. Henry-John Viscount Palmerston; and James Buller, esq.; appointed his Majesty's Commissioners for executing the Office of High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Dominions, Islands, and Territories thereto belonging.—Right Hon. Robert Dundas; Right Hon. John-James Earl Camden, K.G. President of his Majesty's Council; Right Hon. Robert-Banks Lord Hawkebury; Right Hon. Henry-Robert Stewart (commonly called Viscount Castlereagh); and the Right Hon. George Canning, his Majesty's three Principal Secretaries of State; His Grace William-Henry-Cavendish Duke of Portland, K.G. First Commissioner of his Majesty's Treasury; Right Hon. Spencer Perceval, Chancellor and Under-Treasurer of his Majesty's Exchequer; George Percy, esq. (commonly called Lord Leven); Right Hon. John Baron Teignmouth; Right Hon. Thomas Wallace; and George Jackson, esq.; to be his Majesty's Commissioners for the Management of the Affairs of India.

Whitehall, April 7. Charles Br. J. J. esq. captain in the Royal Navy, knighted by letters patent under the Great Seal.

Queen's palace, April 15. Right Hon. Henry Viscount Melbourn, Lieut. Hon. John Lord Ferrers, and Right Hon. Major-general Sir Arthur Wellesley, K.B. sworn of the Privy Council.

Deer-gorge, April 18. Hugh Elliot, esq. appointed captain-general and governor in chief of the island of Barbados, in America; William Lukin, esq. captain-general and governor in chief of the island of Demerary; Sir James Cockburn, bart. governor and commander in chief of the

island of Curaçoa; and John Holloway, esq. vice-admiral of the Red, governor and commander in chief of the island of Newfoundland.

Whitehall, April 11. Rt. Hon. Charles William-Montagu Scott (commonly called Earl of Dalkeith), summoned to the House of Peers, by the style and title of Baron Tynedale, of Tynedale, co. Northumberland; and the Rt. Hon. George Gordon (commonly called Marquis of Huntley), by the style and title of Baron Gordon, of Huntley, co. Gloucester.—His Grace Alexander Duke of Gordon, K.T. appointed Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland.—Rt. Hon. George Royle, to be Treasurer of his Majesty's Navy.

Foreign-office, April 11. Right Hon. Granville Leveion Gower (commonly called Lord Granville Leveion Gower), appointed his Majesty's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary at the Court of St. Petersburg.

Whitehall, April 11. Rev. Cunningham Burnside, presented to the church and parish of Dunfermline, in the presbytery and county of Dumfries; and Rev. W. Macrae, to the church and parish of Kilsarnan, in the presbytery of Chanony, and county of Ross, *vice Denorn, dec.*

Whitehall, April 14. Sir Thomas Manners Sutton, knt. one of the Barons of his Majesty's Court of Exchequer, created Baron Manners, of Foston, co. Lincoln.

Foreign-office, April 15. The Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, K.G. appointed his Majesty's plenipotentiary at the Court of Vienna.

Queen's palace, April 15. Thomas Plover, esq. his Majesty's Solicitor-general, knighted.

Whitehall, April 16. Admiral Lord Collingwood, and his descendants, permitted to bear, in commemoration of the glorious victory off Cape Trafalgar, in which his Lordship was second in command, the following honourable augmentation to the arms of the family of Collingwood, viz. A Chief way, thereon a Lion passant guardant and navally crowned, with the word TRAFALGAR; and also, in addition to the family crest, the crest following, viz. The Stern of a Man of War, representing that of the Royal Sovereign (being the ship which bore his Lordship's flag in the said brilliant action), between a Branch of Laurel and a Branch of Oak.

Queen's palace, April 21. Right Hon. Thomas Lord Manners, Lord High Chancellor of that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland, sworn of the Privy Council.—Jonathan Miles, esq. and James Bramcomb, esq. knighted.

Foreign-office, April 23. Right Hon. Sir Arthur Paget, K. B. appointed his Majesty's plenipotentiary at the Sublime Porte.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE FIRST SESSION OF THE FOURTH PARLIAMENT OF
THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, 1807.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *June 22.*

The Commons attending, the Commission for opening the Parliament was read, and the Commons were directed to choose a Speaker.

The same day, on the return of the Commons from the Upper House, Mr. *Yorke* addressed Mr. *Ley*, the Senior Clerk, on the qualifications necessary for a Speaker, paid many high and just compliments to Mr. *Abbot*, for his well-known abilities and upright conduct on former occasions; and moved that he be called to the Chair.

Messrs. *Bankes*, *Calcraft*, *W. Smith*, and the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, cordially supported the motion, which was unanimously carried. Mr. *Abbot* returned thanks, and was conducted to the Chair.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *June 23.*

The Speaker, with the House of Commons, appeared, and notified his Election. He was complimented by the Lord Chancellor, who confirmed, in his Majesty's name, all the privileges claimed by the Commons.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *June 26.*

The Commons were ordered to attend, when the following Speech was delivered by the Lord Chancellor.

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"We have it in command from his Majesty to state to you, that, having deemed it expedient to recur to the sense of his People, his Majesty, in conformity to his declared intention, has lost no time in causing the present Parliament to be assembled.

"His Majesty has great satisfaction in acquainting you, that, since the events which led to the Dissolution of the last Parliament, his Majesty has received, in numerous Addresses from his Subjects, the warmest assurances of their affectionate attachment to his Person and Government, and of their firm resolution to support Him, in maintaining the just rights of His Crown and the true principles of the Constitution; and He commands us to express his entire confidence, that He shall experience in all your deliberations a determination to afford him an equally loyal, zealous, and affectionate support under all the arduous circumstances of the present time.

"We are commanded by His Majesty to inform you, that his Majesty's endeavours have been most anxiously employed for the purpose of drawing closer the ties by which his Majesty is connected with the Powers of the Continent; of assisting

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the efforts of those Powers against the ambition and oppressions of France; of forming such engagements as may ensure their continued co-operation; and of establishing that mutual confidence and concert, so essential, under any course of events, to the restoration of a solid and permanent Peace in Europe.

"It would have afforded his Majesty the greatest pleasure, to have been enabled to inform you, that the mediation undertaken by his Majesty for the purpose of preserving Peace between his Majesty's Ally the Emperor of Russia and the Sublime Porte had proved effectual for that important object. His Majesty deeply regrets the failure of that mediation, accompanied as it was by the disappointment of the efforts of his Majesty's Squadron in the Sea of Marmora, and followed as it has since been by the losses which have been sustained by his gallant troops in Egypt.

"His Majesty could not but lament the extension of hostilities in any quarter which should create a diversion in the War so favourable to the views of France; but lamenting it especially in the instance of a Power with which his Majesty has been so closely connected, and which has been so recently indebted for its protection against the encroachments of France to the signal and successful interposition of his Majesty's arms.

"His Majesty has directed us to acquaint you, that he has thought it right to adopt such measures as would best enable Him, in concert with the Emperor of Russia, to take advantage of any favourable opportunity for bringing the hostilities in which they are engaged against the Sublime Porte to a conclusion, consistent with his Majesty's honour, and the interests of his Ally.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"His Majesty has ordered the Estimates of the current year to be laid before you; and He relies on the tried loyalty and zeal of his faithful Commons, to make such provision for the public service, as well as for the further application of the sums which were granted in the last Parliament, as may appear to be necessary.—And his Majesty, bearing constantly in mind the necessity of a careful and economical administration of the pecuniary resources of the Country, has directed us to express his hopes that you will proceed, without delay, in the pursuit of those enquiries connected with the public economy, which engaged the attention of the last Parliament.

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"His Majesty commands us to state to you

that he is deeply impressed with the peculiar importance at the present moment of cherishing a spirit of union and harmony amongst his people; such a spirit will most effectually promote the prosperity of the Country at home, will give vigour and efficacy to its Councils and its Arms abroad, and can alone enable his Majesty, under the blessing of Providence, to carry on successfully the great contest in which he is engaged, or finally to conduct it to that termination which his Majesty's moderation and justice have ever led him to seek—a Peace in which the honour and interests of his Kingdom can be secure, and in which Europe and the world may hope for independence and repose."

The Earl of Mansfield moved the Address, and in a neat speech expressed his determination never to give his unqualified support to every measure of every Minister.—Lord Rolle seconded the motion, and deprecated the conduct of the late Ministers, as unconstitutional and insulting to their Sovereign.

Earl Fortescue centured the present Ministers, and proposed an Amendment to the following effect.

"That by long experience of his Majesty's gracious conduct, we know his Majesty's invariable wish to exercise his prerogatives usefully to the Country; but our attachment to his Majesty obliges us

to lay before him the culpable conduct of his Ministers, who, within a few months, have advised the dissolution of the late Parliament, in the midst of its first Session; a measure advised by his Majesty's Ministers, when no difference existed between the two Houses, and when no necessity whatever could justify such a step. That, by the interruption of private business, great inconvenience was incurred, and considerable expence wantonly added to the burdens of the Country; that the dissolution retarded many useful laws for the encouragement of agriculture, manufactures, and commerce; that it either suspended, or wholly impeded, many most wholesome public regulations. That we feel far less bound to state, that the evil of this measure was aggravated by injurious pretences under which it was sheltered; pretences which afforded no justification of it, but which excited dangerous animosities, at a time when the security of the Empire was endangered, and when the utmost harmony and co-operation ought to have been cherished."

The Amendment was supported by Lords Holland, Erskine, Grosvenor, Granville, Lauderdale, &c.; and Lord Hawkebury concluded the debate by a general answer to the objections that had been urged. At four o'clock there were for the Amendment, Contents 67—Non-Contents 160. Majority for Ministers 93.

CEREMONIAL AT THE FOUNDATION OF DOWNING COLLEGE.

Sir Geo. Downing, bart. of Gamlingay Park, Cambridge, in 1717, devised all his valuable estates in the counties of Cambridge, Bedford, and Suffolk, to his nearest relations, being first Cousins, &c. to each for life, with remainder to their issue in succession; and in case they all died without issue, he devised those estates to Trustees, who, with the consent and approbation of the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and the Masters of St. John's and Clare Hall, should found a College within the University of Cambridge, which should be called *Downing College*. Sir George died in 1749; and, upon the death of Sir Jacob Garrat Downing, in 1761, without issue, the rest of Sir George's relations named in his will being also then dead without issue, the estates devised were claimed by the University for the use of the intended College. The validity of the Will, after many years litigation, was at length established; and the charter for the incorporation of Downing College having been fully examined and considered by the Lords of the Privy Council, and their recommendation of it being confirmed by his Majesty's express approbation, the Great Seal was af-

fixed to it by Lord Chancellor Loughborough, on the 22d of September 1800. Ceremonial observed on laying the Foundation-stone of DOWNING COLLEGE, on Monday, May 18, 1807.

An excellent Sermon upon the occasion was preached at St. Mary's Church, by the Rev. Dr. Outram, Public Orator of the University, at 11 in the forenoon; after which the Members of the University assembled at the Senate-house, where Mr. William Frere, fellow of Downing-College, delivered a suitable speech in Latin.

At a quarter before one the procession left the Senate-House for the Site of the College (a commodious piece of ground near the Botanic Garden) in the following order:

Esquire Bedells;
The Vice Chancellor in his Robes;
High Steward of the University;
Commissary of the University;
Noblemen, in their Robes, two and two;
Doctors in Divinity, in Robes,
two and two;
Doctors of Law and Physic, in Robes,
two and two;
Public Orator;
Professors of the University;
Professors,

Professors, in their Congregation Habits, followed by their men, with the University Statutes; Public Registrar, and Public Librarians; Textors, Scrutators, and other Officers of the University;

The Master of Downing College, Chaplain;

Professors of Downing College; Architect;

Bachelors of Divinity, and Masters of Arts, two and two;

Fellow-Commoners, two and two;

Bachelors of Arts;

Under Graduates.

When the Procession arrived at the site of Downing College, Dr. Annesley, the Master of Downing, deposited the Foundation Stone, and made an oration in Latin. Dr. Outram then pronounced a Benediction. After this ceremony, the Procession returned in the same order to the Senate-House, and then dispersed to their several Colleges.

The Stone contained the best Collection of Coins of the present Reign that could be procured; with the first Stereotype Plate cast in the Foundry of the University, on the improved principle of Earl Stanhope.

The following is an exact copy of the Inscription, which is very handsomely engraved on Copper, and sunk in the Foundation Stone:

COLLEGIUM . DOWNINGENSE
IN . ACADEMIA . CANTABRIGIÆ
GEORGIUS . DOWNING . DE .
GAMLINGAY . IN
EODEM . COMITATV
BARONETTUS
TESTAMENTO . DESIGNAVIT
OPIBUSQUE . MONTIFICÆ . INSTRVIT
ANNO . SALVTIS . M.DCC . XVII.
REGIA . BANDEM . CAARTA . STABILIVIT
GEORGIUS . TERTIVS . OPTIVS . PRINCEPS
ANNO . M.DCCC
HÆC . VERO . EDIFICII . PRIMORDIA
XV . CALEND . JUN . ANNO . M.DCCC . VII
MAGISTER . PROFESSORES . ET . SOCI
REGIO . IV . SV . CONSTITVTI
PVSERVNT
QUOD . AD . RELIGIONIS . CULTUM
JURIS . ANGLICAN . ET .
MEDICINÆ . SCIENTIAM
ET . AD . RECTAM . IYVENTVTIS .
INGEVVE
DISCIPLINAM . PROMOVENDAM
FELICITER . EVENIAT

After the ceremony, the new Master entertained the principal Members of the University with an excellent dinner at the Red Lion Inn.

The present Collegiate Body, appointed by the Charter of Downing College, are as follow:

Master. Francis Annesley, LL.D.

Member of St. John's, and late Member of Parliament for Reading in Berkshire. Appointed 1800.

Professor of the Laws of England. Edward Christian, M. A. Member of St. John's.

Professor of Medicine. Busick Harwood, M. D. Professor of Anatomy, and Member of Emanuel.

Fellows. John Lees, M. A. Member of St. John's; Wm. Meek, M. A. of Emanuel; Wm. Freere, M. A. of Trinity.

Besides the above, a Professor of Medicine, 13 Fellows, 6 Scholars, at 5*l.* per annum for 4 years, 2 Chaplains, a Librarian, and other officers, will be appointed, with adequate salaries.

A Member of a Scotch University, with certain qualifications, is eligible to be a Professor of Medicine at this College.

The annual salary of the Master is 800*l.* of a Professor 200*l.* of a Fellow 100*l.* or in that proportion.

COUNTRY NEWS.

May 25. A sturgeon, measuring more than six feet in length, was taken alive, in the Hundred-foot-river, near *Oxford*. A gang of lighters passing by, the swell of the water occasioned thereby forced the sturgeon near the bank, and, immediately on the water subsiding, it was left on the sands; which the watermen observing, fastened a line to its tail, and conveyed it to *Witbech*.

June 5. This night, about 11, a dispute arose at a public-house, the sign of the Unicorn, in *Scale-lane*, in *Hull*, between Thomas Riggs, master of a Wakefield sloop, and Thomas Parker, also a mariner, in the Knottingley trade. The parties, in consequence, agreed to adjourn to *Scale-lane* quay to fight; when, after a quarter of an hour's contention, Parker lost his life. The body was immediately brought back to the public-house, and endeavours used to restore animation.

June 6. The fall of rain in the neighbourhood of *Stamford*, which continued almost without intermission from yesterday morning till this evening, occasioned the highest flood in the fens than has been experienced these eight years. On the levels of *Croyland* and *Spalding* the waters had for many square miles the appearance of a sea, and the inhabitants of isolated houses were obliged to betake themselves to their garrets for preservation. Even in the town of *Croyland* egress from their houses was for many hours denied to the inhabitants. The loss sustained by the ten farmers is very great; not so much in stock (of which we do not hear of many being lost, owing to timely removal), as in the coming cropping, and in the fields laid for hay. Many persons have lost their

their second seed and labour to ensure a harvest; the flood some short time ago having made it necessary to re-flood the lands which had been inundated. The roads in many districts were completely impassable. Even on the great North road the waters were so much out, that the Edinburgh mail coach was on Sunday morning detained six hours at *Carterton*.—The water on the road near *Kimbolton* turnpike was so strong, that a person endeavouring to ride along at this afternoon was, with his horse, overpowered by the stream, and with difficulty saved, after hanging a long while by the bough of a tree, which he providentially caught hold of.—At *Great Slaughton*, about four miles from *Kimbolton*, towards *London*, a man, belonging to a grocer at *Manchester*, who had been to *Kimbolton* with articles in that line, on his return in the evening, before dark, in attempting to pass the bridge, had his horse overpowered by the stream, and both were drowned.—The town of *Kimbolton* was on Sunday morning nearly under water. Mr. Palmer, a tanner of that place, has sustained damage to the amount of 300l. At *Elton-house*, the seat of the Earl of *Carysfort*, the water was two feet eight inches deep in the servants' hall.

June 12. The Bishop of *London* has erected and endowed a chapel at *Ide Hill*, in the parish of *Sundridge* in *Kent*, at the distance of two miles from the parish church, for the convenience of the inhabitants of that hamlet to attend divine service; and has also built a house for the chaplain. The chapel and house are of stone, in a very neat and proper style, and commanding a beautiful and extensive view of the country. The Bishop has for some years past resided, in the autumn, at a little villa he has purchased in that parish; and frequently gratified and instructed the parishioners, by his eloquent and admirable discourses from the pulpit. The consecration of the church, by the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, took place this day, and was a most solemn and interesting ceremony. It was witnessed by a great concourse of people assembled on the occasion, more than the chapel would contain; notwithstanding which, every thing was conducted with the utmost decorum. At the usual time of morning service, the Bishop of *London*'s coach arrived at the chapel with the Archbishop, his Lordship, the Rev. Dr. Vyse, rector, and the Rev. Mr. Dicks, curate of the parish. In the next carriage followed the proper officers of the Ecclesiastical Courts of *Canterbury* and *London*, with their respective attendants on horseback; in the next were Lord Frederick Campbell and his lady, from their seat at *Coombe*, in the parish of *Sundridge*; and in several

other carriages the principal families of the neighbourhood. At the entrance of the chapel, after his Grace was robed, the Bishop, Clergy, &c. standing uncovered, a Petition was addressed to the Archbishop, stating the want of a place of worship in that part of the parish, and praying him to consecrate the new-erected chapel; whereupon his Grace proceeded up the chapel, repeating the 24th Psalm; "The earth is the Lord's, and all that therein is; the compass of the world, and they that dwell therein;" the officiating Ministers and people taking the alternate verses. Nothing can exceed the effect of this Psalm when used on such an occasion, and particularly the repetition of those sublime verses; "Lift up your heads, O ye gates, and be ye lift up ye everlasting doors, and the King of Glory shall come in." "Who is the King of Glory? It is the Lord strong and mighty, even the Lord mighty in battle."

The Archbishop being seated on one side of the altar, and the rector on the other, the Deed of Endowment, and other legal forms, were read; after which the Prayers of Consecration, and one for God's blessing on the Founder, his family, and substance, were offered up by the Archbishop, in the most devout and impressive manner. The Morning Service was then read by Mr. Dicks, the officiating Chaplain, the first Lesson being taken from the 8th chapter of the 1st Book of Kings, and the Communion Service by the Archbishop. The 94th and 100th Psalms were also sung in the service; after which a very excellent, appropriate, and instructive Sermon was delivered by Dr. Vyse; wherein the grateful mention made of the venerable Founder was in such terms as it becomes the Minister of God to speak the just praise of a fellow-creature in the more immediate presence of his Maker. As soon as the Sermon ended, the greater part of the congregation quitted the chapel, and the Holy Sacrament was administered to those who were prepared to receive it. The two great Dignitaries of the Church, with the rector and chaplain, returned in the same order to the Bishop's house, and afterwards dined with a select party at Lord Frederick Campbell's. A MS. Psalm on the subject of the day, with the title of "Consecration, in two Parts, inscribed to the Founder of the Chapel," was presented on his return from thence by Dr. Vyse, at the request of the author; which his Lordship has since done him the honour to notice with great condescension and kindness; and which we hope next month to present to the publick.

June 12. Messrs. Courts and Co. bankers in *London*, paid 6837*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.* (the pro-

duce

duce of 10,000l. Consols 3 per cent. Annuities) a few days ago to the Treasurers of the Infirmary at Derby, as a donation so that Charity, from a gentleman who requested his name might not be known.

June 13. An accident happened this day at *Swansea*, which has thrown that town into the deepest melancholy:—A boat went out into the bay, for the purpose of seeing a boat race, and sunk about a mile off the Eastern Pier; and of the 11 persons who embarked in her only four were saved. The shrieks and consternation of the friends and relatives of those who were in the bay cannot be expressed. The sufferers are Capt. Logan, Adjutant of the Prince of Wales's Fusiliers, who has left a wife and four children; Mr. Thomas, a clerk in the Custom-House, and Adjutant of the Forest Volunteers; Mr. Collier, of Hendrevoylan; and Mr. Williams, his brother-in-law, a merchant of London; both of whom have left families; the eldest son of Mr. Sylvester, surgeon, a promising youth of fourteen; Mr. Bagot, jun. of Abergavenny, Clerk to Mr. Robt. Thomas of Swansea; and a boy of about 15, son of Jeremiah Williams, one of the pilots of that Port, who was employed to assist in sailing the boat. Capt. Roberts and the other survivors all owe their lives to their being expert swimmers, as they were near an hour in the water before any boat could reach them.

June 16. About 3 P. M. a tremendous storm of thunder was experienced at Tet-

ney, near *Louth*. The lightning struck a cottage belonging to R. Hastings, and in a short time consumed it, and the furniture.

Lately a labourer, in the employ of John Julius Angerstein, esq. digging up some earth in the orchard at the woodlands at *Blackheath*, found an earthen pot, which, on inspection, was found to contain 253 pieces of silver coin, most of them bearing the head of Queen Elizabeth. They are in high preservation, and in size about that of a dollar, but much thinner. Mr. Angerstein presented the finder with a 5l. note.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Saturday, June 13.

A fire broke out this morning, at the house of Mr. Roebuck, in Butcherhall-lane, Newgate-street, which totally destroyed the same; from which not an article was saved. Mr. R. and his wife escaped with great difficulty from the two-pair of stairs window. The accident was occasioned by a spark which a servant had suffered to fall the night before in the cellar from a candle. Considerable damage was done to the adjoining houses.

Tuesday, June 30.

His Majesty has presented a superb service of Sacramental Plate, and Candelabra of the most curious workmanship, for the great Church at Quebec. His Majesty's arms are richly embossed on each article.

CIRCUITS OF THE JUDGES.

SUMMER CIRCUIT.	NORFOLK.	HOMER.	OXFORD.	WESTERN.	MIDLAND.	NORTHERN.
1807.	LdEllenbro' J. Grose	L. C. Justice J. Heath	L. C. Baron B. Graham	B. Thomson J. Lawrence	J. Rooke J. Le Blanc.	J. Chambre B. Wood
Mond. Jul. 6			Abingdon			
Tuesday 7					Northampt.	
Wednes. 8			Oxford			
Friday 10					Oakham	
Saturday 11			Wor. & City		Linc. & City	York & City
Monday 13	Buckingham.			Winchester		
Tuesday 14			Glou. & City			
Wednes. 15						
Thurs. 16	Bedford				Nott. & town	
Saturday 18	Huntingdo.		Monmouth	N. Sarum	Derby	
Monday 20	Cambridge	Hertford				
Tuesday 21			Hereford			Durham
Wednes. 22		Chelmsford		Dorchester	Leic. & Bor.	
Thurs. 23	Bury St. Ed.					
Saturday 25			Shrewsbury		Coventry & [Warwick	Newcastle
Monday 27	Norw. & city	Maidstone		Exeter & City		
Wednes. 29			Stafford			
Friday 31						Carlisle
Sat. Aug. 1		Lewes				
Monday 3				Bodmin		
Wednes. 5		Croydon				Appleby
Saturday 8				Bridgwater		Lancaster
Friday 14				Bristol		

Vol. LXXVI. p. 247. The late Viscount Perceval had daughters; one married to Sir John Falgout, Bart. of Down, and M. P. for Bristol, and a daughter married to the Hon. Thomas Knox, M. P. for Tyrone, and eldest son and heir of Viscount Northampton, and Member of the House of Deputies and the Member for Dublin University; by him she has one daughter and five sons.

P. 248. Mr. J. Dennison has left an only son, William-Joseph, who in the late Parliament was M. P. for Kingston-upon-Hull, Yorkshire.

Vol. LXXVII. p. 169. Mrs. Mary Knowles, of Ely-place, Holborn, who died at the age of 40, was a native of Staffordshire, and the widow of Dr. K., a much esteemed physician in London. Her parents being of the Society of Friends, she was carefully educated in substantial and useful knowledge, but this alone could not satisfy her active mind; for she was long distinguished by various works in the polite arts of Poetry, Psephology, and more especially the imitation of Nature in needle-work. Some specimens of her *futile pictures* (as they are called by Dr. Johnson) having accidentally fallen under the observation of their Majesties, they expressed a wish to see her. She was accordingly presented in the hospital of her Quaker Host, and graciously received. This and subsequent interviews led to her grand undertaking, a representation of the King in needle-work, which she completed to the entire satisfaction of their Majesties, though she had never before seen any thing of the kind. She next accompanied her husband in a scientific tour through Holland, Germany and France, where they obtained introduction to the most distinguished persons. Mrs. K. was admitted to the toilette of the late unfortunate Queen of France, by the particular desire of the latter. The appearance of a Quaker was an extraordinary spectacle to that Princess, who eagerly enquired concerning her tenets and acknowledged that these heretics were a kind of philosophers. Mrs. K. wrote on various subjects, philosophical, theological, and political. Some of her performances have been published with her name, but more anonymously; and it is said, that the modestly retained in manuscript for more than the submitted to the public. When urged on these subjects, she would reply: "Even arts and sciences are but evanescent splendour vanities, if unaccompanied by the Christian virtues." Mr. Botwell, vol. III. p. 305, has preserved an appropriate description, by Mrs. Knowles, of Dr. Johnson's mode of reading: "He knows how to read better than any one; he gets at the substance of a book directly; he tells out the heart of it." The same very pleasant

Collector of Anecdotes has also favoured the public. Ibid. p. 310—320, with a conversation at Mr. Dilly's, between Mr. Knowles and Dr. Johnson, which evinces the power of her mind, and the liberality of her religious opinions. The narrative of Botwell, however, not proving satisfactory to *Mrs. Knowles* as she was familiarly styled, she gave the Dialogue between herself and the sturdy Moralist, in her own manner, under the signature of "A Child of Candour," in Gen. Mag. vol. LXI. p. 500.

P. 169. One of Sir J. Blackwood's daughters is married to Sir George Dallas, Bart. brother to Mr. D. the Barrister.

P. 385. The late Sir Henry Fletcher, Bart. was born in 1727, and brought up in the service of the East India Company, two of whose ships, the *Stormont* and *Medesfax*, he successively commanded. On returning from that service, Captain Fletcher was chosen a director of the Company, and continued to fill that office for eighteen years, except when he went out by rotation. He entered into Parliament, as member for the county of Cumberland, in the year 1768, against a very powerful influence. In October of the same year, he married Mrs. Lintot, of Southwater, in Suffolk, by whom he had two children, a son and a daughter. In Parliament he espoused the sentiments of the Opposition, and on the accession of that party to power was rewarded for his support with a patent of baronetage on the 20th of May, 1782. In 1783 we find him approving of the Treaty of Peace with France, so far as related to the settlements of the East India Company, but in a cautious and guarded manner. When Mr. Fox, in November of the last-mentioned year, introduced his celebrated India Bill, Sir Henry Fletcher was nominated one of the seven commissioners for the affairs of Asia. The circumstances which occasioned the rejection of that measure are too well known to be here repeated. In 1796 Sir Henry voted with Mr. Fox for a direct censure on Ministers, on account of having advanced money to the Emperor and the Prince of Condé, without the knowledge or consent of Parliament. In 1797 he also supported Mr. Grey, in his motion for a reform in Parliament; but we do not find his name in any of the late divisions. Sir Henry continued to represent the county of Cumberland till the general election of 1806; and in him that county has lost an active and faithful friend. Without flattery it may be asserted, that it has fallen to the lot of few men to be more generally beloved; and of still fewer so justly to merit that love. The basis of his public character was integrity, as was friendship of his private character.

The good he did was from principle. His manners were affable and unassuming, perfectly characteristic of the simplicity and rectitude of his heart. To his own family he was most dear, and to his tenants an affectionate friend. Uninfluenced by the insinuations of the sycophant, he never ceased to be faithful to his own judgment, and to the justice which prompted it. This conduct gained him the esteem of men of understanding, and caused him to be looked up to with deference in the Legislative Assembly of the Nation. Sir Henry is succeeded in his title by his only son, of the same name.

P. 475. On the 25th of May the Bishop of Salisbury's remains were removed from his house in Windsor castle yard to the West door of the cathedral, where they were received by all the Gentlemen belonging to the church. The Gentlemen of the Choir sang a Funeral Service up the nave into St. George's chapel. The Procession proceeded in the following order:

The Porter of the Cathedral, with his silver staff, covered with black silk.

The Six poor Naval Officers who have an establishment at Windsor, two and two.

The Twelve poor Knights of Windsor, two and two.

Ten Singing-boys, two and two.

Twelve Laymen Clerks, two and two, singing the Service; likewise the Boys.

Six Minor Canons, two and two.

The Varger, with his silver staff, covered with black silk.

Six Canons, two and two.

The Two Porters of the Church.

Plume of Feathers.

THE BODY.

The Rev Drs. Coxe and Browning held up the Front of the Pall.

The Rev. Mr. Giffardier and the Rev. Mr. Tew held up the End of the Pall.

The Chief Mourner was the Deceased's Son, the Rev. William Douglas.

He was followed by Col. Rooke and Son, Dr. Lind, and Mr. Battiscomb.

The Servants of the Family, &c. &c.

After the Service was performed in the chapel, the body was brought out in the same order, down the nave and up the side aisles; and the Burial Service was sung into Bray chapel, where the body was deposited in the family-vault. The Funeral Service was performed by Mr. Champneys; and all the Mutick was the same as performed at Lord Nelson's funeral.

P. 483, l. 42, for *Margaret*, read *Agnes*, third daughter of Jos. Blake, esq. of Andfry.

P. 488. The late Mr. Charles Lawton, styled by mistake the *Reverend* C. Lawton, was the third son of the Rev. Thomas Lawton, vicar of East Kirkby, in the county of Lincoln, and the brother of the Rev. John Lawton, B. D. rector of Swan-

combe in Kent, and some time fellow and tutor of Sydney college, Cambridge; distinguished for his knowledge of the Mathematicks, particularly ancient and modern Geometry, whose death is recorded in vol. L. p. 50. Mr. C. Lawton died at Manchester on April 19, aged 79. He was educated at Corpus Christi college, Oxford, as a scholar on the foundation, and was a pupil of the late Dr. Patten. He was pursued by the President, Dr. Randolph, in 1749, to the place of second master of Manchester school; and, upon the death of Mr. Purnell, in 1761, succeeded him as head master. Thus was he engaged for more than half a century in this laborious office; to which he devoted his time and attention with such scrupulous and conscientious punctuality, that no engagement of business, however urgent, or of relaxation, however necessary to his health, was ever suffered to break in upon its regular and fixed hours. Nay, so firmly did he attach to his duty in this respect, that, though he was heavily afflicted by that painful disorder the stone, he did not relinquish it only on the day before his death, when he was absolutely compelled by the impetuosity of exhausted Nature. The colleges of St John in Cambridge, and of Brasenose in Oxford, can bear witness to the success with which he laboured in his profession, having received from Manchester school, whilst under his direction, a very considerable number of sound and well-grounded classical scholars; who have been, and are still, a credit and an ornament to both those highly respectable Societies. By the much-lamented death of this good and venerable man, a numerous acquaintance in Manchester and its neighbourhood have been deprived of a companion, always cheerful and good-humoured; his relations of an affectionate friend and liberal benefactor; and society of a most useful and valuable member.

P. 489. Mr. Burrough was a native of Dring, near Ravenglass, in Cumberland; and was educated by his father, who kept a school, and was minister of that parish and Irton. At the usual age he was sent to Queen's college, Oxford, on the old foundation; and was contemporary with Mr. Gilpin of Beldre, Dr. Harrington of Bath, &c. About the time of his taking his degree of M. A. he was invited to Rugby by Dr. Richmond, a fellow of Queen's college, then lately elected upper master of that school, as his assistant. Upon the Doctor's resignation he became upper master, and continued to preside over that school, with considerable reputation, for 23 years, which he resigned in 1778, and removed to Sapcote, to which living he had been presented that year. by his

584 *Additions and Corrections in Obituaries.—Births.* June,

his brother-in-law, the late Mr. Frewen-Turner, of Cold Overton.

P. 494. The remains of his Royal Highness the Duke of Montpensier, a Prince of the Blood Royal of France, who died on the 18th, at Salt-hill, near Windsor, were on Monday the 25th brought to town. By order of his Royal Highness Monsieur, they were delivered to the Abbé Bourret, the principal of the French Catholic Chapel, in King-street, Portman-square. The body lay in the chapel in state all night; and the next morning high mass was celebrated over it in the presence of the Duc de Bourbon, uncle to the deceased, the Comte de Chastre, Minister to Louis XVIII. and several other persons of distinction, who afterwards attended the funeral. Between three and four o'clock they proceeded to Westminster Abbey, in a solemn and grand procession, in the following order:

The Mutes;

Plume of Feathers;

A Mourning-coach, drawn by six horses, inside of which were placed a Box, covered with Crimson Velvet, with white and gold Nails, containing the embalmed entrails of the Deceased;

A Man on horseback, uncovered, carrying before him the Coroner of the Deceased, on a velvet Cushion.

THE HEARSE,

Drawn by six horses, with pages on each side;

The Coffin, covered with rich crimson and silver Furniture, Plate, and Ornaments of the same.

Seven mourning coaches, the four first drawn by six horses, and others by four horses; the Duke de Bourbon was in the first coach, as chief mourner, accompanied by one gentleman: in the other coaches were several French Noblesse:

The Deceased's carriage, drawn by six horses;

The Duke de Bourbon's carriages, each drawn by six horses;

Three of the Royal carriages, with six horses, the postillions in State liveries, three servants behind, with black hatbands tied with white ribbons. The Royal carriages went in the following order:—1st. His Royal Highness the Duke of Suffolk; 2d. His Royal Highness the Duke of York; and 3d. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

The body was interred in the aisle near Henry the Seventh's Chapel. The Prince was in his 32d year.

On Saturday, June 6, was performed, at King-street chapel, Portman-square, a *Requiem*, for the late Duke of Montpensier, which was attended by all the Foreign Princes, and many Persons of distinction. High Mass was celebrated by the venerable Bishop of Diegane. The

musick was composed by Signors Baù and Berez, and performed by the Gentlemen of the Portuguese Ambassador's chapel. The motet of *Te erez quiescimus* was admirably sung by Messrs. Fitzsimmons, Doherty, and Master Short, accompanied on the organ by Mr. Ansel. The whole service was performed in the most solemn and impressive manner.

P. 519. b. Some confusion having taken place in the arrangement of the first paragraph in a few copies, the Reader is desired to correct it thus: "The first seven editions are more correct in the Botanical Latin (they were corrected by a friend); but the eighth abounds with all these sorts of errors, instead of being the most correct."

BIRTHS.

LATELY, at his Lordship's seat at Gueddington, in Flintshire, Lady Kenyon, a daughter.

At Brough-hall, co. York, the wife of Thomas Strickland Standish, esq. a daughter.

At the parsonage at Hampton, Middlesex, the wife of the Rev T. Morgan, a daughter.

In Holles-street, Cavendish-square, the lady of Sir George H. Barlow, bart. a son.

May 27. In Hill-street, Berkeley-square, the wife of The. Read Kemp, esq. a daughter.

28. Mrs. D. Cameron, of Strontian, in Scotland, two daughters and a son; who, with the mother, are all doing well. Mrs. C. has had seven children at three births.

At Dunborough-house, in Surrey, the wife of the Rev. G. W. Onslow, a son.

31. At Linethwaite, co. Cumberland, the wife of Thomas Hartley, esq. a son.

June . . . At Bushmarsh, the wife of a labourer, named James Tutt, three children. At the time of her delivery, she had six children that could not walk, and four of them under twelve months old.

June 3. At Cameron-house, in Dumbar-tonshire, the wife of Capt. Rouet Smollen, of Bonhill, a daughter.

At Eagleton, a small village in the county of Durham, the wife of a poor man named Wood, three daughters, all well. About 11 months ago, the same woman was delivered of two daughters, now living. She is not quite 22 years old, and has been married only 26 months.

6. The wife of Francis Maude, esq. of Wakefield, co. York, a son.

7. At Sanfling, near Hythe, Kent, the wife of Wm. Deedes, esq. M.P. a daughter.

10. In Manchester-street, the lady of Major-gen. Sir George-Braithwaite Boughton, bart. a daughter.

11. At Portsmouth, the wife of Captain T. Searle, R. N. a son.

16. In Park-street, Grosvenor-square, the Countess of Banbury, a daughter.

18. At Balworth-hall, co. Nottingham, the lady of the Hon. Jn. Simpson, a daughter.

20. At

- 20. At his house in Austin-friers, the wife of Isaac Minet, esq. a son.
- 21. At her house in Wardour-street, Soho, the Countess Bards, a son.
- 23. In the Clove, Winchester, the wife of Arnold Wainwright, esq. a son.

MARRIAGES.

March **A** T Nassau, New Providence, 10. Captain Samuel Chambers, R.N. to Susan Matilda, eldest dau. of Wm. Wyllie, esq. attorney-general of the Bahamas.

17. At St. Martin in the Fields, Westminster, John Samuel Story, esq. mayor of St. Alban's, and attorney there, to Miss Mary-Anne Brideoake, grand-daughter of the late Thomas Gape, esq. of St. Alban's.

April 16. Rev. Whitfield Curteis, M.A. rector and vicar of Burwash, Sussex, to Miss Mary Thorne, heiress of the late Bertram T. esq. of Ashford, Kent.

May . . . At St. Giles's church, the Rev. Wm. G. Hunt, of Gower-street, to Mrs. Hannay, of Caroline-place, Brunswick-square.

May 6. At Cove church, co. Cork, the Rev. Joseph Jervois, of Bandon, to Miss Dring, second daughter of the late Rev. Robert D. of Rockgrove, co. Cork.

16. Rev. J. Ballard, eldest son of J. B. esq. of Blandford, co. Dorset, to Miss Clarke, of Green-street, Grosvenor-square.

19. Aubrey de Vere Hunt, only son of Sir Vere H. bart. of Currah, co. Linenick, to Miss Rice, daughter of Stephen-Edward R. esq. of Mount-Trenchard.

21. Rev. G. H. Templer, vicar of Shapwick, co. Somerset, to Miss Anna-Maria Graham, eldest daughter of Thomas G. esq. of Kinroo-house, co. Kinross.

Mr. Richard Williams, jun. of Martin, Wilts, to Miss Foot, of Melbury, Dorset.

23. At Worcester, Mr. John Palmer, to Miss E. Allies, daughter of Thomas A. esq. mayor of that city.

26. G. T. Mills, esq. second son of Thomas M. esq. of Great Saxham, Suffolk, to Harriet, youngest daughter of John Bretts, esq. of Kensington terrace.

27. Robert Townley, esq. of B. Awell-lodge, Herts, to Miss Newing, of Rungate.

30. John Simpson, esq. of A'Feste's-buildings, Mary-la-Bonne, to Mrs. Edwards, widow of Col. E. of the Bengal Establishment.

Lately, at Cork, the Rev. Richard Dickson, to Anna, eldest daughter of the late Sir James Chatterton, bart. of Castle-Mahon, co. Cork.

June . . . At Groton-green, Frederick Mortlock, esq. son of John M. esq. of Cambridge, banker, to Miss Sarah Finch, daughter of Charles F. esq. of Shellford.

At Stowey house, co. Somerset, by special licence, Lord Robert Tottenham, Bishop of Kilmore, second son of the late Marquis of Ely, to the Hon. Alicia Maude,

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daughter of the late Viscount Hawarden.

June 1. At St. Stephen's church, Bristol, John-Luther Yeates, esq. of Langatock cottage, co. Breckenek, to Miss Crane, daughter of Dr. C. physician.

John Maude, esq. of Great George-st. Westminster, to Miss Heartwell, daughter of G. H. esq. of Latcham, Middlesex.

2. At St. George's, Hanover-square, by special licence, the Rev. G. Savage, F.A.S. vicar of Kingston cum Richmond, and rector of St. Mary Aldermary, London, to Miss Ailiffe, of Surbiton-lodge, Kingston, Surrey.

3. Capt. R. H. Potheringham, of the Corps of Engineers in the E. I. Company's service, to the eldest daughter of the late Jas. Robertson, esq. of Throgmorton-st.

4. Richard Chambers, esq. of Ely-place, Holborn, to Harriet, third daughter of Jn. Newiman, esq. of Skinner-street.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Sir Jn. Shelley, bart. to Miss Winckley, dau. and sole heiress of Tho. W. esq. of Lancashire.

6. Capt. Edward Sanderlin, of the Royal Buffs, to Miss Harriet Hales, daughter of the late Sir John H. bart.

At Ripley, Surrey, Mr. Wm. Bishop, of Godalming, to Miss Jane Cogger, of Ripley.

7. At St. Charles, Mr. T. Wood, printer of the *Snowflake Chronicle*, to Mrs. Harris.

8. Caleb Lowtham, esq. of Leicester, to the youngest daughter of the Rev. W. Thomas, rector of Ipsden, co. Oxford.

9. At Hayington church, co. Durham, Col. Aylmer, son of the late Sir Fitzgerald Aylmer, of Dooneda castle, co. Kildare, to Miss Harison, only daughter of John H. esq. of Walsworth castle.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, John-Barnard Harker, esq. of Fetcham park, Surrey, to the Hon. Elizabeth Blaquiere, second daughter of Lord de Blaquiere, K.B.

11. Col. Elford, to the only daughter and heiress of the late William Lownds, esq. of Upper Clapton, Middlesex.

John Thornton, esq. eldest son of Sam. T. esq. M.P. for the county of Surrey, to Eliza, second daughter of Edward Parry, esq. chairman of the East India Company, and niece to the Rt. Hon. Nich. Vansittart.

12. At Leeds, Charles Best, M.D. to the third daughter of T. N. Dalton, esq. of York.

13. Thomas Motley, esq. of the Customs, Portsmouth, and captain of the Portsmouth Cavalry, to Miss Corrie, daughter of the late Lieut. C. of the Royal Navy.

16. Rev. Alexander Cotton, rector of Giron, co. Cambridge, and of Mecklen, Essex, second son of the late Sir John-Hynde C. bart. to the eldest daughter of the late Jacob Houbton, esq. of Hailingbury-place, Essex.

17. Capt. William Stone, to Mary, second daughter of J. Beners Pleslow, esq. of Lower Seymour-street.

19. At

der, buried in the surf, and never seen. He was then ordered to Ireland, on the recruiting service; and on return was embarked on board the *opus*. In landing upon the island of he advanced with his party towards the monastery, seated upon an eminence, in which it was supposed there only a few Turks; but in that he deceived; for, upon his arriving at foot of the hill on which it stood, he received a heavy fire from all parts of the building, through the windows, loops, &c. Several of his people fell; he rushed up the hill, at the head of brave companions, and set fire to the roof of the monastery. Finding his force inferior to that of the Enemy, he did a signal to be made for assistance, where conflict ensued, in which he ceased animating his men until he received a ball through his head, which instantly deprived him of life.

Feb 22. At St. Alban's, aged 77, Mary Pembroke, daughter of Mr. Young, citizen of London, and wife of Mr. Joseph Pembroke, town-clerk of the borough of St. Alban, who died Jan. 29, 1793.

Feb 2. In the Collegiate Church of St. Andrew, Nottinghamshire, a young girl of the name of Cook, who had been some time attached to a young woman of the same place; but peculiar circumstances, joined to his ill state of health, terminated their union. He was in the last stage of a consumption; had been confined within doors five weeks, and to die several days; his speedy dissolution appeared certain; nevertheless, on the evening he determined on uniting to the object of his affection the ensuing morning. Accordingly, nine o'clock he was with difficulty introduced into the house standing on the steps of the church-yard, assisted by the intended brother-in-law, performed his walk to the sacred edifice, firmness which astonished the numerous spectators who were assembled an unusual scene. Throughout the ceremony his effort still supported him; the Minister observed the exhausted Nature could do no more, the bridegroom sunk lifeless at the altar.

He was immediately conveyed to bed, and every restorative that medical skill suggested was ineffectual.

At Kingston, Jamaica, Captain John La Caille, commander of the ship *Lucy*, died Jan. 10, 1793, which vessel was captured in the West India Ocean, when he was taken prisoner to Panama, and thence to Carthagena, where he was exchanged a short time since, and arrived at Jamaica in the *Laigate*. His death was occasioned by the barbarous treatment he experi-

enced from the Spaniards after he had surrendered, having been wantonly mangled in different parts of his body.

7. At Paris, aged 75, M. Jerome De Lalande, the celebrated Astronomer. By his will he ordered his body to be dissected, and his skeleton to be placed in the Museum of Natural History. His friends, however, regardless of the injunction, caused him to be interred; and his funeral was attended by most of the Members of the National Institute.

15. Thomas Ridout, esq. of Scarborough-house, near Crewkerne.

17. At Harpledown, near Uxbridge, Andrew G. Maurimer, esq. many years a merchant in the Metropolis. He was far advanced in age; had been constricted by sickness for the two last years, which reduced him at intervals to a state of insensibility; but had, apparently, in a great measure, recovered previous to the day of his death, and on that morning he ordered his coach to take an airing. The coachman had observed him in a reclining posture in the coach, and supposed him to be sleeping; but, on his arrival at home, discovered that he had inflicted a wound in his neck with a pen-knife, which was found by him, and occasioned his death. He had no family.

18. Aged 58, Sam. Bricknell, who was sentenced to be imprisoned two years, and once during that period to stand an hour in the pillory in the Market-place at Winchester. In pursuance of that sentence, preparations were this morning made for placing him in the pillory; and, about two hours before the time, the keeper informed Bricknell that part of his sentence would be carried into effect; on which he expressed a hope that it would have been remitted. The keeper assured him there was no prospect of that; but told him he had applied to the Mayor, who had ordered the constables to attend, to prevent his being ill-treated. He appeared thankful for this attention, and begged to have a razor to shave himself. It was observed his beard was not long, and that there was no occasion for it, to which he assented. In the course of a quarter of an hour after this, the turnkey had occasion to pass his room, and called to him; but as he did not answer, he opened his door, when he found him suspended by his braces to a bar of the window quite dead. Surgical assistance was immediately procured, but it was too late. When he was discovered, his legs were doubled under him, and his knees nearly touched the ground. He was a very corpulent man; and an inhabitant of Lymington, where his wife and family are now living.

Aged 28, Miss Brown, daughter of the late Mr. John B. of Hull.

Aged

588 *Obituary, with Anecdotes, of remarkable Persons.* [JUNE,

Aged 66, Lawrence Gilbert, esq. who formerly kept the Horns inn at Stamford.

At Louth, Mr. John Pettencer, only son of S. C. P. esq.

19. This afternoon, Mrs. Tamlin, wife of Mr. T. proprietor of the Bridgewater coach, fell on the fire at her house in Rosemary-lane, Bristol, and was burnt in so dreadful a manner as to occasion her death in a few hours.

Suddenly, Mr. Hobbs, many years a pilot at Pill, near Bristol.

20. Suddenly, at Lea, near Gainborough, co. Lincoln, aged 77, Mr. George Crawshaw, farmer, &c.

Aged 42, Mr. Robert Robinson, of Lincoln, dealer in china and glass, only son of the late Mr. R. formerly master of the Rein-deer inn there.

21. Aged 55, Mrs. Green, wife of Mr. C. G. draper, of Buckden, Hunts.

22. At Nottingham, the wife of Lieut.-col. Kane, late inspecting field-officer of volunteers in that district.

24. At the Green Man public-house in Darkhouse-lane, Billinggate, where he had resided upwards of forty years, Mr. West.

At Thoresby, co. Lincoln, Willoughby Wood, esq.; the remembrance of whose virtues will ever be respected. Cheerful and amiable in conversation and society, a warm and a steady friend, and moreover an upright man, he enjoyed a general esteem, as well as the faithful attachment of particular friends. At the age of 80, in the full possession of his mental faculties, he closed an unblemished life, reviewing the past with satisfaction, and with perfect faith looking forward to eternity.

23. At Louth, co. Lincoln, Mr. John Blyth. Having been a member of the Volunteer Cavalry from their first enrolment, in 1796, his remains, attended by the whole troop and many hundred men and neighbours, were interred with military honours.

Whilst ringing in a peal at Wells cathedral, Thomas Phillips, who dropt down, and instantly expired, leaving a wife and five children.

At Shensstone, in his 85th year, the Rev. William Inge, canon-residentary and precentor of Lichfield cathedral, an rector of Beerton, in Cheshire. This venerable and highly-respectable character was equally esteemed for the conscientious discharge of the duties of his profession and his amiable qualities as a man; exemplary in the practice of every Christian virtue; indulgent and benevolent towards the failings of others; he retained, amidst the infirmities of age, a warmth of affection and acuteness of feeling rarely to be met with, united to a cheerfulness of disposition and evenness of temper, which peculiarly en-

deared him to those by whom he was the most intimately known.

In an advanced age, the Rev. W. Dawson, of Queen's college, Oxford; M.A. 1728; rector of Weston-upon-Trent, Derby, in the gift of Sir Robert Wilmot, bart.

24. Aged 68, Mrs. Banks, of Barholm, near Stamford, co. Lincoln.

In London, in his 82d year, Mr. Gary, uncle of Mr. Charles G. brandy-merchant, of Bath. Seven years since, having been totally blind for two or three years, he underwent the operation of couching; since which, by the use of glasses, he has been able to read the smallest print, and write as perfect as he had for many years.

25. In her 83d year, Mrs. Elizabeth Hathway, relict of Edward H. esq. of Pucklechurch, co. Gloucester.

In Stoke'scroft, Bristol, aged 93, J. T. Phillips, many years foreman to the late Mr. James, sell-monger, Earl's mead.

At Cardulees, in the parish of Dalscop, in Scotland, aged 84, Robert Wilson; who has left a son, grandson, and great-grandson, all of the name of Robert Wilson, brought up and living in the same house where he died; and in which house there had not been a death for 70 years past.

In the 103d year of her age, Mrs. Hannah Wilson, of Kefwick, and formerly housekeeper to the late Governor Sphenon, of that place. In recording this instance of unusual longevity, we trust some account of the deceased will not be uninteresting to our readers. She was born at Cockermonth, in the year 1705, which town she quitted at the age of 14, and became a domestick in the above respectable family; which she faithfully served for a period of 75 years, comprehending five successions of masters. As a reward for her care and fidelity, her latter years were made comfortable through the kindness of her last worthy master, Rowland Sphenon, esq. of London; making the whole period of her dependence upon one family very little short of 90 years! The deceased enjoyed her faculties to within a few weeks of her death; and, what will be deemed remarkable, cut two new teeth after her 85th year. She lived in four reigns, and was regarded by many as the most faithful living historian of the place; the events of the year *Affrica* being not wholly obliterated; and those of *Jerry* perfectly fresh in her recollection. She was attended to her grave by many of the principal inhabitants of the town of Kefwick, a respect becomingly paid to her for character and venerable years. It may be further observed, that the deceased for some time survived every individual whom at the age of 14 she found an inhabitant of Kefwick.

26. Aged 75, Mr. Thomas Wright, of

Kettering, upwards of half a century the regular carrier from thence to London.

Aged 73, Mr. Burnaby, an eminent farmer, of Burton-Latimer, co. Northampt.

At Ingleby, near Lincoln, aged 21, Jas. Boole, shepherd to Mr. William Simpson. Riding a mule in a close, to make the animal more tractable, after plunging about for a short time, they both fell; the man was dismounted, and the mule ran through a deep pond, and got out on the other side. The rider, irritated, caught the mule, and brought it again into the close, where he mounted a second time, when the animal galloped full speed into the pond, and the young man was drowned; but the mule was got out.

George Carnevale, esq. a young gentleman about 22 years old, who had been lately married; and, on the day on which he met his death, had been walking with his wife and a friend in the Park. On their return, Mr. C. and his friend amused themselves with firing at marks in the garden of the house in which he resided. After finishing their amusement, he retired into his bed-chamber, and shot himself with the pistol which he had just before been using. He had been subject to a depression of spirits; and the Jury returned a verdict of Infamy.

27. In his 61st year, John Colquitt, esq. town-clerk of Liverpool.

At Paris, in her 85th year, the Right Hon. Lady Anastasia Stafford Howard, Baroness of Stafford, only surviving daughter and heir of William Earl of Stafford, who died in 1734. She was also sole heir of the body of Sir William Howard, Viscount Stafford, the only married younger son of the present Duke of Norfolk's ancestor, Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel. She was also sole heir of the body of that Viscount's wife, Mary Stafford, Baroness of Stafford; and, through her, sole heir of the body of Edward, the last Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, hereditary Lord High Constable of England, who was sole heir of the body of King Edward the Third's youngest son, Thomas Plantagenet, of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, and of his wife, Lady Eleanor Bohun, eldest daughter and co-heir of the last Humphry Bohun, Earl of Hereford, Essex, and Northampton, and Lord High Constable of England; and whose younger sister was wife of King Henry the Fourth, but from whose body there was an entire failure of issue on the death of her grandson, King Henry the Sixth. Notwithstanding the accumulation of Plantagenet, Bohun, and Stafford heritages, which became centered in Lady Anastasia Stafford Howard, she was disabled by the attainder of her ancestor the last Stafford Duke of Buckingham, in the reign of King

Henry the Eighth, from possessing any of the family dignities, except the Stafford Barony. She died without having ever been married. Her heir is Sir William Jerningham, bart. whose grandmother was sister of the before-mentioned William Earl of Stafford.

28. Suddenly, Mr. William Hudson, of Barton, co. Lincoln, butcher.

29. Aged 73, William Gibbons, esq. alderman of Bristol, iron-master, and merchant. His attention to the interests of that city, to his duty as a magistrate, and his strict honour and integrity in mercantile concerns, gained him the esteem and confidence of all who knew him.

Elizabeth, wife of Jeremiah Taylor, esq. oculist to his Majesty, and daughter of the late Mr. Sladen, of Bristol.

May . . . In Dublin, Oway Toler, esq. only surviving brother of John Lord Norbury. By his decease a considerable property devolves to his nephew, Lieut.-col. Head, of Ashley park, co. Tipperary.

At Dove-hill, King's County, after long illness, Edward Molloy, esq.

At Jersey, Capt. Le Gros, R.N.

At Hollingknowl, co. Derby, aged 96, George Bagshaw; whose father died aged 93; grandfather aged 99; and great-grandfather aged 63.

At Warrington, co. Lancaster, Charles Dalrymple, esq. of the 4th Dragoons, second son of the late Lord Westhall.

Mr. George Rowe, surgeon and apothecary, of Lawrence-hill, Bristol, formerly of Cranbourn, co. Dorset.

Of a rapid decline, in her 21st year, Sarah, wife of George Yeates, esq. of Bathford, co. Somerset.

Aged 92, Mrs. Wotton, of East Oggwell, co. Devon.

At St. Columb, aged 101, Eliz. Parkyn.

In her 90th year, Mrs. Penelope Hoie, mother of the Rev. T. H. rector of Georgeham, near Barnstaple.

In an advanced age, the Rev. Samuel Cooke, many years vicar of Fremington, near Barnstaple; to which he was presented by Charles Hall, clerk, patron, who resigned it to him in 1771. He retired to bed at his usual hour, apparently in good health, and in the morning was found dead.

At Bideford, aged 50, the Rev. Mr. Larrington, Dissenting Minister.

Rev. Simon Hamarty, one of the clergymen of the chapel in French-st. Dublin.

Rev. Thomas Thomas, rector of Cadixton, near Neath, co. Glamorgan.

Rev. Joseph Handley, master of the free school at Chipping Norton, co. Oxford, and formerly of Claybrook, co. Leicester.

At Castle Donington, co. Leicester, in his 81st year, after labouring under long and severe indisposition, the Rev. John Collier, vicar of that parish; to which he

was presented, in 1781, by Leonard Fobbrook, esq.

At West Bromwich, co. Salop, in her 87th year, Mrs. Esther Bulkley, sister of the late Rev. Charles B. of London, and grand-daughter of the Rev. Matt. Henry, an eminent Dissenting Minister, who died at the beginning of the last century. She retained to the last a singular vivacity of faculties and vigour of mind, united with a spirit of Christian piety worthy a descendant of the Henrys.

Far advanced in years, Mr. Holland, farmer and grazier, of Manthorpe, near Grantham, co. Lincoln.

Aged 40, Mr. John Nerton, confectioner, of Lincoln.

At Ely, in his 29th year, Dr. William Royle, eldest son of the Rev. W. R. of Crimpleham, Norfolk.

Mrs. M'Leoth, wife of Lieut.-col. M. of Bury.

At Northallerton, in her 66th year, Mrs. Walker, wife of the Rev. Benjamin W. vicar of that place.

Suddenly, by the bursting of a blood-vessel in a fit of coughing, W. Marsh, a young man, of St. John, Murgate.—Another young man, of the same name, and nearly of the same age, the son of a cabinet-maker at Canterbury, for a trifling wager, undertook to run a short distance, in a given time, on the Canterbury road, but had scarcely passed 40 rods when he dropped down dead.

At her seat at Debdon-hall, Essex, Mrs. Mary Chiswell, widow of the late Richard Muilman Trench C. esq. who died suddenly in 1797. She was daughter of Dr. Jurin, and mother of Lady Vincent.

At Richmond, Surrey, Mr. John Farnham, auctioneer, a man of extraordinary mental abilities. He was employed several years to sell His Majesty's Spanish Stock; in which capacity he displayed his abilities to much to the satisfaction of the West Country Clothiers, who came to purchase and disseminate the growth of Spanish wool, that Mr. F. was appointed to sell a Merino Stock in the neighbourhood of Bath, which he performed to the advantage of his employers, who proposed him as an honorary member of the Bath and West of England Agricultural Society, which was carried. Mr. F. was well known to the amateurs of cattle, who considered him a competent judge of their value; and constantly attended the cattle show at Smithfield. It is remarkable that Mr. F.'s horse dropped down and died about an hour before his master.

Anne Davidson, wife of a journeyman tailor, and mother of seven children, hung herself in a garret in Wapping.

Aged 21, Mrs. Jefferson, wife of Mr. John J. linen-draper, Monument-yard.

Mr. Harder, of the Queen's Arms Tavern, St. Paul's church-yard.

May 1. At Verdun, in France, where he had been detained in captivity with his son four years, aged 64, Wm. Humphreys, esq. of Henwick, near Worcester, formerly an eminent merchant at Birmingham.

2. At Ely, Mrs. Freeman, widow, niece to the late Thomas Gorbod, esq.

3. Drowned, at Welby, near Melton-Mowbray, co. Leicester, while bathing in one of the old fish-ponds there, Robert Thornton. This young man was an out-pensioner of Chelsea Hospital, having been with the British Army in Holland, where he received a wound shortly after the capture of the Helder Point, which caused the amputation of one of his hands.

Mr. William Stoner, an eminent strong beer brewer, of Kingswood, Wilts, brother of Mr. S. linen-draper, of Bristol.

4. At Clifton, near Bristol, after an illness of three months, Miss Spry, eldest daughter of the late Lieut.-gen. S. of the Royal Engineers.

5. Aged 46, Mrs. Beddoe, wife of Mr. B. sugar-refiner, of Bristol.

In Brunwick-street, London, Mr. Richard Carey Hill, coach-maker, of Temple-street, Bristol.

Suddenly, at Wisley Church farm, near Ripley, in Surrey, in his 53d year, Mr. Daniel Dallen.

6. At Edinburgh, Hamilton Bell, esq. writer to the Signet.

7. Mr. Shilton, of the Hare, Northgate-street, Leicester.

Aged 88, Mrs. Dent, relict of the Rev. John D. late vicar of Ainderby Steeple.

At Winchelsea, Sussex, aged 80, Thomas Mooton, esq. deputy mayor and the oldest freeman of that Corporation.

8. Aged 70, Mr. Sibley, coach-proprietor, of Stilton, co. Huntingdon.

At his house in Lincoln, in his 73th year, Joseph Dell, esq.

9. In her 10th year, Mary-Anne, eldest daughter of Rich. Clay, esq. of Stamford.

At Burwell, near Louth, Mr. Soulby, a respectable farmer and grazier there.

Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. S. of Toft-hill, co. Lincoln, grazier, &c.

Mr. Thomas Winwood, iron-founder, formerly a broker, of Bristol.

At Pill, near Bristol, in her 30th year, Mrs. S. Atherton, sister of Mr. G. Windham, of the place.

At Star Cross, near Exeter, Wm. Painter, esq. late of Bristol, merchant.

10. The Duchess dowager of Wirtemberg, widow of the late Duke.—At Weilburg, aged 82. Prince Charles of Nassau, brother of the Reigning Prince of Nassau.

In an advanced age, at Clifford, near Stratford-upon-Avon, in consequence of a fall from his horse, Lister Dighton, esq.

11. At Brockhurst-lodge, near Gosport, the wife of Matthias March, esq.

Rev. Charles Favell, rector of Brighton-cum-Bythorn, Hants, and formerly fellow of Clare hall, Cambridge; B. A. 1768, M. A. 1766. The living is in the gift of the master and fellows of Clare-hall.

12. At West-town, John Edols, gent. eldest son of Mr. Rich. E. of Brillington.

At Conisholme, near Louth, co. Lincoln, aged 97, Elizabeth Petchel.

In consequence of having fractured his skull by a fall from a horse, occasioned by the animal being frightened by some boys who were playing at foot-ball, Thomas Barker, apprentice to a tailor at Stamford.

At his house in the town of Galway, in Ireland, Mr. Luke Lydon, merchant, and the only surviving son of Mr. Dominick L. of Cahir, co. Mayo, one of the greatest farmers in that county in his time.

13. Suddenly, at his lodgings in Trinity-street, Bristol, much respected, Capt. Dunning, of the Wiltshire Militia.

At Genoa, Madame Negrotti; who has left her heirs property to the amount of 300,000 livres; and has bequeathed a sum to her parish for the performance of 4000 masses.

14. Mrs. Blanchard, wife of Mr. B. of the Theatre Royal, Covent-garden.—30. Mr. Benjamin Blanchard, eldest son of Mr. B. proprietor of the York Chronicle.—June 5. Aged 67, Mr. John Blanchard, printer, and father to Mr. B. of Covent-garden Theatre; making three deaths in that family in three weeks.

14. In her 54th year, Mrs. Stiff, wife of Mr. Tho. S. of New-street, Covent-garden. After a long illness, aged 61, the wife of Paul Webster, esq. of Derby.

Mrs. Isham, wife of the Rev. E. I. rector of Lampert, co. Northampton.

Aged 63, Mrs. Beales, wife of Mr. B. surgeon, of Cambridge.

15. Mrs. Lupton, wife of Mr. L. of the Houghton paper-mills near Grantham.

Aged 83, Mrs. Rawlinson, of Derby.

At Southampton, Mr. Thomas Weaver, surgeon, only surviving son of the late Mr. W. attorney, of Bristol.

In the Minster-yard at York, Mrs. Dawson, wife of George D. esq. of Mount St. John, near Thirsk, in Yorkshire.

16. Crushed to death, by a large mass of clay falling on him while employed in digging a cellar at Windsor, Benjamin Johnson, a bricklayer's labourer.

At Colsterworth, aged 71, Mrs. Plumptre, post-mistress, relict of the late Rev. John P. formerly rector of North Wicham, co. Lincoln.

Aged 69, Mr. Bott, town-serjeant of Stamford, formerly an eminent draper.

17. Aged 64, Mrs. Preibury, of New-street, Covent-garden.

At his farm, Fryer's-place, near A. 300, Middlesex, aged 63, Mr. John Wesson.

Mrs. Lightfoot, of Gravesend, in Kent. She invited a party of friends to dinner; and, after eating with a good appetite, apparently in perfect health, she retired to her apartment, where she was heard to exclaim "Lord have mercy upon me!" and when her friends entered the room she was found dead.

18. — Digby, coachman to Jacob Boak, esq. of Leadenhall-street. While putting the horses to the carriage, at Mr. White's livery-stables in Bishopsgate-street, one of them kicked him in the abdomen. He was taken to his master's, where all possible assistance was given to him; but he died in a few hours.

Mrs. Mary Smith, of Spillby, co. Lincoln. While in good health, conversing with her friends, she fell out of her chair, and expired instantly.

19. At Egremont, in Cumberland, aged 16, Miss Frances Peele, daughter of Mr. John P. surgeon there.

At Leicester, without any previous disposition, aged 70, Mrs. Anne Stretton.

At her house in Brunswick-place, Bath, Miss Frances Mitford, sister to Ld. Redesdale.

20. At his seat at Castle Martyr, co. Cork, at the advanced age of 80, Richard Boyle, Earl of Shannon, Viscount Boyle, Baron of Castle Martyr, Knight of St. Patrick, Governor and Custos-Rotalorum of the County of York, a Privy Counsellor in England and Ireland, and a Peer of England, by the title of Baron Carleton, of Carleton in Yorkshire. This distinguished nobleman (whose Parliamentary influence in the sister kingdom, previous to the Union, was so unbounded that no Vice-Regent felt easy on his throne until he secured his Lordship's friendship) was born Jan. 30, 1727, and sat first in Parliament, in 1749, for the borough of Dungarvon. In 1761, he was elected member for the county; which situation he continued to fill until 1765, when he succeeded his father, Earl Henry, in the peerage. In 1766 his Lordship was appointed Master-general of the Ordnance, and sworn of his Majesty's Privy Council. In December 1787, he was appointed a Lord of the Treasury; and, on the first institution of the order of St. Patrick, nominated an original Knight Companion. In September, 1787, created (at the King's instance, without any solicitation from him) a Peer of Great Britain, by the title of Baron Carleton, in Yorkshire, which honour had become extinct in another branch of the Boyle family, by the decease, without issue, of Henry Boyle, Lord Carleton, in 1724, who was principal Secretary of State to Queen Anne in 1707. The Earl of

of Shannon married, Dec. 15, 1763, Catherine Ponsonby, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. John Ponsonby (Speaker of the House of Commons in Ireland, and brother of the second Earl of Bessborough), by the late Elizabeth Cavendish, daughter of the third Duke of Devonshire, by whom he has left issue one son, Henry Viscount Boyle, representative for the county of Cork, born August 8, 1771; married, June 27, 1794, to Sarah, fourth daughter of John Hyde, esq. by whom he has issue three daughters; and Catherine Henrietta, born Jan. 12, 1798, married, Feb. 12, 1784, to Francis, Earl of Bandon. The late Earl of Shannon was the eldest son of Henry Boyle, the first Earl, and many years Speaker of the House of Commons, by Lady Henrietta, daughter of Charles Boyle, third Earl of Cork; which Henry Earl of Shannon was son of the Honourable Henry Boyle, of Castle Martyr (by Lady Mary O'Brien, daughter of Murrough Earl of Inchiquin), younger son of Roger Boyle, Earl of Orrery, and grandson of Richard Boyle, Earl of Cork. The title of Viscount Shannon (revived in the late Earl's father) was first conferred in 1660 by Charles II. on the Hon. Francis Boyle, sixth son of the first Earl of Cork, for his services in the Civil Wars; but the title became extinct in 1740, on the death of Francis Viscount Shannon without male issue.

At Scrapoff, co. Leicester, in his 26th year, Mr. James Mann, late of Market-Bosworth, in that county.

Aged 93, Mrs. Hadron, relict of the late Rev. Thomas H. perpetual curate of Quorn, co. Leicester.

In his 85th year, William Harrison, gent. of Derby.

On Wincoburn rectory, Mrs. Decker, wife of Mr. J. Decker, relict of the late Quakers. She was 110 years of age, and had been left for a few minutes by the servants, in endeavouring to find her way into another room, she fell into the pit, fractured her skull, and died in a few hours.

Mrs. Malby, wife of Mr. Hugh M. of Chesham.

At Salisbury, William Taylor, esq. of Tisbury, co. Wilt. He was 80 years of age, and had been a member of the House of Commons.

At Ebury, near London, Mrs. St. John, relict of the late Sir John St. John, Bart. She was 100 years of age, and had been a member of the House of Commons.

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in the hands of the Treasurer of Aberdeen, until it accumulates to the principal sum of 1100l.; the annual rent whereof his trustees are appointed to apply in founding a school for the education, gratis, of the children of the White Fishers and Pilots in and about Footdee, as well as the children of such sea-faring people in the neighbourhood as cannot afford to give them education.

At Blyborough, near Gainsborough, co. Lincoln, aged 65, Mr. Alvey, farmer.

Aged 78, Mrs. Mary Evans, a maiden lady, of Francis-street, Bedford-square, formerly of Wisbech, in the Isle of Ely.

23. Aged 28, Mrs. Elizabeth De Visme, wife of Philip De V. esq. of Norwich.

At his house on the Queen's parade, Bath, after a short illness, Jn. Malon, esq.

At Oundle school, co. Northampton, of water in his head (which was opened, and the nature of the disease clearly and decidedly ascertained), aged 74 years, Master Charles Mantou.

At Bicester, co. Oxford, William White.

In driving a young woman in a gig from below Banbury, to see her friends at Brill, he stopped on the turnpike-road to give the horse some corn they had purposely brought with them, and desired his fellow-traveller to alight, as he must take off the bridle; and, while the horse was eating the corn, he returned to the gig to take something out of it; but, in setting his foot on the step, the horse took fright, and set off full speed, and the man's foot slipped through the iron of the step, which it was utterly impossible he could ever disentangle himself from; by which means he was dragged upwards of two miles, till the turnpike-gate at Bicester stopped the horse. Mr. White shewed some faint signs of life, and instantly expired.

Aged 66, Mr. Arnold Finchett, of Shacklewell, Middlesex, and an eminent tinner of Fleet-street.

After a long and painful illness, Dr. Thomson, late acting surgeon of the colony of New South Wales.

24. Mr. John Stubbin, of Raydon, Suffolk. While amusing himself in a small boat, near Raydon mill, the boat upset, and he was drowned, in the presence of two of his children.

Accidentally drowned, by the boat in which he was running athwart the Utteridge river, on the Paddington canal, Mr. William Thompson, of Chapel-down, North Audley-street, clerk to a Notary Public in the City, aged about 18.

At Wincoburn, while sitting in his chair, aged 100, Mr. Stephen Salisbury.

At St. Andrew's, in Scotland, Nicholas A. V. esq. professor of Mathematics in the United Colleges of St. Andrew.

At

At Carlisle, aged 92, Mrs. Brougham, relict of the late Hen. B. esq. of Brougham-hall, Westmoreland.

In her 61st year, Mrs. Paunfett, of Clapham, Surrey.

At Twickenham, Middlesex, Thomas-Rea Cole, esq. major in the Army. He was second son of the late Stephen C. esq. of that place, and brother-in-law to the late Sir James Ibbetson, bart. of Denton-park, co. York. He was many years in the commission of the peace for that county, and once chief magistrate of Leeds. He served His Majesty in the Seven Years War; and, as a reward for his good conduct at the siege of Belleisle, was advanced to the rank of major at the age of 23.

26. Mr. Thomas English, of the Temple, youngest son of Walter E. esq. of Kingston.

In his 75th year, Mr. John Blakeley, of Bishopsgate-street Within.

Mrs. Card, wife of John C. esq. of Devonshire-street, Portland-place.

Aged 26, Mr. George Lilley, of Canterbury, hoyman. He was in the act of assisting a female passenger out of the hoy into a wherry, to land at Greenwich, when he fell into the Thames, and was drowned.

At Simpton, Bucks, the Rev. Graham Hammer, M. A. rector of that place, and of St. Bartholomew, near the Exchange, London, and vicar of Haumer, Flintshire.

27. Mr. John Sayer, of Margate, Kent, bather. While cheerfully conversing with his wife, he suddenly dropt down and expired instantly.

Aged 72, Mr. Joseph Bence, 50 years a respectable bookseller and stationer at Wotton-under-Edge, Somerset.

At Catcott, near Bridgewater, aged 92, Mary, relict of Mr. Jones.

Mr. John Joule, master of the Fountain inn at Stone, in Staffordshire, arrived at Manchester on Whit-Monday, the 15th, on a visit to a brother in Salford. On his arrival he found his brother a little indisposed, but not then apparently in a dangerous way; and on Saturday the 23d the visiting brother was taken ill: the first died on the Sunday, the latter on the Monday; and both were interred at Cheetham-hill on the Wednesday following.

28. In her 45th year, Mrs. Sandars, wife of Mr. S. of Derby, cornfactor.

At Somerton, the Rev. Mr. Whitwick, rector of Chiseldonborough and Middle-Chincock, co. Somerset.

In his 41st year, J. L. Redwood, esq. late of the island of Antigua.

At the Vine, near Seven Oaks, in her 84th year, Mrs. Elizabeth Pratt, daughter of the late John P. esq. of Wilderness, in Kent (eldest son of Sir J. P. lord chief justice of England, and first cousin to the present Earl Camden).

GENT. MAG. June, 1807.

At Tunbridge wells, of a decline, Miss Catherine Harvey, youngest daughter of Mr. Samuel H. brewer at Sandwich.

At Kirton in Lindsey, co. Lincoln, aged 74, Mr. John Fowler.

Suddenly, at his house near Rennison's bath, Mr. Rich, late a meal and flour-merchant in Maryport-street, Bristol.

29. At Charmouth, co. Dorset, John Bragge, esq.

Miss D. St. Barbe, daughter of John St. B. esq. of Blackheath, Kent.

At Gravetend, Richard Spiller, esq. a commissioner of Excise.

Aged 76, Mrs. Bromley, relict of Mr. John B. fell-monger, of Derby.

At Caistor, aged 83, Mrs. Parkinson, relict of the late Rev. John P. of Heeling, co. Lincoln.

Thrown from his horse, and killed on the spot, when going to Cumberland fort, near Portsmouth, where his ship lay, Capt. Scar, of a collier-brig, belonging to Sunderland. He has left a wife and two children, to whom he had just before written, appointing a day when they might expect his wished-for return home!

At Flushing, near Falmouth, after having lately returned from Lisbon, where he had been two years for the recovery of his health, of a deep decline, in his 22d year, Charles-Gough Calthorpe, Lord Calthorpe, eldest son of the late Lord C. whom he succeeded 1796. He was born in March, 1786; and is succeeded by his next brother, the Hon. George Calthorpe, who has not yet attained his 20th year.

30. In William-street, Dublin, Alderman William James. He rode out on the preceding forenoon; returned in apparently better health than he had experienced for a considerable time, and ate a hearty dinner; after which, while drinking a glass of wine, he fell into a fit, and never after spoke a single sentence.

At Alceandridge, near Wexford, in Ireland, John Colclough, esq. one of the candidates to represent that county at the late general election. An unhappy misunderstanding had taken place between Mr. Colclough and Mr. William Congreve Alcock, another candidate, which they agreed to decide in the field, whether they went with their seconds, followed by a vast crowd of spectators: they fired by command, and so exactly together, that their two pistols made but one report. Mr. Colclough fell, and never moved a muscle after; his adversary's ball had passed through his heart. The body was carried to the town of Wexford, where the Coroner's Jury sat, and found, specially, that "John Colclough died by a ball fired from a pistol by W. C. Alcock, esq." The body was moved to

Tinatra

London, with little money and no prospect of any engagement. The venereal disease produced by these and other unfortunate circumstances brought on a disorder which soon terminated her existence.

Mr. Robert Heron, author of a History of Scotland, Tour to the Highlands, and various other publications. He was a native of Scotland, and bred to the Church. Being a young man of promising abilities, he was patronized by Dr. Blair, who appointed him his assistant, in which capacity he officiated for some time. He was a man of miscellaneous erudition; and during his residence in Scotland, wrote, translated, and compiled several reputable works in various branches of Literature. His views of Church preferment not answering his expectations, he abandoned his native country and came to London, where his talents soon procured him the countenance of some eminent bookfellers as well as the friendship of literary men. He was for a short time editor of the *British Press* and *Globe*, daily papers established by the Bookfellers. Last year he commenced a new paper intitled "*The Fames*;" but the undertaking did not succeed, and its failure involved him in pecuniary difficulties, which probably superinduced that fever which put an end to his life in the Fever Institution. His fate adds one more to the examples of the melancholy consequences of want of prudence; a defect unhappily too common among men of literature and genius.

June . . . Mr. Philip Grenville, formerly of Crow-street theatre, Dublin.

Aged 51, Mr. Thomas Miller, nearly half a century bookfeller, stationer, &c. at Hal-forth, Suffolk.

At London, co. Lincoln, 70 years old in years, Mrs. Elford, widow — Aged 71, the relict of the late Mr. Robert Keel.

At Richmond, Surrey, Mrs. Rizard, many years bookkeeper at the Observatory in the Royal gardens there.

In her 73d year, Mrs. Anne West, wife of Nathaniel W. esq. of Tottenham High Cross, Middlesex.

At Ilkington, after about eight hours illness, Mr. Samuel Goadard, late of Bristol.

Mr. Beauchamp, of Abchurch-lane. Going down stairs, his feet slipping, he fell, dislocated his neck, and expired almost instantaneously.

June 1. At Ripley, in Surrey, advanced in age, Mrs. Skurrey.

At the house of her brother, James Meyer, esq. at Forty-hill, Enfield, aged 51, Mrs. Catherine Meyer; and, on the 10th, her remains were deposited in the family-vault in the Dutch church at Austin-friars, London.

Suddenly, Mr. William Kitchener, tea-dealer, of Finsbury-place.

At Findern, co. Derby, in an advanced age, Mrs. Elizabeth Latham, only surviving daughter of the late Rev. Dr. L. of Derby; a good friend to the poor.

2. At his house in the College-green, Worcester, in his 71st year, universally regretted, Randolph Marriott, esq. He was the eldest son of the late Rev. Dr. Marriott, of Darfield in Yorkshire, and of the Right Hon. Lady Diana Fielding, daughter of Basil fourth Earl of Denbigh. In December 1759 he married Elizabeth second daughter of the Rev. Dr. Christopher Wilson, afterwards Bishop of Bristol, by whom he had fourteen children, seven of whom, together with his widow, survive to lament his loss.

This day an inquisition was held at the Star inn, Exeter, on the body of Henry-Young Darracott, lieutenant of the Royal Navy, who had shot himself.

At Leominster, Mr. Richard Powell, butcher; whose death was occasioned by incautiously putting a naked knife loose into his pocket, which, by accidentally sitting upon it, entered the thick part of his thigh, and mortally wounded him.

After a short illness, Mr. John Emery, bookfeller, High-street, Bristol.

Abraham Jenkin, esq. alderman of the borough of St. Edmund's, and clerk of the peace for the county of Suffolk.

At his father's house at Old Ford, Essex, in consequence of the bite of a mad dog about a month ago, Mr. Beltwood, Jun.

Found drowned, near the Magazine at Greenwich, Peter Campbell, late a teacher there. He had stuck his stick in the furd, and put his hat upon it, which excited and distressed the fearch.

On his estate of Rochambeau, near Vendôme, aged 82, M. Rochambeau, formerly a marshal of France, who much distinguished himself in the American war.

3. At Plaistow, Essex, in her 88th year, Mrs. Anne Shadwell.

At Hackney, aged 69, Mrs. Cammeyer.

Aged 69, Lieut.-col. John Harris Cruzer.

Lieut.-col. John Harris, of Russell-place, Fitzroy-square.

At Lynn, aged 46, Mr. Daniel Browne,

woollen-draper, and an officer of the Lynn and Freebridge Rifle Corps.

4. The Royal Battalion of Peterborough Volunteer Infantry celebrated the return of the King's birth-day with distinguished loyalty. The festivity which succeeded their military evolutions was, however, interrupted in an awful and distressing way. The Corps dined in divisions at different inns in the city; each of which was alternately visited in the course of the afternoon by the Captain-commandant, John Spolding, esq. whose social and convivial temper added greatly to the intimacy of the parties. He was in particularly

particularly high spirits; and his health having been drank at one of the tables, he had risen to return thanks to the company, when he fell backwards and instantly expired. The general concern which this awful event occasioned is indescribable. An inquest was held, the same evening, at the Wheat Sheaf inn, by Henry Cole, esq. Coroner for the Rev. the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral, and a verdict returned of "Instant death through the visitation of God, by an apoplectic stroke." On the evening of the 7th the body was interred in the new burying-ground of the city, with full military honours, and attended by many hundred spectators. He has left six orphan daughters to bewail his loss.

Mr. George Smith, of the Wheat-sheaf public-house at Ailsworth, near Peterborough. The night preceding he drank a bottle of brandy, the effects of which are supposed to have caused his death.

Aged 46, Mr. Robert Butler, editor and proprietor of "The Blackburn Mail."

At Beverley, aged 52, Mrs. Finley, relict of the Rev. Justice F. late vicar of Burton, and in the commission of the peace for the Northern division of the county of Lincoln.

At Clifton hot wells, after a lingering illness, Anne, eldest daughter of Nicholas Hurst, esq. of Hinckley, co. Leicester.

At Cheltenham, suddenly, Capt. Laurence Bruce, of Isington.

Found hanging to the curtain-rod of her bed, Mrs. Mace, a widow lady, of Teasterden, in Kent, aged 68.

In Gloucester-place, Mary-la-Bonne, Miss Helen-Hamilton Hardacre, eldest daughter of H. T. H. esq.

Run over by a gentleman's carriage, at the end of Bond-street, about 10 o'clock this evening, which occasioned his death in less than an hour, Charles Laughman, esq. aged 45, concerned in a mercantile house in Jamaica, whither he intended to return in the course of a month, and was on the eve of going to Scotland, on a visit to his friends, when the accident happened. The Jury, after deliberating a quarter of an hour, found a verdict of Manslaughter against the coachman, and a fine of one shilling on the coach. After which, the Coroner bound over the gentlemen of the jury and the witnesses, in 40l. each, to appear at the Old Bailey when the coachman, if apprehended, shall be tried.

5. At Biggleswade, co. Bedford, on his way to London, of a typhus fever, aged 35, Joseph-benjamin Smith, esq. an eminent solicitor, of Newark, North. And, on the 9th, in consequence of a paralytic attack, with which he was seized immediately after hearing of the death of Mr. Smith, his son-in-law, Mark Heath, esq. son of Nottingham, aged 42.

At Arundel, Sussex, Joseph Thackeray, esq. of Iffeworth, Middlesex.

At Sleaford, co. Lincoln, aged 71, Mrs. Theckston, widow of the late Mr. R. T. many years master of the Angel inn there.

In his 48th year, after an afflicting illness, Mr. Henry Kirby, of Queniborough, co. Leicester.

At his house in Eccles-street, Dublin, Sir Boyle Roche, bart. so created Nov. 24, 1782; descended from a respectable family, said to be a junior branch of the ancient Baronial family of Roche, Viscount Fermoy. He entered early into the military service, and distinguished himself in America, particularly at the taking of the Moro Fort, at the Havannah. On retiring from the Army he obtained a seat in Parliament, where he was always in his place; and could at any moment change the temper of the House by a speech fraught with good humour, and delivered with so much drollery, that the most angry debate has often concluded with peals of laughter. It has not been more common to attribute other men's jests to Joe Miller, than every Irish blunder to the worthy Baronet. He married Mary, eldest daughter of Admiral Sir Thomas Frankland, bart. of Great Thirkley-hall, co. York, by whom he had no issue, and with whom he lived an uninterrupted life of happiness. In his public situation, as Master of the Ceremonies at Dublin Castle, he was beloved and admired for his politeness and urbanity; and in private life there was not a more honourable gentleman.

6. At his house, in New-street, Spring-garden, aged 70, John Watdale, M. D. formerly of Carlisle. At the coronation of our present Sovereign he went from Carlisle to London in 24 hours, upon horseback; was present at the ceremony, and returned there again in 30 hours, after an absence of five nights, three of which he slept in London. His loss will be severely felt by the natives of Carlisle resident in London, to whom he was ever sincerely attached, and ready to give his professional assistance. He held the honorary office of Private Secretary to his Grace the Duke of Norfolk, which he discharged with the greatest punctuality and honour.

At Hertford, aged 76, John Carr, LL. D. many years the excellent master of the Free School in that town, and well known to the Literary World as the translator of Lucian. He had felt a gradual decay for nearly a year previous; but on the day of his death was, as he supposed, in better health than usual. He lived 15 hours after he was conveyed to bed, and seemed to suffer no pain; and expired without a struggle. His library, which is informed, will be sold by public auction.

7. Aged 76, Joseph Musgrave, esq. of New Norfolk-street, Grosvenor-square.

In Lincoln's-inn, in her 70th year, Mrs. Lane, sen.

Mrs. Martyr, of Covent-garden Theatre. For upwards of seven months she had been in a rapid state of decline, which the most skilful medical aid was unable to resist. Her musical talents are well known to the Publick; and she was always anxious to discharge her duty.

At Culrois, in Scotland, Miss Christiana Wardlaw, third daughter of the late Sir Henry W. bart. of Pitreavie.

8. Found dead near the Fountain tavern, in Little Catherine-street, Strand, supposed to have died in a fit, a Mr. Neal.

Mrs. Bland, widow of the late Mr. Joseph B. of Mincing-lane.

In his 28th year, much lamented, Lieut. Alexander Wistinghausen, of the Navy of his Imperial Majesty of Russia, and a volunteer in the Royal Navy of England.

At the house of George Curtis, esq. at Caddington, near Bedford, Captain John Barfoot, many years in the sea service of the East India Company.

At Maidenwell, near Louth, co. Lincoln, aged 80, Samuel Hurd.

At Clifton, Sarah-Isabella, second dau. of Clotworthy Gowan, esq. of Bath.

9. Mr. Wade, principal artificer at the Marquis of Bath's seat at Longleat. A sailing-boat, purchased at Portsmouth, was brought down to the lake at Longleat, under the care of a seaman, and was rigged and fitted out under his direction. He had employed more than ten days in making the necessary preparations, and the launch took place this day. It was then intended to work her up to her anchorage in the middle of the water, when she unfortunately upset. There were five persons in her; the sailor, another man who had formerly been in the sea-service, a labourer and his son, and Mr. Wade. A boat, with several persons in her, followed close, to afford any assistance that might be required, and coming immediately to the spot, took up the labourer's son. Another boat, which was at a distance, came up and saved the labourer: but the two mariners and Mr. Wade were drowned. Mr. W. has left a wife and eight children.

At Alcester, aged 90, Mrs. Catherine Chambers, only daughter of the late Edmund C. esq. of Studley, co. Warwick.

Mr. Francis Holmes, of Pickworth, in Rutland, aged about 60. Being afflicted with a dropical complaint, he went to Stamford in Lincolnshire for medical advice, having obtained a prescription from a physician, and was waiting in the shop of Mr. Woodroffe while the medicine was preparing, when he suddenly expired.

At Chislehurst, in Kent, Mrs. Oakley, wife of William O.; leaving a family of eleven children to lament their loss.

At Deptford, Kent, Geo. Hutton, esq. At his father's house in Camberwell-grove, Surrey, in his 22d year, Mr. John Collinson, of Queen's college, Oxford.

In her 20th year, after a long and painful illness, Miss Rutherford, eldest dau. of John R. esq. of Woburn-place, Russell-squa.

In Upper Fitzroy-street, Mrs. Broderip, widow of the late Mr. B. of the Hay-market.

10. At his seat, Baynton-hall, Wilts, in his 73d year, William Long, esq.

At his house in York, Amos Green, esq. After a short illness, the Rev. Thomas Aquila Dale, rector of All Saints, Lewes, Sussex, and of St. John the Baptist, in the Cliff. He lived greatly respected by his congregations, and died equally lamented, leaving a wife and nine children. He was of St. John's-college, Cambridge; B. A. 1789.

Mrs. Milnes, widow of the late Alderman M. of Newark, Notts.

11. At his house in Sackville-row, after a long and slow decay of all the powers of Nature, in the 83d year of his age, John Walrad Count de Welden, Knight of the Most Noble the Teutonic Order, Commander of Dieren, and (by the late demise of his Serene Highness the Prince of Anhalt) Grand Commander of the said Order, Bailiwick of Utrecht, formerly, from 1762 to 1780, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the States General of the United Provinces to his Majesty; a Nobleman of distinguished merit, whether viewed, in public life, as a Statesman of considerable abilities, and of the purest principles; inviolably attached, as he was, to the constitution of his Country, and the House of Orange, and to the Person and Government of his Majesty; or, viewed in private life, as a Gentleman, for the suavity of his manners, and the amenity of his social intercourse. His memory will, by all those that knew him, and by his friends in particular, be held in due and lasting veneration. He was the last male of this most noble and ancient family. His remains were deposited in the burying-vault of Dr. Parker, late rector of St. James's, Piccadilly.

At Cheam, Surrey, aged 54, after a lingering illness of the dropsy, which he bore with the utmost fortitude, having never been tapped, Mr. John Thorns. He had kept the sign of the Harrow at Cheam for many years; was a cheerful companion, much respected by a numerous circle of friends; and has left 4 sons and 3 daught.

At Bristol hot wells, Mrs. Forcell, wife of Mr. William F. of Leicester.

Mr.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending June 20, 1867.

INLAND COUNTIES.										MARITIME COUNTIES.									
	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans		Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans		Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans		
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		
Middlesex	60	1 00	0 35	6 33	10 42	8	Effex	79	8 38	0 35	5 29	9 39	4						
Surrey	84	2 08	0 41	6 38	8 40	9	Kent	75	0 43	0 36	6 32	0 38	0						
Hertford	72	6 43	0 38	3 28	10 40	6	Suffex	73	0 00	0 00	0 32	0 00	0						
Bedford	73	6 00	0 35	4 26	7 40	8	Sussex	72	1 00	0 33	6 29	7 36	4						
Huntingd.	70	6 00	0 35	2 24	8 36	11	Cambrid.	69	3 41	8 34	0 22	7 36	11						
Northam.	70	6 50	3 32	9 24	9 37	9	Northol.	67	10 44	10 30	5 24	0 50	9						
Rutland	74	3 00	0 37	0 00	0 00	0	Lincoln	70	1 43	8 38	9 24	4 1	2						
Leicester	71	6 09	0 36	7 23	8 39	6	York	71	7 00	0 35	0 26	6 14	2						
Nottingham	75	0 40	0 42	0 28	8 15	8	Durham	84	3 54	0 00	0 31	3 30	0						
Derby	75	3 30	0 40	0 27	9 49	6	Northum.	69	6 38	5 37	4 31	0 00	0						
Stafford	74	1 00	0 41	5 27	9 45	2	Cumberl.	71	7 01	0 10	6 31	3 00	0						
Salop.	70	5 55	0 43	6 31	8 00	0	Westmor.	82	6 00	0 41	8 33	5 00	0						
Hereford	67	1 44	8 32	7 30	11 48	8	Lancaster	77	7 00	0 40	1 27	0 15	5						
Worcester	68	2 01	0 35	2 32	10 14	10	Sheff.	69	6 00	0 32	0 28	9 00	0						
Warwick	74	1 00	0 38	0 30	10 47	7	Flint	72	11 00	0 41	4 00	0 00	0						
Wiltshire	71	6 00	0 35	4 33	0 31	4	Denbigh	82	1 00	0 44	3 25	8 10	0						
Berkshire	82	2 00	0 34	2 33	2 16	9	Anglesea	00	0 00	0 36	0 21	0 00	0						
Oxford	74	3 00	0 31	2 39	10 45	2	Cardiff	79	0 00	0 11	0 22	4 00	0						
Bucks	75	5 00	0 36	0 20	10 18	6	Merionet.	77	1 00	0 41	0 29	8 00	0						
Brecon	68	3 18	0 32	0 23	2 00	0	Candigan	80	4 00	0 00	1 24	0 00	0						
Monmouth	71	5 00	0 37	4 30	1 00	0	Pembroke	69	2 00	0 20	0 21	2 00	0						
Radnor	65	7 00	0 3	5 25	4 00	0	Cardiff	87	0 00	0 41	4 09	5 00	0						
Average of England and Wales, per quarter.										Gloucester	71	4 00	0 35	0 32	0 00	2			
	71	6 48	0 36	11 28	3 43	0	Worcester	73	7 00	0 00	0 22	10 1	0						
Average of Scotland, per quarter.										Monmouth	74	10 00	0 32	0 27	2 00	0			
	69	7 56	2 32	10 26	10 12	7	Devon	81	5 00	0 28	0 20	10 00	0						
							Cornwall	81	5 00	0 19	0 23	1 00	0						
							Dorset	73	1 00	0 32	0 40	10 40	0						
							Hants	74	2 00	0 34	0 30	5 45	0						

AGGREGATE AVERAGE PRICES of the Twelve Maritime Districts of England and Wales, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated in Great Britain.

Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans	Pease	Oatmeal	Beer or B ^y
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
74	48 3	37 1	28 1	42 2	47 7	37 9	23 4

PRICES OF FLOUR, June 22:

Fine 60s. to 65s.—Seconds 55s. to 60s.—Pollard 21s. to 28s.—Bran 8s. to 10s. od.

Return of Flour, June 6 to June 12, from the Cocket-Office:

Total 10,915 Sacks. Average 64s. 2d.—0s. 1d. higher than the last Return.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140 lbs. Avordupois, June 20, 42s. 6d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the Returns made in the Week ending June 21, 1867, is 31s. 4d. per Cwt. exclusive of the Duty of Customs paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

PRICE OF HOPS, June 22:

Kent Bgs.	51.	5s. to 6l. 16s.	Kent Pockets.	51.	12s. to 7l. 7s.
Suffex Ditto.	51.	6s. to 6l. 6s.	Suff x Ditto.	51.	0s. to 6l. 0s.
Effex Ditto.	51.	0s. to 6l. 0s.	Farnham Ditto.	51.	0s. to 9l. 1s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, June 22:

St. James's—Hay	21.	15s. od. to 6l. 6s. od.	Average	4l. 10s. 6d.
Clover	51.	5s. od. to 6l. 0s. od.	Average	5l. 15s. 6d.
Whitechapel—Hay	41.	0s. od. to 5l. 10s. od.	Average	4l. 15s. 6d.
Clover	51.	5s. od. to 6l. 6s. od.	Average	5l. 15s. 6d.
Straw	21.	10s. od. to 3l. 10s. od.	Average	3l. 3s. od.

SMITHFIELD, June 22. To fink the offal—per stone of 14 lb.

Beef	4s. 6d. to 5s. 4d.	Pork	4s. 6d. to 5s. 4d.
Mutton	4s. 6d. to 5s. 4d.	Lamb	5s. 6d. to 6s. 4d.
Veal	4s. 6d. to 5s. 4d.	Beasts 1700.	Sheep and Lambs 16,000.

COALS, June 19: Newcastle 41s. 0d. to 52s. 6d. Sunderland 40s. 6d. to 43s. 9d. SOAP, Yellow 7s. Mottled 9s. Curd 9s. CANDLES, 10s. 0d. per Doz. Moulds 11s. 6d. TALLOW, per stone, 81b. St. James's 33s. 2d. Clare Market 32s. 2d. Whitechapel 31s. 4d.

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